"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,230. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Cloudy, warmer, probably rain or snow today; fair, somewhat colder tomorrow; south, shifting to strong northwest winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

GERMANS ASSAIL VAUX AND FORT; BOTH STORMED, BERLIN REPORTS; TOWN STILL HELD, SAYS PARIS

FRENCH SILENT AS TO FORT

But Insist They Hold Lines at Foot of Near-by Hills.

VIOLENT NIGHT ASSAULTS

Posen Reserve Regiments Led by a General Against the French Positions.

WESTERN FIGHT GOES ON

Renewed German Attacks on Bethincourt Are Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

LONDON, March 9.—Shifting their main attack back to the east of the Meuse, the German forces before Verdun have been delivering violent assaults on the French front east and southeast of Douaumont, their chief objective being Vaux and Fort de Vaux, which lies a little more than half a mile to the southward of the village.

Both Vaux and the fort were captured by two Posen reserve regiments in a "glorious night attack," Berlin reports, stating that the victorious troops were led by General von Guretsky-Cornitz, Commander of the Ninth Reserve Division of the infantry, and that they took "numerous adjoining fortified positions."

Loss of the village is flatly denied by the official bulletins issued in Paris, which indicate, however, that the fighting there has been of a very desperate character. The afternoon report says that after an intense artillery fire the Germans made several powerful onslaughts, but were completely repulsed, some detachments who entered Vaux being driven out by a counterattack. The night report emphasizes the check to the Germans at this point. Furious onslaughts, probably made today, were repulsed with heavy losses, it is said.

A Suggestive French Statement.

Of Fort de Vaux the French War Office makes no mention in its afternoon bulletin. Tonight's communiqué, however, contains this paragraph, which suggests the possibility that the fort has been lost, although the French still hold commanding points in that vicinity:

"Finally, the Germans launched against our trenches bordering the foot of the slopes of the ridge dominating Fort de Vaux violent attacks in solid formations, which were driven back. The Germans suffered enormous losses from our curtain of fire."

Fort de Vaux lies nearly two miles southeast of Fort de Douaumont, which presumably the Brandenburgers are still holding, and is a trifle nearer Verdun, which is a little more than four miles distant.

Fighting continues on the west bank of the Meuse, but apparently with less vigor. The Germans have been renewing their attempts to capture Bethincourt, but Paris says they have failed. The French state that they have made further progress in the Bois des Corbeaux, and now hold practically all of that section wherein the Crown Prince's soldiers made such a successful drive on Tuesday.

As a result of the operations of yesterday and today, the French line now runs from Bethincourt, by Corbeaux Wood and the northern part of Cumieres, to the upper end of Côte de l'Oie, and is thus in advance of the first line of resistance, constituted by positions running from Le Mort Homme Hill to the south of Cumieres.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

In Belgium our artillery has displayed activity against the enemy positions to the south of Lombaertzyde.

In Champagne we effectively bombarded the defensive organizations of the enemy to the west of Navarin, to the east of the Butte du Mesnil, and in the region of Massiges.

To the west of the Meuse our troops continued to make progress during the course of the day in the Bois des Corbeaux, almost the whole of which we hold.

To the east of the Meuse the Germans directed several attacks against our front from Douaumont as far as Vaux. At the outskirt of the Village of Douaumont an attack was broken by our infantry and artillery fire.

Furious assaults against the Village of Vaux likewise were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Finally, the Germans launched against our trenches bordering the foot of the slopes of the ridge dominating Fort de Vaux, violent attacks in solid formations which were driven back, the Germans suffering enormous losses from our curtain of fire.

The artillery activity to the west and east of the Meuse has been very violent on both sides.

The bombardment in the Woevre has been intermittent.

In Upper Alsace we carried, after grenade fighting, one section of an enemy trench in the region of Entrelarguel, east of Seppois.

The French official statement of the afternoon says:

In the Argonne our artillery has continued its bombardment of the enemy's routes of communication, notably in the Eastern Argonne and in the region of Montfaucon and Nantillois.

To the west of the Meuse the enemy has attempted several counterattacks in the course of the night to regain the ground lost by him yesterday. Two abortive attacks were preceded by an

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French Losses at Verdun Estimated at 40,000; Only 1,500 Unwounded Men Captured, Paris Says

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9.—Joseph Reinach writes in the Figaro today:

"The terrific enthusiasm of victory, which was to electrify Germany and stagger humanity, has failed, and will never materialize. We and our allies are more certain of final success, and the Germans and their allies are more depressed. They have now begun to fear the worst."

This is a reflection of the growing exultation in Paris as Verdun continues to resist the German battering ram. Swiss critics were speaking nearly a week ago of a "German check," but the French did not dare to believe that danger was averted. Even yesterday one read forebodings about the west of the Meuse attacks being on the same scale as the earlier fighting east of the river. M. Reinach's words are the first evidence of the French feeling that the legend of German invincibility is but a ghost from the past of 1870 and that General Petain and his "troupes de choc" have laid that ghost at last.

In comparison with the stories of huge German losses the French casualties are really insignificant. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed on authority that not more than 1,500 unwounded prisoners have been taken by the Germans, while the total losses are under 40,000.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Major Moraht, military expert of the Vossische Zeitung, estimates that the French losses in the fighting around Verdun total 70,000 to 80,000. Major Moraht says that more than 20,000 French soldiers have been made prisoners.

PARIS REASSURED; SEES FOE FAILING

Believes Germans Are Checked West of Verdun and Cannot Now Win.

THIS ASSAULT TOO LATE

Crown Prince Said to Have Disdained Generals' Advice in Making Attack on East.

PARIS, March 9.—The official bulletins of the War Office have done much to relieve the public tension caused by the expectation of a great onslaught on the main French defenses on the west bank of the Meuse. Press and public are now more than ever convinced that the Germans will not be able to take Verdun.

The whole front west of the Meuse was copiously shelled yesterday by the German heavy artillery, but the German infantry attacked only against positions at Bethincourt, on the left of the more westerly of the two plateaux between which the French line runs. Wave after wave of densely packed masses dashed forward, but the Frenchmen, having emerged from shelter as soon as the preliminary bombardment had ceased, directed such an effective fire from carefully placed machine guns, accompanied by fire from rifles and 75 millimeters guns that after struggling boldly again and again the assailants finally gave up and retired. Encouraged by their successful resistance, the Frenchmen then won back Corbeaux Wood, which they had lost on Wednesday.

Artillerymen on both sides are living up to the reputation already established for the battle of Verdun as the greatest artillery duel of the war. Many sectors of the French front on Sunday and Monday received an average of 100,000 shells in twelve hours. Whole woods were reduced to kindling material. The little river at Forges disappeared altogether, having been dammed in half a dozen places, and thirty feet of the crest of Hill 213, near Forges, was blown away.

The first attack on Bethincourt, made on Tuesday, was preceded by six hours' terrific bombardment. Then the infantry came on from three sides, along the road from Gercourt to Bethincourt, from Forges village, and from the slopes of Hill 265. French officers estimate that the attacking forces numbered at least 20,000. Fifteen different battalions were identified. All day long the Germans fought to gain a footing in Bethincourt, which lies in a hollow commanded by both sides. When night fell the last attacking column was thrown back by the French, who fought with great determination against forces double their number.

The position on Côte de l'Oie was similar. The Germans were held in check as long as daylight lasted. Then sheltering themselves in ravines in Corbeaux Wood, they managed to force a way up a narrow lane leading to Cumieres Wood, which stands on the top of the ridge linking l'Oie and Mort Homme hills.

The German losses in officers is particularly heavy, according to statements made by prisoners, and this fact is believed to be the explanation of the unexpected spectacle of German officers up to the rank of General by orders of the Emperor leading their men into action instead of following them. This sight had not been witnessed, it is said, for many months.

Say Crown Prince Made Error.

Military observers express the belief that the Germans originally intended a frontal attack on Verdun, which was to be accompanied by two flank attacks, one in the Woevre, not meant to be pushed home, and the other on the west bank of the Meuse, which might develop into the main attack. Desiring, however, to justify a premature announcement of the capture of Douaumont, the Crown Prince kept 200,000 men on the right bank of the river, against the advice of his generals, who insisted that they could be better employed on the other bank. Now that the Germans have begun the flank attack, French critics say, it is too late by ten days.

In conjunction with the attack to the west of the river yesterday, the Germans made another determined effort to carry Douaumont plateau, but only succeeded in restoring the situation as it was on Monday.

At the same time the Germans increased the vigor of their action in the Woevre district. When the operations began, the Germans had, from Etain to

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Is Express or Parcel Post Cheaper? New York Book, ready March 20—$6—answers the question—to every Post Office. Brooklyn Book soon. National Shippers' Ass'n, Hudson Terminal.—Advt.

BERLIN REJOICES IN WESTERN GAINS

Says French Lines Were Driven In to Stop Flanking Gunfire Across the Meuse.

CALL BATTLE LOSSES SMALL

Correspondent Says Few Graves Are to be Seen on the Verdun Fighting Ground.

BERLIN, March 8, (via London,) March 9.—The attack on the village of Forges, on the west bank of the Meuse, which resulted in its capture by the Germans, was made necessary by the fact that the French positions overlapped those of the Germans by several kilometers to the north. From the ridges of the Côte de l'Oie the French heavy artillery was able to take the Germans from the flank and rear.

In the earlier phases of the operations the Crown Prince confined his attack to the eastern bank of the river and neglected the region west of the Meuse.

At Forges is a promontory which forces the Meuse to make a sharp bend toward the east. The German attack swept the French back from the river about two miles.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Côte de l'Oie, the backbone of the Forges Peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's hill), which is 205 meters high.

The loss of Fresnes is a serious blow to the French defenders of Combres Heights and Les Eparges, the southernmost French salient, where the German lines which, up to this point, have lain in the Plain of Woevre, turn and climb the heights of the Lorraine hills. Fresnes, when in the hands of the French, protected Combres from attack from the east, but the hill is now open to attack from both east and south.

A suggestive feature of the news is that while the French have been unsuccessful in forcing the Germans back from the northern and eastern faces of the fortress the Germans have demonstrated that they still have the power to gain, and gain extensively, against reinforced and prepared French forces both at Forges and south of Fresnes.

The statements that German losses at Verdun are relatively light, seem to find corroboration in an official list of the casualties of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Brandenburgers, who were in the thick of the fighting from the beginning and stormed Fort Douaumont. The total casualties in the list are 202, of whom fifty are dead. Reports circulating in Neurippin, the home garrison of the regiment, are that the total losses in the storming of the fort were only eighteen killed and wounded.

Sees Few Graves on Battle Fields.

METZ, March 7, (via Berlin and London, March 9.)—Judging from close observation of the fields of recent battles east and northeast of Verdun, The Associated Press correspondent sees no reason to question the statement of officers from German Headquarters, and the units engaged that the German losses in these operations, and particularly in storming Fort Douaumont, were by no means high.

Graves of soldiers usually furnish fairly accurate indication of the extent of casualties in a given action or series of actions. In the advance across the Woevre plain toward the foothills of the fortress the losses seem to have been almost insignificant. Few graves, either French or German, were seen around Ornes, Maucourt, Fromezey, Etain, and other points over which the Germans swept in pursuit of the retreating French.

Reports from British and French sources have dilated on the enormous price the Germans paid for Fort Douaumont, but they are not borne out by the correspondent's observations. The number of graves noted in the sections of ground over which the attack passed was remarkably few in comparison, for example, with those seen by the correspondent at corresponding points on the Soissons battlefields a year earlier. This may be attributed to the intense artillery fire, which fairly smothered the defense.

The correspondent saw German troops who had been fighting continuously

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BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup.—Advt.

Brazil Talks of Seizing Interned German Ships

RIO JANEIRO, March 9.—The Jornal do Commercio recalls the fact that Germany is still in debt to Brazil for coffee to the value of 120,000,000 francs.

The newspaper suggests that measures be taken to prevent German ships, at present in Brazilian ports, escaping, and recommends that negotiations be opened with Germany with a view to chartering these vessels in order to relieve Brazilian exportation.

More drastic measures, the paper intimates, could be taken should Germany refuse.

GAVE A PRINCIPALITY GAYNOR TOLD TOWNS

Thought Mayor's Words a Message or a Trap, Lawyer Tells Thompson Committee.

AFTER SHONTS CONFERENCE

Interborough President Testifies There Were No "Commitments" to Any City Official.

The Thompson Legislative Committee recalled Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to the stand yesterday when it resumed its sessions in an attempt to learn more about alleged "commitments and obligations" in connection with the subway and elevated railway third-tracking contracts. Mr. Shonts told all over again of his visit to St. James, L. I., to get the co-operation of William J. Gaynor, then Mayor.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the lawyer, who received $5,000 from the Interborough for his work as intermediary between Mr. Shonts and Mayor Gaynor, also was on the stand, and surprised the committee by admitting that he had collaborated with Mayor Gaynor in the composition of many of the Mayor's famous letters. Mr. Towns amid much merriment told how he had acted as "secretary lunatico" to Mr. Gaynor, and had burned midnight oil in assisting him to write letters to a ratcatcher, a crazy baker in Flatbush, and an Italian barber, among others. This work, he said, was part of the services he performed for the $5,000 he received from the Interborough.

In going over the history of the St. James visit Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, brought out several new facts. One was the statement by Mr. Shonts that John Campbell, former Deputy City Chamberlain, accompanied them on the trip, and that they went twenty-five miles out of their way to call upon Edwin C. Hawley at Babylon. Mr. Hawley at the time was a Director in the Interborough.

Mr. Moss asked pointed questions of Mr. Shonts as to whether Andrew Freedman kept a banking account in Europe; as to whether payments of money by commitments and obligations were made to any city official, and as to the attitude of both Mayor Gaynor and Controller Prendergast toward the dual subway contracts.

Friday and Saturday Hearings.

Senator Thompson announced yesterday that from now on he would hold hearings only on Friday and Saturday of each week as he had to attend to his legislative duties the rest of the time. The committee will hold an executive session today to draft a preliminary report to the Legislature and the Senator will confer with Mayor Mitchel. He held a conference with Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy last evening in regard to the advisibility of the city bringing a suit to recover the amount of the bonuses to President Shonts and other officials of the Interborough. Senator Thompson also announced that he had introduced a bill in the Legislature which was designated either to force the T. A. Gillespie Company to furnish its books and accounts for the committee's inspection, or to have its officers punished for contempt. The bill empowers the Senate to deal with the situation itself without regard to action by the Assembly.

The hearing yesterday was held in the Coroners' Court in the Municipal Building. Mr. Shonts was accompanied by his retinue of Interborough lawyers, including De Lancey Nicoll, John B. Stanchfield, and James L. Quackenbush, and showed the effects of his recent illness. Speaking in a low voice, and without the geniality and force that accompanied his testimony when he was first on the stand, Mr. Shonts admitted that his memory had been refreshed regarding some of the details of the St. James visit.

"Mr. Shonts, when you were before us the last time," began Mr. Moss, "you talked about commitments and obligations. Considering that certain commitments and obligations were referred to in connection with the subway contracts, I want to ask you if there were any commitments and obligations in the $500,000 that went to Mr. Morgan?"

"Not beyond that stated in the resolutions which were passed at the time the authority was adopted," said Mr. Shonts.

"Were there any commitments and obligations to Mayor Gaynor?"

"How do you mean; from me?" inquired the witness.

"From you or from the railroad."

Mr. Shonts said there were not.

"Commitments and obligations," went on Mr. Moss, "is something we have not defined accurately, but if you will take this view of it I will ask if you have any impression or information as to the payments of money by commitments and obligations to any public officer on railroad matters?"

"No; I could say—"

"No; let us stick to the text," insisted Mr. Moss. "You remember there were some members of the city Government who had opposed the scheme of rapid transit your company was interested in?"

"Yes."

"Were there any commitments or obligations incurred as to any officials of the city Government who were opposed to it?"

Mr. Shonts said he had no such information. He was then asked if he had a good memory.

"As to some things, very good," said Mr. Shonts "but as to others, not so good. Names and faces I have a poor memory on, but as to facts and figures I have a very good one."

"Well, don't you think you might forget some things about commitments and obligations?"

"No."

Shonts Recalls Towns Now.

Mr. Moss then read several pages of testimony given by the witness at a previous examination in which Mr.

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT. Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

PLAN TO SEND A FORCE INTO MEXICO TO PUNISH VILLA RAIDERS FOR KILLING 17 AMERICANS IN COLUMBUS, NEW MEXICO

CARRANZA AGENT NOTIFIED

Mexican Envoy Told by Lansing We Shall Take Our Own Measures.

ADVISES CHIEF TO AGREE

President to Lay Case Before Cabinet Today and May Take It to Congress.

19,000 TROOPS ON BORDER

National Guard or Volunteers May Be Called for Patrol While Regulars Go to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Thoroughly aroused over the unprovoked attack by Francisco Villa and a band of 1,500 bandits on Columbus, N. M., and the camp of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry at that place, the Administration is determined to punish the perpetrators of the outrage, and will send a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa and those who participated in the raid.

On high authority the statement is made that the United States Army will be utilized in the present crisis regardless of the attitude of the Carranza Government.

It developed tonight that Secretary Lansing so informed Señor Elisio Arredondo, confidential agent of the Carranza Government, during a visit of the latter to the State Department late this afternoon. The statement is made on unquestionable authority that the Secretary of State informed Señor Arredondo that the United States Government was determined to punish this latest and most serious of a long series of offenses against Americans; that American troops had already gone into Mexico in pursuit of the raiders, and that the United States Government contemplated taking the action which it deemed proper without the approval or consent of the Carranza de facto Government.

Advises Carranza to Agree.

The statement is also made that Señor Arredondo told the Secretary of State that he would immediately communicate with Carranza and advise him neither to object nor to attempt to interfere with the plans of the United States Government.

While it is understood that the Administration has decided to dispatch troops into Mexico for the specific purpose of punishing the Villista and other perpetrators of this outrage, the positive statement was made tonight that no orders had gone from Washington to General Funston directing him to move troops, and that no such orders were to be issued until after tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. There is understood to be a possibility that the President will go before Congress and make a statement of the situation and of the purpose of the Administration.

While the War Department professed late tonight to be without definite reports regarding the troops Colonel Slocum of the Thirteenth Cavalry was understood to have sent across the border, it was learned that the State Department had received information tonight that the troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry that had gone into Mexico, had penetrated five miles southeast of the border, where the raiding party had fled into the hills, and that fighting between the American forces and Mexicans was in progress.

Colonel Slocum is understood to have crossed into Mexico at the head of five of his seven troops of cavalry, and his presence there is taken to account for the inability of General Funston to obtain more than meagre information at Fort Sam Houston regarding what was transpiring at Douglas and south of that place.

May Call Volunteers.

It is fully appreciated by the Administration that a force of five troops of cavalry, consisting of not more than 400 men, is not sufficient to make a complete job of crushing out the Villista bandits, and that a much larger force probably will be necessary, pos-

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List of Americans Killed and Wounded in Raid of Mexican Bandits at Columbus, N. M.

THE DEAD

Civilians

A. L. RITCHIE, hotel proprietor.
WALTON WALKER, U. S. Customs rider.
MILTON JAMES.
Mrs. MILTON JAMES.
J. S. DEAN, merchant.
J. J. MOORE, merchant.
CHARLES DEWITT MILLER, Albuquerque.
Dr. H. M. HART, El Paso.
W. A. DAVIDSON, El Paso.

Soldiers

THOMAS BUTLER, private, Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Ester Butler, mother, 725 Marcellus Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

MARK A. DOBBS, Sergeant, Troop E, Thirteenth Cavalry, on duty with machine gun troop. Enlisted Nov. 26, 1913, at Fort McDowell, Cal. Single. Residence, Comanche, Texas. Emergency address, James P. Dobbs, father, Placid, Texas.

FRANK R. KINDVALL, horseshoer, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 15, 1915, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Single. Residence, Jamestown, N. Y. Emergency address, Laura Rosquist, sister, Lakewood, N. Y.

PAUL SIMON, private, band, Thirteenth Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 7, 1915. Single. Emergency address, Fred Hease, uncle, Centre, Wis. At his first enlistment, Oct. 4, 1912, he gave residence as Hoboken, N. J., and emergency address as Mrs. Fred Heuser, aunt, Centralia, Mo.

JOHN G. NIEVERGELT, Sergeant, band, Thirteenth Cavalry. Re-enlisted July 2, 1914, seventh enlistment. Married. Residence, Vancouver, Wash. Emergency address, Louise Nievergelt, wife, 514 East Sixteenth Street, Vancouver, Wash.

FRED A. GRIFFIN, private, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry. Enlisted Nov. 12, 1914. Single. Emergency address, Ambrose E. Griffin, father, Cottondale, Ala.

HARRY E. WISWELL, Corporal, Troop G, Thirteenth Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 24, 1914, fourth enlistment. Single. Emergency address, Mrs. Charlotte Wiswell, mother, 12 Dickerson Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., N. Y. Residence in 1908 was Redding, Cal.

Unnamed trooper, in afternoon battle.

THE WOUNDED

Soldiers

JOHN V. YARBOROUGH, private, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Mrs. Harriet L. Yarborough, mother, 120 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

JAMES VENNER, private, Troop M. Residence, Paterson, N. J. Emergency address, Lena Venner, sister, 71 Henry Street, Paterson, N. J.

MICHAEL BARMAZEL, private, Troop A, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, 1505 South Lawndale Avenue, Chicago.

JESSE P. TAYLOR, private, Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Mrs. Mary Taylor, mother, Rural Free Delivery No. 1, Pittsboro, Miss.

JOHN KEOGH, private, Troop G, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Mrs. H. Simmeyer, mother, 541 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City.

THEODORE KATZORKE, private, Troop L, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Frank Katzorke, father, 717 North Tenth Street, Vincennes, Ind.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Captain, Adjutant of the Thirteenth Cavalry, in afternoon battle.

Woman Held by Villa Nine Days Tells Story of Mexican Raid

American Mother Captured by Bandit, Who Seized and Probably Slew Her Husband and Took Baby Away, Says Villa Has 3,000 Men—Saw Countryman Killed.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—Mrs. Maud Hawk Wright, an American woman who said she was held captive by General Villa for nine days and was liberated in the midst of today's fighting, declared that Villa announced on March 1 his intention to attack Columbus and proceeded north under forced marches to carry out his purpose. His men, with scant supplies of water and meat, suffered severely, she said, and many, dropped from their horses on the march to Boca Grande.

Villa, she declared, ruled them by fear, and his officers with the flats of their swords beat the soldiers into animation sufficient to reach that point, where they rested and prepared for the raid.

Tuesday, Mrs. Wright related, Villa bandits attacked employes of the Palomas Cattle Company engaged in rounding up cattle, killing four Americans. Mrs. Wright said her husband, Edward John Wright, formerly of Houston, Texas, and Frank Hayden, a youth employed at the La Rooker sawmill, were taken from the Wright ranch on March 1 and presumably killed. When she was taken prisoner and forced to ride away with a detachment of Villa's men under Colonel Nicholas Servantes, she said a bandit ordered her to give her baby to a Mexican family.

Mrs Wright was cared for today at the home of Mrs. Slocum, wife of Colonel Slocum. There she told the story of her capture and experiences from the time she was taken from the ranch at Colonia Hernandez, west of Pearson, where the de facto Mexican Government was reported to have maintained a heavy garrison for the protection of Americans.

Up to yesterday, she said, Villa wore civilian clothes, a queer little round straw hat and rode a small mule. But just before the fight this morning he appeared clad in a trim military uniform and rode one of the three handsome sorrel chargers which had not been used during the long march. Mrs. Wright said Villa led nearly 1,500 men upon the sleeping American town, at which were quartered less than 300 American troopers.

Claim Strength of 3,000 Men.

She said some of the men detailed to guard her during the march north told her that Villa had 3,000 men and 6,000 horses..

"It appeared to me as if he had twice that many men and horses," she added.

Just before she and her husband were taken prisoners with the Hayden boy, Mrs. Wright said, the Villa men told her they had raided Colonia Juarez, an American Mormon settlement west of Pearson, looted all the stores and had killed some of the foreigners.

"Servantes, with twelve men, came to the ranch the night of March 1," Mrs. Wright said in her story. "They pretended to be Carranza soldiers and asked me if I had any food to sell. My husband and Frank Hayden were at Pearson buying supplies. I told them we had only a little flour and meal—just enough for our family and the family of a Mexican employe. I was cooking in expectation of my husband's arrival home, and Servantes asked if he might buy food for some of his men. I told him I would give him and his men something to eat.

"It was just about dark then, and my husband came into the yard with two pack mules, which he unloaded. As soon as that was done some of the Mexicans caught and saddled the animals. My husband came into the house and said, 'That looks bad.' I said we would have to put up with it and do the best we could. Servantes became impatient and demanded to see our stores of flour and meal. As soon as I opened the storeroom he ordered some of his men to take all our supplies. Then they called my husband outside.

"The next I saw of him his hands had been tied behind his back. My husband called to Hayden, and he also was tied. Then I went out, with my baby in my arms, to Servantes, and told him that he had eaten our food, taken all of our flour and meal, leaving us nothing, and that I did not think it was just to make a prisoner of my husband. Meanwhile the soldiers, evidently at Servantes's order, began stripping the house of everything. They took thirteen horses and every other animal on the ranch. I protested again, and Servantes said he would order the flour to be returned, but the man to whom he gave the order never moved.

Baby Taken from Mother.

"My husband was taken out to the gate of the ranch yard and tied there with Hayden. I went out with the baby to see him, and saw that they also had made a prisoner of the Mexican who had been working about the place. A Mexican soldier ordered my husband not to talk. I said to my husband, 'I am sure they intend to kill you.' The soldier told me to 'shut up,' and my husband said he thought everything would be all right if I went into the house. He said it was too cold for the baby outside. So I went into the house, but soon afterward a soldier came in and said my husband wanted to see me. When I went out he told me to leave the baby with the wife of the Mexican who also had been taken prisoner. I did that. The soldier and I went out together after he told me that my husband was at the top of a hill a short distance away.

"The soldier told me to mount behind on his horse. When I refused he put me on one of the pack mules taken from my husband. I was suspicious, and said so. I did not see my husband. When I called he did not answer. Then I said, 'I am going back to my baby.'

"The soldier replied, 'We have given your baby to a Mexican family.' That made me frantic, and I cried, 'I am going back to my baby,' whereupon the soldier drew his sword and declared that if I did he would kill me. I dismounted from the mule, but he forced me back, and I knew then I was a prisoner.

Men Secretly Hate Villa.

"We rode all night and reached Jiminez, where we made camp for three hours. Three hours was the longest we ever stopped in any twenty-four until we reached the Boca Grande River.

"I saw Villa at Jiminez, but he refused to talk to me. 'I am too busy,' he would say. 'Talk to one of my Colonels—that is what they are for.' Throughout all the nine days I was a prisoner I slept only in the saddle or the camp a little while with my head against a tree or stump. The men guarding me treated me well, and one of them told me that Villa's men did not love him, but were ruled entirely by the fear he had instilled in them. Villa was protected from assassins throughout the march by his officers—a score of Colonels and Generals—and by a picked body of men known as 'Dorados' who camped and rode by themselves."

Mrs. Wright then told of how the meat supply and water gave out during the march northward through the desert region of Chihuahua and how men, their tongues swollen, eyes glazed, and thoroughly exhausted, would drop from

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NIGHT ATTACK ON BORDER

Bandit and Followers Creep Into Columbus and Start Massacre.

PUT TORCH TO THE TOWN

Snipers Shoot Down Inhabitants as They Rush from the Blazing Buildings.

BEATEN BACK BY REGULARS

Cavalry Force of 250 Pursues Raiders 5 Miles Into Mexico —100 Bandits Slain.

Report Villa Signal Lights Flashing Along the Border

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—The women and children, remaining here tonight, were quartered in the School House and at the army camp under an armed guard of civilians and soldiers.

Villa signal lights were flashed all along the border below here and a report that Deming, N. M., thirty-six miles north, might be the next point of attack was circulated.

A report reached here tonight, and was relayed to military headquarters at Hachita, N. M., that a Villa force had appeared on the American side of the border west of here with the apparent intention of attacking the Seventh Cavalry border guard.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—Francisco Villa, outlawed Mexican bandit, raided United States territory before daylight today. With a force of 1,500 men, he attacked Columbus, killed at least seventeen Americans, of whom eight were soldiers, and fired many buildings before he was driven back across the international border.

About 250 troopers of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry followed the Villa band into Mexico. Reports to Colonel H. J. Slocum, commanding the United States troops at this point, late today said that Villa and his men had made a stand five miles south of the border, and that spirited fighting had ensued.

In this engagement a Corporal was killed and Captain George Williams, Adjutant of the Thirteenth Cavalry, was wounded.

The small detachment of troopers, under Majors Frank Tompkins and Elmer Lindsley, fighting dismounted, made a determined stand against the renewed Villa attack. They killed or wounded seventy-five Mexicans and returned to the United States with the loss of one man killed.

Troop G, stationed at the border gate south of here, caught the retreating Mexicans on the flank, and it is reported killed eighteen. Corporal Wiswell of the same troop was shot through the right eye and killed. Lieutenant Beson of Troop G was wounded in the left arm.

The raid on American territory proved costly to the Mexicans. The bodies of twenty-seven bandits, including Pablo Lopez, second in command, had been gathered and burned before noon, and troopers reported an undetermined number of dead still lying in the brush.

"Death to Americans!"

Led to the attack under the slogan, "Death to the Americans," Villa's followers fought with desperation. Just before dawn they crept along ditches skirting the United States cavalry camp and rushed the sleeping town, firing heavily.

The first volley brought American troopers into almost instant action. While some of the raiders engaged the cavalrymen others began applying the torch and shooting American civilians as they ran from the buildings. Lights in homes and public buildings immediately became targets for snipers posted at Villa's direction. Other bandits, creeping close to American homes, enticed a number of civilians into the open with English-spoken invitations. A number of fatalities are attributed to this ruse.

Stores were looted, oil was poured upon frame structures, and the match applied. The Post Office was raided and the furniture smashed, but the looters got only one small registered package.

Many civilians barricaded themselves in their homes and fired at the Mexicans as they darted through the streets. The fighting in the town ended almost as suddenly as it began. Less than two hours after the first shot was fired Villa's buglers sounded the retreat, and the raiders began a disordered flight, closely followed by the American troopers.

Killed More Than 100 Mexicans.

The casualties of the Thirteenth Cavalry in the fighting at Columbus were seven killed and six wounded. Villa's total losses in the day's fighting were estimated tonight in excess of 100 killed and twice as many wounded. The American pursuit into Mexico, which ended about 2 o'clock, was reported to have accounted for more than seventy-five Mexicans killed or wounded. The American loss on the Mexican side was one

Corporal slain. This was when Villa threw out a heavy guard to engage the pursuing American troopers.

Of the American civilians slain here, Charles De Witt Miller of Albuquerque and Dr. H. J. Hart of El Paso were burned to death in the fire that destroyed the Commercial Hotel. The body of Walton Walker, a Sunday School Convention delegate from Playas, N. M., who was shot to death with W. T. Richie, proprietor of the hotel, also was incinerated.

Mrs. M. James was shot and killed in the doorway of another hotel from which she was running with her sister, Mrs. James Fell, dying over the body of C. C. Miller, who had been driven from his drug store across the street. Her sister, a child not yet in her teens, escaped the fusillade without a scratch Mrs. James's husband was wounded.

Mrs. T. F. Ryan, wife of the Captain of Troop E, and Captain Rudolph Smyser of Troop H, with Mrs. Smyser and her little children, had narrow escapes from the bandits. The Ryan house fronts Regimental Headquarters and the ditch up along which Villa's troops came. It was riddled with bullets. Mrs. Ryan was in bed in line with a front window facing the ditch in which Villa opened the attack. Bullets shattered the glass and struck through her clothing arranged on a chair near the bed.

Fred Griffin, private, of K Troop, was on sentry duty in front of the headquarters, and opened fire on a party of Mexicans attacking the quarters of Lieutenant John P. Lucas, commanding the machine gun troop of the Thirteenth Cavalry. Griffin fell mortally wounded under a volley of bullets, but killed two Mexicans, and then crawled to the side of the Ryan home.

Mrs. Ryan, arising, ran around the side of the house, under fire of the Mexicans, to an adobe garage. A party of bandits was standing about Griffin She opened the garage, when a Mexican grasped her arm and demanded where she was going. She answered calmly that she was going into the building to get a motor car. The Mexican let her go, and during the fighting in the camp she remained in the automobile unhurt. Every piece of furniture in the Ryan home was riddled.

The Smyser home, north of the railroad track, was surrounded on three sides by bandits before a shot was fired. Captain Smyser heard some one tell the bandits that an American army officer and his family lived there. Gathering his wife and children together in their night clothes, he emerged from the back door, and reached the barn just as the bandits broke in the door.

The bandits looted the house and were preparing to set fire to the barn when the American forces opened fire. Leaving Mrs. Smyser and the children, Captain Smyser managed to join his troop in time to participate in the battle.

Captain F. G. Turner and his wife were in an adobe house just north of the railroad track. Mexicans pointed out his dwelling as a house occupied by an American army officer. The family remained inside until the troops in camp got into action and scattered the bandits.

Villa dropped his personal papers as he went with his fleeing men back into Mexico. A note found among these, evidently a transcript of an order issued just before the attack, read: "Kill all the Gringoes."

Villa's presence is accepted here as discrediting his recent assertions that he was not responsible for the assassination of fourteen Americans west of the City of Chihuahua a few weeks ago. That outrage was laid at the door of Pablo Lopez, Villa's second in command. Is so, the Americans apparently have been avenged, for a body among the invaders slain by the troopers was identified as that of Lopez.

Three troops of cavalry were posted on the boundary tonight. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of the Eighth Cavalry from Fort Bliss left El Paso late today to reinforce the troops here; With these forces Colonel Slocum said he could handle any further attack Villa in desperation might decide to make.

Attack Long Planned.

There seems to be no doubt that the attack was deliberately planned and that days were devoted to preparation for it. Several American citizens in Columbus declared they personally saw Villa directing his men, and a portmanteau discovered by a trooper contained Villa's personal papers.

Villa, according to reliable information obtained by Colonel Slocum, attacked with 1,500 men, leaving 1,000 across the border. Twenty of his officers, sent here Tuesday to spy out the situation, learned that the five American cavalry troops with headquarters here were scattered for miles along the border on patrol duty, in accordance with instructions.

Two troops stationed at Gibson's ranch, fifteen miles west, did not get into the action. Three troops were in camp here, with an effective force of about 250 men. Informed of this and assured by his spies that certain aid would be given by some of the Mexican residents, Villa started his advance from the Boca Grande River late yesterday.

The first intimation of the approach came when Private Griffin, on sentry duty, saw a number of Mexicans around the quarters of Lieutenant John P. Lucas. Griffin opened fire, and at the cost of his life drew the attention of the bandits for a sufficient time to permit Lucas to reach camp and turn out his machine gun troop.

The attack was a complete surprise, Villa deceiving all the authorities by dispatching a telegram to Hachita, N. M., last night, saying that he was at the Nogales Ranch in Chihuahua, near the border, at least forty-four miles from here. This telegram was signed ostensibly by the American caretaker of the ranch, and stated that Villa personally was at the ranch house. All the while, however, the bandit leader was making his way from Boca Grande Ranch, about twenty-five miles southwest of here.

A Mexican scout had given an intimation of this. He reported late last night that he saw two parties of Villa's men moving eastward from Boca Grande ranch toward Palomas, an abandoned Carranza outpost, six miles directly south of here.

Hanged Three Americans.

Prior to the attack the Villa bandits hanged three Americans whom they had held as prisoners for some days, according to information received here. Their bodies were burned, the report said.

Villa and his men apparently came over the line at or near this point. A party of Carranza soldiers are reported to have joined them. The raiders deployed in open order. Villa sent them up a deep ditch, running up from the border, and paralleling the road skirting the United States army camp, the custom house, and the railroad station.

The fight began here in town. The families of A. L. Riggs, customs officer, and L. Jager, station agent of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, were in the midst of it, but no member of either family was hurt. In the first firing, M. Puche, a merchant, was shot through the hand.

At the first shot Lieutenant Castleman, officer of the day, turned out all the men remaining in the camp. Shrieking battle yells, the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers rushed savagely through the town. A courier was sent to Major Lindsley at Gibbon's ranch, fifteen miles east, to bring up the troops posted there.

Villa, it was discovered later, had cut the telegraph wires east to El Paso so as to prevent any call for American troops stationed there. The telephones also went out of commission.

While part of his forces fought the hastily rallied American troops, Villa detailed snipers and other soldiers to fire houses. Residences throughout the town were riddled with bullets.

Barricaded Behind Mattresses.

Riggs, the customs officer, his wife, and two children, in the living quarters of the Custom House, barricaded themselves behind mattresses on the floor. L. Jager and his wife and two children on the second floor of the railroad station building did the same. In the section house nearby, Foreman S. H. McCullough and his wife and four children sought safety on the floor. Bullets flew over their heads.

Snipers posted in front of frame buildings which had been set on fire shot at the inmates as they rushed out to escape the flames. These snipers, sheltered by the dark, moved deliberately. The lighting of lamps by householders and hotel guests startled out of sound sleep by the rifle fusillade promptly brought a shower of bullets. Every house in town and nearly every window seems to have been hit from once to a dozen times.

Civilians armed themselves and from vantage points within their homes answered the shots of the Mexicans. More than one of the bandits sought to entice Americans out into the streets by speaking English. J. S Dean was caught in this way. A Mexican, who spoke excellent English, called to him. Dean emerged from a doorway. His reply in English betrayed him to be an American and brought his death.

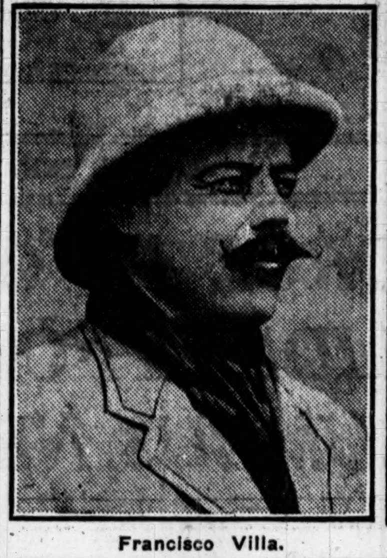
At the same time another American shouted: "Hey, who are you?"

"Villa Villa!" came the reply.

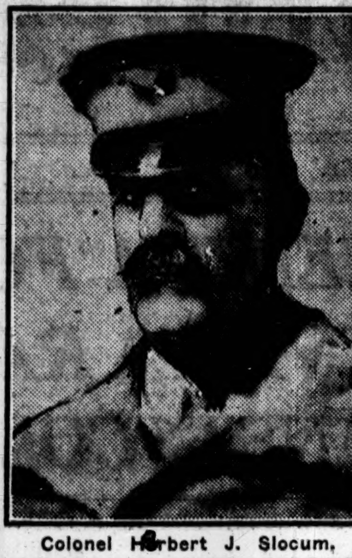
"I don't know who he is," the American answered, "but I have some of him left here, scattered in the street."

The American pointed to the street intersection, where half a dozen dead raiders lay in the pale light of dawn.

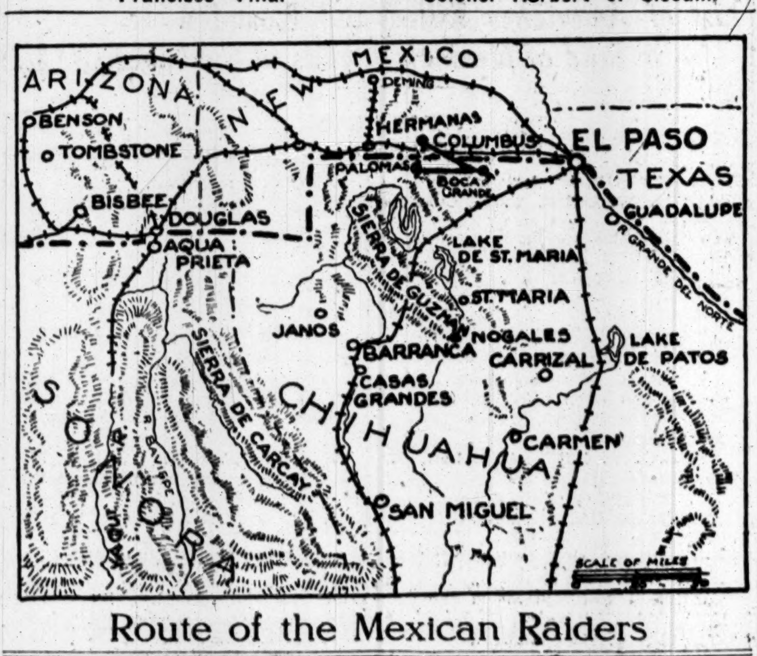
Mexican Raider and His Pursuer.



Francisco Villa.



Colonel Herbert J. Slocum.



Route of the Mexican Raiders

Revolver Shot from His Hand.

Colonel Slocum's revolver was shot out of his hand as he emerged from his quarters. The bullet dented the Colonel's weapon, making it useless.

Walton Walker of Playas, N. M., was shot at the Commercial Hotel, as was the proprietor, W. T. Ritchie. Mr. Walker was a delegate to the New Mexico State Convention of Sunday Schools. His body was burned in the ruins of the hotel, as were several others.

Mrs. Rachel Walker, also a delegate to the convention, was saved by Jolly Garner and his partner, Ben Aguirre, United States customs border riders, who tied sheets to her arms and lowered her from a window of the burning hotel.

Walker was taken from the arms of his wife by one of the bandits who invaded the hotel. The bandit paid no heed to her appeals for mercy, except to tell her that he wanted her husband to go downstairs and shake hands with his Captain. A few moments later Mrs. Walker heard the shots that killed her husband and the hotel proprietor.

Shortly afterward oil was thrown on the building and a match applied. The flames spread rapidly. After Garner and Aguirre had rescued Mrs. Walker, they themselves escaped.

Ritchie, the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, was dragged from a sick bed and killed. Mrs. Ritchie was roughly handled, the bandits tearing several rings from her fingers.

A bandit also invaded the Hoover Hotel and shots flew through the halls. Throughout the raid the proprietor, W. C. Hoover, and his wife and two children, who were on the ground floor, escaped the bandits unnoticed.

The bandits first attacked the camp of the Thirteenth Cavalry, but it suffered little. Later a number of American soldiers were killed or wounded in the fighting. A number of cavalry horses were ridden off by the Mexicans as they fled back toward Mexico.

A number of the wounded Mexicans were treated at the hospital of the Thirteenth Cavalry. Some of them were mere boys.

Houses of Mexicans Searched.

Army officers whose quarters were attacked bore testimony that resident Mexicans of the town pointed out to the bandits the houses occupied by Americans and those sheltering Mexicans. As a result of this Colonel Slocum ordered a troop to search every Mexican house and deprive every one of arms on pain of death if they were not voluntarily given up. There are about 500 Americans in Columbus, and nearly as many Mexicans.

One Mexican, Lebrado Marquez, was caught and placed in a military guardhouse, charged with having directed the operations of the bandits and also with having given information to Villa through his spies.

Lieutenant John P. Castleman, commanding Troop F, was officer of the day. The sentry heard Griffin's shots and the answering volley, which pierced Griffin's stomach, caused Castleman to leap for the door. He was met by a Mexican, who fired point blank at him and missed. Castleman killed him.

By this time, the Mexicans had swept through the town, riddling the barracks and hospital, and leaving fourteen of their number dead. Castleman marched Troop F into the town to protect the men, women, and children, who already were running through the streets under the fire of Mexican troopers who were lighted in their work by the flaming buildings. Lieutenant John P. Lucas disposed his men on the railroad skirting the southern side of the town with two machine guns supported by riflemen.

Castleman, stationing his men in front of the hotel owned by Mayor W. C. Hoover, next door to the Columbus Bank, engaged many times the number of Mexicans and drove the bandits westward. They sought the cover of a hill in the rear of the Custom House, fifty yards southeast of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad station. Lucas's machine gun troop caught them as they crossed the track and riflemen in a ditch took them in the flank as the Mexicans, practically all mounted, dashed southward.

Colonel Slocum was out of his quarters uptown within ten minutes after the first shot was fired, and reached the Hoover hotel corner as the Mexicans approached. It was then that the bullet struck the barrel of his revolver and knocked it from his hand.

As the Villa men retreated southward the Mexicans stopped at the ranch of J. J. Moore long enough to kill Moore, wound his wife, and loot the place. Moore was taken out of his house and murdered on the doorstep. His wife was found out in a field. American soldiers passing saw her wave a handkerchief, and with Mrs. Wright, who had been liberated by Villa near by, assisted her to an army ambulance. She was wounded in the thigh.

Villa apparently left when Colonel Slocum's troops began pressing the snipers toward the south. The town was cleared of the raiders by 6:30 o'clock, and the remaining people of Columbus began to take account of their losses.

The raiders apparently did not stand fire as Villa thought they should, and he raved and cursed and threatened as he followed them southward striving vainly to rally them for another attack.

Villa Harangued Followers.

Information that Villa and his chief lieutenant, Pablo Lopez, were in personal command of the raid was given to Colonel Slocum by a Mexican rancher captured by the bandits last Sunday and who escaped during the fighting. He told of the hanging of the American ranchers, McKinney, Corbett, and O'Neil, and declared that a fourth American, whose name he did not know, was hanged at the same time. The Mexican informant said Villa attacked with from 800 to 1,000 men and a machine gun platoon.

The Mexican told Colonel Slocum that Villa left the Boca Grande ranch on Tuesday, made a leisurely journey north, and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon left a point on the Boca Grande and started for the border.

Carranza Government Says It Will Hunt Villa Down

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—As soon as news of the raid by Mexicans on Columbus, N. M., reached the capital today, Government officials made efforts to get in touch with General Carranza and inform him of the facts. The General was supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Guadalajara. The Foreign Office sent a number of telegrams in an effort to locate him, finally succeeding. Marcilino Davalos, the Foreign Minister, said he had communicated by telegraph with Carranza, and that the General later would make a full statement to the American people.

"My Government sincerely regrets this affair, and asks the American people to be patient," said Señor Davalos. "The Government asks the American people to remember that Villa is a common enemy and an outlaw, to be hunted down by all men. The Mexican Government will use the most vigorous means to run this man to earth and avenge his horrible acts."

It is stated unofficially that General Trevino, with a large force, already is in pursuit of Villa.

Armed with Raiders' Rifles.

Colonel Slocum tonight declared that if Villa, in a surprise attack with his large force, could not overwhelm 250 American troopers stationed here, he had less chance with every American soldier and civilian on the border alert. He also referred to the augmenting of his force by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry from El Paso. All told, thirty-six New Mexico militiamen arrived from Deming during the day. They were augmented by American cowboys and civilians, armed in a large measure with rifles taken from dead and fleeing bandits.

Late in the day there was an exodus of many American women from Deming, in fear of another attack. These included the wives of many army officers and Mrs. A. L. Riggs, wife of the American customs officer.

S. H. Burchfield, a cattleman from El Paso, was a guest of the Commercial Hotel when it was raided and burned. The Mexicans robbed him of $250, his watch and jewelry, but while they quarreled over the division of the booty, Burchfield escaped.

Mrs. Riggs was barricaded in her home adjoining the Custom House during the fighting with her three children, one a baby. To prevent the baby's crying and thus betraying their presence to the bandits, Mrs. Riggs stuffed a pillow case in the child's mouth.

COL. SLOCUM'S REPORT ON THE PURSUIT

Tells Funston of the Chase Into Mexico and Also of the Attack.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 9.—"All peaceful as a Summer morning at this writing," was the way Colonel Slocum described the situation in Columbus tonight. Following is the text of Colonel Slocum's report as given out by General Funston at Fort Sam Houston:

"When Villa troops fell back just before daylight, we followed them with a dismounted line. At the same time I sent Major Tompkins with three troops mounted to attack. Tompkins followed them for about five miles into Mexico, having three running fights with them, and they finally made a stand with their entire force and stopped Tompkins's advance, and he returned here. We had one corporal killed in the pursuit. The Mexicans dropped considerable material and loot that they had gotten in town.

"I am reliably informed it was Villa who made the attack with 1,500 men, leaving about 1,000 on the river east of Boca Grande. From his spies in Columbus he was informed that there was but four troops here with three machine guns. Three of our troops being out he took this opportunity to attack.

"He intended capturing the town, looting the bank, and killing all Americans. Our casualties were five wounded, seven killed. Lieutenant Benson was shot in the arm. Captain Williams, Adjutant, received a slight wound in the hand. Eight civilians were killed in the town, including one woman. We have already buried twenty-seven Mexican soldiers, most of them killed in the camp, some near the bank, and there are many other dead Mexicans on Villa's line of retreat, about one mile west, not yet collected.

"Mexican troops under Villa's personal command and by his orders made the charge through the camp. Our troops turned out quickly and drove the Mexicans out, killing seventeen in or about the camp. About ten or twelve Mexicans were killed in the town. While our people at that time in the morning were surprised they did their work well. Villa's attempt to capture camp and town was a complete failure.

"I recommend one battalion of infantry, one squadron of the Eighth Cavalry to be sent here, and that the mounted troops be used to follow up Villa, leaving the infantry to protect the town.

"I do not believe Villa will make another attempt here. Several of our family living in town had narrow escapes, as the attack was fierce. All peaceful as a Summer morning at this writing. I have sent five wounded to Fort Bliss. The dead will follow. All troops, including Madine and troop, now here. Lindsey and his force are in from Gibbons."

General Funston said tonight he had no fear of Villa attacking Hachita, N. M. While he anticipated that Villa might move in that direction, he did not expect him to cross the American border, but, as a precaution, reinforcements were ordered, which General Funston said he believed would strengthen the garrison to a point where it would be able to cope with any eventuality. The troops should reach their destination by midnight.

VILLA'S MEN TURNED ON 35 TROOPERS

Advance Force of Americans Had Three Miles of Running Fight on Their Retreat.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—Major Frank Tompkins, with thirty-five men of the Thirteenth Cavalry, pushed on ahead of the main body of troopers in pursuit of Villa over the Mexican border this afternoon, until Villa's command turned and forced them back, after a desperate running battle with pistols. Major Tompkins with his thirty-five troopers arrived in town at dark tonight, after having pursued Villa fifteen miles into the open country.

Until Villa saw the small number advance in force he was fleeing in disorder, thinking the entire border cavalry brigade was in pursuit. When the thirty-five brave soldiers galloped out in a cloud of dust onto the open plain and Villa's men saw the small number they turned and pursued the United States soldiers, who had a desperate time getting back to the main body. Major Tompkins was shot through the hat, his horse was shot from under him, and two of his troopers lost their mounts and had to be brought in on machine gun mounts. Seventy-five of the Villa soldiers, including several officers, were killed, according to Major Tompkins.

It was at the head of a command of 250 men that Major Tompkins galloped after Villa, when the bandit leader and his followers were expelled from Columbus. They found shelter behind the sand dunes and small hills for the first twelve miles of the way. Machine gun equipment, provisions, and even rifles and ammunition were abandoned by Villa's men, who ran for the open country. Captain Stedje, leading Major Tompkins's reinforcements, made a pistol charge to cover the retreat of the advance guard and did terrible execution in the ranks of the Villistas. It was during this pistol duel and when the Villa soldiers turned that Major Tompkins had his narrow escape from death, his hat being punctured and his horse killed. It was reported that Villa was wounded, but this is not confirmed.

SAYS MACHINE GUNS FAILED TO OPERATE

Why So Many Mexicans Escaped, According to American Soldiers Reaching El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, March 9.—Failure of the machine guns to work at the moment when they were most needed at the beginning of the fight between the Villa bandits and the Thirteenth Cavalry at Columbus, N. M., was the cause attributed for the escape of the raiders across the border and also for the relatively small loss of life among them, according to Private Thomas Barton of the Hospital Corps, who, with Private E. M. Johnson, brought five wounded soldiers and one officer to El Paso this afternoon.

According to the men the attack began near the edge of Columbus. There were no guns or weapons of any kind in the Hospital Corps. Johnson said he killed one bandit with an axe which he threw as the fleeing Mexican passed the hospital shouting "Viva Villa!"

Johnson also said that the body of Pablo Lopez, Villa's Lieutenant, who directed the massacre of the eighteen Americans at Santa Ysabel two months ago, was identified. He exhibited what he said were Lopez's leggings.

Private James Vener, Troop K, who was shot through the chest, says he killed four Mexicans and was raising his rifle to fire at another when a bullet laid him low. He says many of the guns used by the bandits were 32-calibre rifles and others were of ancient models. The Villa men, he said, were without machine guns.

The fight at Columbus was without quarter on either side, according to Private Johnson.

"I asked the boys if there were any prisoners," said Johnson, "and they answered that nobody took any. I know I brained one black Mexican with an axe. The boys fought like devils. There were no arms in the hospital tents and the attendants were asleep when attacked. They had to fight with any weapon at hand."

INTRENCH ON BORDER TO RESIST ATTACK

Troops Sent Eastward from Douglas, Ariz.—Infantry as Guard, Cavalry as Mobile Force.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 9.—With United States troopers stationed along the border east of here intrenched to repel a possible night attack by Mexican bandits, and other infantrymen entraining to move eastward for guard duty along the New Mexico border, the situation here assumed a warlike aspect late today.

One battalion of the Eleventh United States Infantry departed late in the day on a special train en route to Hachita, N. M., to assume border guard duty. This movement was for the purpose of leaving the American cavalry detachment at that place free to act as a mobile field force in case of an attack from the Mexican side. Two companies of the Sixth Infantry left late in the day for San Bernardino, eighteen miles east of here.

Eight hundred Mexican bandits passed Mimbres, N. M., the first station west of Columbus, N. M., early today and were headed west toward Hachita, N. M., according to a message received here from the dispatcher of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad at Mimbres.

The infantry contingent remaining at Douglas was temporarily attached to the Second Cavalry Brigade, under command of Colonel George A. Dodd, with headquarters here. Telegrams were sent to Washington urging that Colonel Dodd be placed in command of any expeditionary force sent from here into Mexico. Colonel Dodd is familiar with the section the raiding forces are traversing because of his participation in the campaign against the Apache Indians.

A volunteer automobile company was formed by citizens here today and a large number of machines were placed at the disposal of army officers for use in transporting soldiers to any point desired.

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Woman Held by Villa Nine Days Tells Story of Mexican Raid

Continued from Page 1.

their horses, only to be beaten and prodded with swords by Villa's officers until they remounted and again joined the column.

"From the first I knew that Villa intended to attack Columbus," Mrs. Wright continued. "It was freely discussed by the men and the officers. Some of the latter told me that Villa intended to kill every American he could find, but they pointed to me as an example of their decision not to harm women. Later, as we approached the border from Boca Grande, these same officers told me that Villa—his rage growing as he neared the boundary—would make torches of every woman and child, as well as of every man in Columbus.

Counted on Aid of Japan and Germany

"'He intended,' they said, 'to kill everybody in the United States and would be helped by Japan and Germany.' At Boca Grande I saw evidence of their determination. I did not see the three American cowboys named McKinney, Corbett, and O'Neill slain, but I saw officers wearing their clothing. That was after Villa had sent out twenty men to break up the Palomas cattle roundup and supply the hungry column with meat.

"I did see another American killed. He appeared in the road just ahead of the column and a squad took out after him. He was trampled down by the horses of a score of men. Then Servantes dragged the American past the company with which I was marching. Servantes drew his revolver and shot him in the neck. The American ran about forty feet and fell. The Mexicans stripped him of his clothing, which they divided. The whole column then rode their horses over him and the last man fired a parting shot into his head. He was nothing more than a pulp.

"When we left Boca Grande I pleaded to be released," Mrs. Wright added, "but Servantes, with a smile, told me that instead he intended to give me a 30-30 rifle and force me to fight with the Mexicans against the Gringoes. I told him if he did that I would throw the gun into the river.

She Is Threatened with Death.

"'If you do,' he said, 'I will throw you in after it.'

"I then told him I could die but once, and that the first one I would fire upon would be him, and then I would try to shoot some other officers.

"Servantes turned to some other officers and said: 'I really believe she would, and I will not give her a rifle.' Then, turning to me, he said: 'You are the hardest woman I ever saw.' I replied: 'This would make any woman hard.'

"Just before the match for the border began I spoke to Villa again, asking him to set me free because I did not want my own countrymen, the American soldiers, firing upon me in the ranks of the Mexicans. But he laughed and said that when we got to Columbus he would give me my papers in the office of the bank there. He also said the life I had led with his troops was making me fat.

"'Your cheeks are rosy and fat,' he said. 'Sunburnt and swollen,' I said.

"We left Boca Grande yesterday and crossed the border west of Columbus before 4 o'clock. The officer in charge of the company I was with said: 'We will lay the town in waste,' and Villa said, 'We are to make torches of every man, woman, and child to be found.'

"As we entered the ditch leading past the American army camp below Columbus the Captain of my company told me that he and twenty other officers had crossed the border yesterday as spies and found that only a few American soldiers were in camp, that the others were further west. He added that everybody expected an easy time capturing and burning the town and destroying every American in it. The Mexican inhabitants, he told me, were to be spared.

Villa Curses in His Rage.

"I was in the line Villa threw along the railroad tracks after his troops had swept eastward through the United States cavalry. A bullet hit the saddle of my horse as I stood dismounted behind it. Villa sent his men across the tracks into the town. Soon I saw buildings on fire. Then the American troops apparently got into action, and in a little while the Mexicans came back.

"Villa rode among the men, cursing and threatening to shoot any man who ran away. An old soldier named Manuel, who said he was too sick to fight, had been detailed to guard me. He said if he could he would run into American territory with me, because he had had enough of war, but he was afraid, and I went back with the retreating forces until I reached a point near the house where Mr. Moore was killed and his wife wounded. Here Villa came upon me. Again I asked him to set me free.

"'You go; you are at liberty,' he said. I went to the Moores' house and found Mr. Moore lying face down on the steps, dead; his wife was in a near-by field, wounded. She had seen her husband shot, but did not know he was dead. Some American soldiers came by. They called for an ambulance, and I came to Columbus with Mrs. Moore.'

Mrs. Wright assisted surgeons who attended Mrs. Moore, and in the army camp she again assisted in helping wounded soldiers. She was then taken in charge by Mrs. Slocum, who put her to bed, the first bed she had slept in since March 1, and kept her there all day and tonight, letting her rise only to eat a little of what she described as "real feed" and drink a few cups of tea.

"I have had nothing for nine days but mule meat and scorched beef without salt," she said. "You are a real mother," she added, turning to Mrs. Slocum. Mrs. Wright came from Santa Clara County, Ala.

PLAN TO SEND FORCE FOR VILLA BANDITS

Continued from Page 1.

sibly as many as 5,000 or 10,000 men. Since these cannot safely be withdrawn from the force of 19,000 regulars patrolling the border, it may be necessary to supplant regulars along the border by other regulars or by National Guardsmen or volunteers.

It is impossible for troops to travel far into this arid section of Chihuahua without carrying along a supply of water, and such an expeditionary force as the Administration is understood to be contemplating sending into Mexico would have to be large enough to meet any unforeseen contingency of combination of factional forces to resist the American forces, and would likewise have to be thoroughly equipped with supply trains.

Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, commanding the Thirteenth Cavalry, whose camp was attacked at Columbus, reported through Generals Pershing and Funston late this afternoon that Villa himself led the charge of the Mexicans through the army camp and that captured Mexican prisoners said that Villa was very bitter and was vowing death to all Americans.

Villa Led the Charge.

It is firmly believed here that Villa led this attack in a deliberate attempt to force American intervention in order to embarrass the Carranza Government, and it is fully realized that if an American expedition were to be sent against Villa it might be resented and resisted by Mexicans of all factions, thus precipitating the very intervention that Villa is represented as determined to provoke

Despite reports that American troops had already crossed the border in pursuit of Villa and his band up to a late hour the Administration was without official confirmation of that act. The nearest approach to an official confirmation of press reports to that effect came to the War Department late this afternoon in a dispatch from General Pershing, forwarded through General Funston, stating that "Slocum sent five troops in pursuit, with orders not to go more than two miles beyond the border." This dispatch created the impression that these troops had crossed the border, but careful reading of the message showed that it did not say that the troops actually had crossed the international line.

At the War Department it was emphatically insisted that no orders whatever had been issued to General Funston or Colonel Slocum, and that the previous standing orders prohibiting the American border patrol from crossing the border, except on explicit orders from Washington, had not been countermanded. But the official reports that Colonel Slocum was in pursuit of the raiders did not appear to arouse resentment in official circles, and it is believed that if American cavalrymen did actually pursue the Villa band across the border no courtmartials will result. In view of all the circumstances, the premeditated and unprovoked character of the attack, and the apparent inability of Carranza to handle the situation, the capture of Villa and members of his raiding party by American troopers on the Mexican side of the line would be hailed with satisfaction by official Washington.

Ask Funston for Facts.

The action taken by the Administration today was confined to a dispatch to General Funston for complete particulars, and a message to John R. Silliman, the American Consul with Carranza, directing him to call Carranza's attention to the attack immediately, and to make representations to the effect that this Government viewed the Columbus affair, and the failure of the Carranza Government to prevent it, with most serious concern.

In response to a dispatch from Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, asking whether American troops had been sent across the border, General Funston, at 10 o'clock tonight, telegraphed to the War Department that he had no official knowledge that American troops had crossed the border. General Funston's message follows:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.
Chief of Staff, Washington.

The only information that I have of our troops having crossed the border is newspaper reports. Reports from Colonel Slocum most meagre, in spite of telegram to him this morning for full particulars. I wired him again this afternoon for full report. Will forward further details as soon as I can get them.

FUNSTON.

The Mexicans Killed.

Shortly before 11 o'clock tonight General Funston notified the War Department that forty-six Mexican soldiers had been killed and seven seriously wounded, and that the casualties to the Thirteenth Cavalry were seven men killed and two officers and five cavalrymen wounded. This message read:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.

The latest report from Colonel Slocum is: "Forty-six Mexican soldiers killed, seven seriously wounded, now in camp. We had seven men killed and two officers and five men wounded. They will recover."

FUNSTON.

When the message reached the War Department from General Funston late this afternoon to the effect that Colonel Slocum had sent five troops of cavalry in pursuit of the Villistas, "with orders not to go more than two miles beyond the border," the report soon became current in Washington that this force would go as far as was necessary to round up the bandits. But it developed late tonight that high officials of the Government did not expect this force to go very far or stay out very long.

It was pointed out in military circles that five troops, consisting of about 350 or 400 men, could not go very far or stay in Mexico very long without provisions and supplies, and that in such a pursuit as Colonel Slocum had ordered, it was manifestly impossible to send supply trains along. If Colonel Slocum sent these men across the border it was in immediate pursuit of the fleeing bandits and not with a view to an extended campaign.

Need 5,000 Men.

It was explained by high officials that unless Villa and his men were immediately captured, he would probably flee into the Sierra Madre Mountains and that a well-organized and strong force would be necessary to capture them. One high official suggested that if such a campaign were undertaken not fewer than 5,000 men would be sent across the border.

The War Department has 19,000 men on the border. There are only 930 cavalrymen at Columbus, but 10,000 men are within easy reach of that point. If an expedition is to be sent into Mexico more men would have to be dispatched to the border, it was explained by a high official tonight, because the Administration would not consider it wise to strip the border patrol of from 5,000 to 10,000 men for a punitive expedition, and thus weaken important links in the border guard.

Funston Reports Raid.

The first official dispatch to the War Department, received at 10:58 o'clock this morning from General Funston, read as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Colonel Slocum, Thirteenth Cavalry, reports camp attacked at 4:30 this morning by force of Mexicans from across border. Attack repulsed at time of reporting, 6:45 A. M. Mexicans were then retiring toward border southeast. He has sent mounted troops in pursuit. Several buildings burned in town of Columbus. So far as known at time of report, loss three men killed and four wounded. Number of civilians killed in town not known Number dead Mexican soldiers lying around town and camp. All firing has ceased. FUNSTON.

The next dispatch to the War Department, received at 3:05 o'clock this afternoon, read:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.
Adjutant General, Washington.

Report from Colonel Dodd, commanding border patrol district in which Columbus lies, states that in the attack on Columbus early this morning three soldiers were killed and ten wounded. Am sending battalion infantry from Douglas to garrison Hachita so that cavalry can be free to patrol or for any other necessary duty. Colonel Slocum at Columbus reports no help necessary..

FUNSTON.

Late this afternoon the War Department received a third dispatch from General Funston reading as follows:

Fort Sam Houston,
March 9, 4:35 P. M.
Adjutant General, Washington.

Following from General Pershing, Fort Bliss, just received:

"Slocum reports by telephone and asks me to repeat that Villa himself led charge through camp with force estimated at 500 to 1,000. Eleven Mexicans killed in camp and twenty-three killed altogether so far. Four enlisted men killed, and one officer and seven men wounded. Prisoners state Villa very bitter, vowing death to all Americans. Villa retreated into hills southeast. Slocum sent five troops in pursuit with orders not to go more than two miles beyond the border. Slocum thinks he has enough to handle situation and recommends that cavalry be sent if any numbers of troops are to go after Villa."

FUNSTON.

State Department's Bulletin.

The State Department late this afternoon issued this announcement based on a report from Collector Cobb at El Paso on information received by the latter from the Deputy Customs Collector at Columbus, N. M.:

The department's official advices regarding the attack on Columbus, N. M., have just been received. They were sent from Columbus, N. M., to El Paso, from which place they were telegraphed to the department at 9 A. M. today. The following is the substance of the report received by this department:

"Columbus was attacked this morning at 4:30 o'clock. Citizens murdered. The attacking force was repulsed at about 6 o'clock. The town was partly burned. The attacking party retreated to the west. It is not possible to state definitely how many were killed. The employes of the Customs Service and their families are reported safe."

It is stated that the attacking force numbered between four and five hundred, and that General Villa was probably in charge. Three American soldiers were killed and several injured. There were four civilians killed and four wounded. Several of the attacking party were killed and several wounded by the American forces. The attacking party burned the depot and principal buildings in Columbus.

The department is in receipt of a mail dispatch dated Feb. 24, 1916, from Frontera, State of Tabasco, stating that the Governor of the State of Tabasco, by a decree dated Feb. 3, 1916, officially changed the name of the capital of that State from San Juan Bautista to Villa Hermosa.

Many Other Border Raids.

In times past there have been treaties and less formal agreements between the United States and Mexico permitting the troops of one country to pursue marauders in the territory of the other. These agreements related specifically to Indians, however, and have lapsed with time. Representative Slayden of Texas, who believes the United States should assist Carranza in running Villa to earth, recently cited in a speech in the House a number of incidents when American troops crossed the border.

"Since Texas allied herself with the American Union there have been frequent forays from Mexico into that State, and according to the records, from Texas into Mexico," said Mr. Slayden. "These forays provoked much diplomatic correspondence. In 1856, Secretary Marcy, referring to the fact that Texas Rangers had pursued Mexican Indians across the border, wrote: 'If Indians, whom the United States are bound to restrain, shall make hostile incursion into Mexico, this Government will not complain if Mexican forces shall cross to this side, in the effort to repel them.'

"In 1874, Secretary Fish said that 'an incursion into Mexico for the purpose of dispersing a band of Indian marauders is, if necessary, not a violation of the law of nations.'

"In 1877, Secretary of War McCrary directed General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, to pursue marauders into Mexico, when 'in sight of them or upon a fresh trail,' but expressed a desire to co-operate with the Mexican officials in the suppression of lawlessness, and instructed Ord to communicate with them.

"In 1878 Secretary Evarts wrote to our Minister in Mexico, Foster, now living in Washington, that it was the firm purpose of our Government to protect the people of the border, but suggested co-operation with Mexican authorities. At that time the Government of Diaz was embarrassed exactly as that of Carranza is today. It wanted border lawlessness ended and criminals punished, but was afraid of frank co-operation with the Americans, which, it was believed, would arouse hostility among the Mexicans.

"The most important development in the border warfare was the treaty of 1882, negotiated by Secretary Frelinghuysen and Minister Romero of Mexico, which provided for the reciprocal crossing by the troops of both Governments in pursuit of savage Indians, under these conditions: When in close pursuit; the crossing to be within certain defined areas; notice of the proposed invasion to be given to the officials of the invaded country; and, invaders to return to their own country when the purpose of the pursuit had been accomplished or the trail lost."

TROOPS MOVING TO BORDER.

Infantry Shifting to Allow Cavalry Chance to Concentrate.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 9.—The following movement of troops, resulting from the border trouble, was reported tonight from Southern Department Army Headquarters.

A battalion of infantry sent from Fort Bliss (El Paso) to Columbus.

A battalion of infantry, commanded by Major John D. Bennett, from Douglas, Ariz., to Hachita, N. M.

Two companies of infantry from Douglas, Ariz., to Slughters Ranch, near San Bernadino, eighteen miles east of Douglas.

Two companies of infantry from Doulas, Ariz., to Naco, twenty-seven miles west.

One company of infantry sent to guard the bridge near San Bernardino, east of Douglas.

Five troops of Seventh Cavalry moving east from Douglas into the Hachita, (N. M.,) district.

Six troops of Tenth Cavalry moving from Fort Huachuca to Douglas.

The posting of the infantry companies at strategic points leaves the cavalry free to concentrate at any point and patrol the border.

TROOPS GUARDING EL PASO.

Fear Attempt to Dynamite City's Light and Industrial Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 9.—Troops are guarding the smelter, the cement plant, and the electric light and gas plants here tonight to prevent any attempt to dynamite them, throw the city into darkness, and loot the stores.

Heavy guards are scattered throughout the city, especially in the Mexican quarter.

SHERMAN FOR INTERVENTION.

Senator Says It Is the Only Solution of Present Difficulties.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 9.—Armed intervention in Mexico is the solution of present difficulties there, in the opinion of United States Senator Sherman, who issued a statement here today discussing the border trouble.

"We should send an army to the border, not only to protect American soldiers, but to go across and make the Mexicans respect us," said Senator Sherman.

"We may expect occurrences of this kind while we continue our indecisive policy," he added.

TROOPERS ITCHING TO GO AFTER VILLA

Will End His Raiding Forever if Sent Over the Line Again, Officers Say.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—The officers of the Thirteenth Cavalry stationed in Columbus declare that if they can get permission to take up Villa's trail with sufficient men and supplies they can run him down and put an end to his raiding. The men who pursued the raiders into Mexico say they know where Villa is and they know his numerical strength. They are begging for permission to go into Mexico with a complete command; they promise to make a clean job of it.

On the pursuit into Mexico the United States troops took no prisoners. They were in a hostile country and they did not want to be burdened. They left the wounded raiders to be looked after by their comrades.

Feeling in Columbus ran high tonight. It was feared that Villa's men might return and attempt to complete their work. Every one on the streets was armed, and the troops were patrolling the line and the main streets. Civilians were guarding the bank and other places of business.

If an attack comes the Mexicans will find the people ready for them. The machine guns are planted, covering the line, and there are hundreds of Americans here from Hachita, Deming, Tombstone, and Douglas, all armed and prepared for an invasion by Villa along

Continued on Page 3.

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BREACHES OF NEUTRALITY

Long List of Provocations Under Which, the Declaration Says, Berlin Was Forbearing.

FALSEHOOD ALSO CHARGED

Spanish Cabinet Meets to Consider the Situation Resulting from German-Portuguese Break.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Germany declared war on Portugal at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and handed his passports to the Portuguese Minister.

"The German Government therefore considers herself from this time in war with the Portuguese Government, is the conclusion of the declaration handed by the German Minister at Lisbon to the Portuguese Government, and in Berlin to the Portuguese Minister, according to the official Overseas News Agency announcement.

"The German declaration," continues the News Agency, "emphasized the fact that this step was made necessary by the recent illegal seizure of German ships in Portuguese ports, which is the gravest sort of breach of neutrality and of special treaties. Germany, therefore, is obliged to give up her former attitude of forbearance, which she had maintained because of Portugal's awkward situation.

"The declaration enumerates a long series of breaches of neutrality by the Portuguese Government, such as the permission of free passage to English troops through the colony of Mozambique, the permission given to English men-of-war to use Portuguese ports for a time exceeding that given neutrals; the permission given the English Navy to use Madeira as a naval base; actual engagements between Portuguese and German troops on the frontier of German Southwest Africa and Angola; frequent insults to the German nation by members of the Portuguese Parliament, who never were reprimanded.

"The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on Feb. 23 was an act against the law and the treaties concluded between Germany and Portugal. It states that, according to the treaty between the two nations, the seizure ought to have been preceded by an agreement regarding the price to be paid the owners and that it was only justifiable in case of public necessity in Portugal, whereas the tonnage of the ships was evidently larger than that needed to remedy the scarcity of the tonnage at Portugal's disposal. It is further stated that the Portuguese Government did not even try to enter into communication with the German owners or the German Government. The declaration continues:

"'The Portuguese Government, by these acts, openly gave evidence that Portugal considers herself England's vassal for whom England's interests and wishes are paramount in comparison with other considerations. The Portuguese Government seized the ships in a fashion which must be considered as an international provocation of Germany. The German flag was hauled down on board the ships and the Portuguese flag, with the war emblem set, while the Admiral's ship fired a salute.'

"Regarding the events of the last few days," continues the news agency statement, "it is further known that on Feb. 27 the German Minister to Portugal protested against the illegal seizure of ships in Portuguese ports. Nevertheless, the Portuguese Government declared semi-officially in Lisbon newspapers that there had been no German protest. The Portuguese Minister of Justice, in Parliament, also denied the existence of a German protest. The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs declared on his word of honor to a member of the staff of the Italian newspaper Secolo that Germany had entered no protest.

"The German Minister asked for a rectification of the semi-official declaration, but without success. It was only on March 4 that the Portuguese Minister at Berlin handed to the Foreign Office a Portuguese note denying the justice of the German claims. A copy of this Portuguese note was sent to the German Minister at Lisbon together with instructions to transmit the already quoted declaration to the Portuguese Government."

LISBON, March 8, (via Paris, March 9.)—Large numbers of German residents are leaving Portugal as a result of notice given to them by German Consuls that they should quit the country as soon as possible.

PARIS, March 9.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Matin says special protective measures have been taken along the coast and at the entrance of the Tagus against submarines. The lighthouses have been ordered to remain dark.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Lisbon states that the exodus of German families from Portugal continues. The Minister of Marine, the dispatch adds, has published an order congratulating the commandant, the officers, and sailors who seized the German ships for the manner in which they took their positions and utilized the vessels in the Tagus River.

MADRID, March 9, (via Paris.)—The Cabinet met today and considered the situation which might arise in case of a state of war between Portugal and Germany.

13TH NATION TO ENTER WAR.

Portugal's Maximum Fighting Strength Put at 870,000 Men.

Portugal, the thirteenth nation to enter the war, in the last week in February took over thirty-eight German and Austrian merchant vessels which had been lying at her ports since the war began. An ultimatum was sent by the Berlin Government demanding the release of the ships. The Lisbon Government is understood to have paid no attention to this ultimatum.

The merchant marine of Portugal consists only of 66 steamers of 70,193 tons and 259 sailing vessels of 43,844 tons, and her principal commerce is carried on in English bottoms. Owing to Germany's submarine campaign, the taking over of steamers by the British Government, and the rise in marine insurance, the freight rates to Portugal have risen considerably, so that not only was the republic deprived of luxuries, but also of raw materials for her factories, while food products had grown so scarce and high that the people found themselves in actual want.

The foregoing is believed to be the main reason of Portugal's taking over the German and Austrian vessels at her ports, thus adding 132,000 tons to her flag.

On March 2 sixty leading members of the German colony in Portugal hurriedly left the country for Spain on receipt of the news that the German Minister at Lisbon was packing his trunks and that Germany was about to declare war.

In October, 1914, Germany had begun actual war on Portugal by invading the Province of Angola, Portuguese West Africa. Some minor engagements took place between the German and Portuguese troops, but as the latter were soon reinforced the Germans withdrew.

Successive Portuguese Governments have been outspoken in the adhesion of the republic to the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, which is to the effect that if the colonies of either nation be threatened by a third the other shall come to the aid of the one attacked, and the latter shall give free access to its territory for such purpose.

This last clause has a particular bearing on the fact that Great Britain during the Boer War observed the neutrality of Delagoa Bay in Portuguese East Africa, when by violating this neutrality British troops might have been placed in the rear of the Boers. For this observance of international law and morals the Portuguese have since shown themselves to be grateful.

As late as Dec. 3 last the new Government defined its policy as follows:

"The Government will make strong efforts to execute the laws passed by Parliament upon the subject of the attitude of Portugal in the present war, safeguarding thus the dignity and interests of the nation and lending co-operation to right and justice, defended by England and her allies, whom the Portuguese people assured of their moral sympathy at the beginning of the war and several times since."

It has been said that the Anglo-Portuguese treaty has a clause by which Portugal binds herself to place 10,000 troops at the disposition of England if required, but by the best authorities this is understood to mean for the mutual defense of colonies in Africa. As the situation there now stands, the only military operations are those in German East Africa. Since the capture of German Southwest Africa by the army of the Union of South Africa a year ago Portuguese Angola has been free from menace.

Portugal's regular army consists of 30,000 regular troops and 230,000 reserves. She is credited with a maximum force of 870,000 fighting men. Her navy is negligible, consisting of five second-class cruisers and smaller craft, but her ports, from now on open to the British Navy, will be of great benefit to the allied fleets.

MME. SCHWIMMER OUT.

Decides to Retire from the Ford Peace Board.

STOCKHOLM, March 10, (via London.)—Mme. Rosika Schwimmer has decided to retire from the Ford Permanent Peace Board, but will remain in Stockholm.

Mme. Schwimmer has been credited with being the originator of the Ford peace ship, and also with causing much of the dissension in the party by her arbitrary methods of directing affairs. It was she who was said to have assurances of support from European Governments that promised success for the Ford expedition, but which never materialized.

BERESFORD AFFIRMS CONFIDENCE IN NAVY

Admiral Tells House of Lords Its Honor Is Safe in Balfour's Hands.

CHURCHILL IS CONDEMNED

London Press Sees in His Attacks "a Grave Disservice" to His Country.

LONDON, Friday, March 10.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, has found a strong supporter in Admiral Lord Beresford, who, speaking yesterday in the House of Lords on the air defense debate, said he deprecated statements suggesting naval unpreparedness.

"The navy," declared Lord Beresford, "has the most complete faith in its Commander in Chief and the present Board of Admiralty. The navy's honor is safe in Mr. Balfour's hands. I advise the country to trust implicitly in the navy, which has never failed us."

These remarks were made merely as an addition to a speech in which Lord Beresford expressed the opinion that the appointment of an Air Minister was not called for. He thought too much money had been wasted in buying useless machines from other countries. His view was that the British should attack and smash the Zeppelins in their sheds, as he did not see how they could attack them after their arrival over England. Baron Montagu of Beaulieu expressed similar views.

The whole debate was rather tame except for Lord Beresford's speech and the Marquis of Lansdowne's announcement that the British output of aeroplanes now totaled twenty times the number produced during peace, and would again double itself during the coming Summer. All the speakers recognized Zeppelin raids as a real danger. Viscount Haldane, former Secretary for War, however, was optimistic.

The London newspapers continue their comments on the return of Colonel Winston Churchill and his discussion with Arthur J. Balfour, his successor as First Lord of the Admiralty, of the condition of preparedness of the British Navy. The Standard says:

"When Colonel Churchill returns permanently to the House of Commons it will be under changed conditions, and is is a matter of speculation where he will find his following. That he will in due course again become a political personality to be reckoned with no one in the Commons doubts. For the moment he is thrown into the arms of Radicals who are neither supporters of the Coalition Government nor members of Sir John Simon's group. This is a party which will grow from the nature of developments that are impending, and through it Mr. Churchill may rehabilitate himself."

The Daily Graphic thinks that the renewal of the debate by Mr. Balfour can only increase regret that the discussion ever arose. It says:

"The spectacle of the former head of the Admiralty bandying charges with his successor can have no other result than to discredit our naval position. Colonel Churchill has done a grave disservice to his country. If his motive had been to strengthen the navy he would have been content to make private use of his information. He is in close personal touch with most of the Cabinet Ministers and has access to all of them. If he had a message of such vital importance, he could have been sure of a hearing. Instead, he appeals from men who know to the public which does not know. Colonel Churchill must have known that his insinuations would be spread over the world as a confession by the former head of the Admiralty that the navy is falling short of its task. There is nothing the navy can possibly gain from Churchill's attack which can compensate for the mischief it causes."

The Morning Post, under the heading "Exit Churchill," says:

"By a kind of reflex action Mr. Churchill's wild attack has had the effect of increasing and confirming confidence in the Admiralty. Mr. Balfour is right to deal plainly with irrespinsible politicians who endeavor to awaken suspicion. Mr. Churchill is a politician. His value to the former Government consisted entirely in his political ability, which means power to persuade mobs. Mr. Churchill's behavior in the present instance is an illustration of the curious mental disability which afflicts our politicians."

Under the heading "Churchill in Search of a Party," The Daily Express says that Churchill is holding conferences with groups and coteries from the House of Commons in pursuance of a purpose of forming a new opposition party in the House of Commons, of which he would be leader.

There are at present in the Commons two groups which, while not posing as open opponents of the coalition Government, keep watch on the Government's movements and endeavor, by suggestions and criticisms, to keep the Ministry keyed up to the most active prosecution of the war. One of these groups is a committee of about forty Liberal members with whom Colonel Churchill conferred on Wednesday, the other is a Unionist "War Committee" of 150 Commoners. In both groups are men, who are opposed to a Churchill leadership, but there are also many, who would be glad to see the groups united under any efficient leader.

The Express asks, "What will the Unionist group do? Will it throw in its lot with the Liberal group and form a powerful opposition under the Churchill banner?"

RUSSIANS SEIZE TRENCHES.

Disperse with Gunfire German Force Trying to Cross the Dvina.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—The following official communication was issued today:

A considerable force of Germans attempting to cross the Dvina near Schloss-Kockenhusen, east of Friedrichstadt, was dispersed by our fire. Northwest of Jacob-Stadt the Germans have shelled our cantonments.

The enemy's heavy artillery has fired on Livenhof and the neighborhood railway stations of Tsargrad and Nietzgal.

Near Illoukst our scouts destroyed an enemy outpost, taking some prisoners. Northeast of the Olyk station we invaded the enemy's trenches in broad daylight, the defenders being partly bayonetted and partly captured.

In the region of the upper Ikwa River our fire dispersed a large enemy force which was attempting to reach our trenches.

In Galicia, in the region of Tsebroff, northwest of Tarnopol, the enemy launched a night offensive supported by gusts of artillery fire. He was repulsed by our rifle fire and we took some prisoners.

BRITAIN TO ADHERE TO TRADE POLICIES

Asquith Assures House That Allied Conference Is to be Only Deliberative.

NATION'S ACTION IS FREE

It Would Be Unfriendly Not to Have Accepted France's Offer, Says the Premier.

LONDON, March 9.—It was revealed in the House of Commons today that the economic conference to be held shortly in Paris will be only deliberative, and will not commit the allied nations represented to any specific measures.

This point was raised in Parliament today, the suggestion being made by Richard Holt that the conference should not commit Great Britain to any radical change in its fiscal policy before Parliament had been permitted to discuss the matter thoroughly. Another member said there had been boasting outside the House that free trade had been killed and that a policy of protection had been decided upon. In reply Premier Asquith said nothing would be done at the Paris conference to fetter the action of the Government, Parliament, or the nation. He made it plain the British representatives would not go beyond an interchange of views, and would return absolutely uncommitted to any specific measures.

The Premier added that care must, of course, be taken not to adopt measures which would be more harmful to Great Britain than to her enemies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 10.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"General satisfaction is expressed at the Prime Minister's declaration on the forthcoming conference of the Allies on the best means of utilizing their economic powers during the war. Premier Asquith is very emphatic in his assurance that the British representatives at the conference will do nothing to hamper the free action of the British Government or of the House of Commons.

"The speeches of first-rate quality set forth the free trade position with unanswerable cogency. One was contributed by John M. Robertson, a theorist and an intellectual, and the other by R. D. Holt, a practical man with extensive experience in shipping. Both argued on the assumption that no peace is possible that does not involve the payment by Germany of indemnities to Belgium, Serbia, and France, but when restitution has been made by Germany she must not be penalized also by a trade war.

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PLAN TO SEND FORCE FOR VILLA BANDITS

Continued from Page 2.

the border. More troops are arriving from El Paso on special trains and are going into camp along the railroad tracks.

MILES KEEN FOR ACTION.

Retired General Wants Villa and His Band Exterminated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—"Villa and his bandits should be exterminated and the quicker that he and his followers are lined up in front of a wall and shot the better off will be Mexico and the United States," declared Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, today.

General Miles came to this city to address the Economic Club at its fifth annual dinner at the Bellevue Stratford tonight.

The General said that while he was in favor of peace he believed that the Mexican bandits should be routed.

CALLES TO GUARD SONORA.

Carranza Chief Declares He Will Frustrate Villa's Retreat.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 9.—General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, who arrived at Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite here, late today, said he had come to supervise the campaign against Francisco Villa and his forces should they enter Sonora.

"I will remain until Villa has been killed, captured, or driven into some other part of Mexico," General Calles declared tonight. "I have plenty of troops to protect Sonora border and the mining camps within the State. I have nothing to say about what the de facto Government will do if United States troops enter Mexico. That is a matter which rests entirely with General Carranza."

General Calles said he had ordered the garrisons at Huachinera, Bavispe, and Bacerac, Sonora, on the Chihuahua State border, to mobilize immediately and make every endeavor to cut off Villa's retreat into the mountain regions. He said 600 cavalrymen were available for that purpose.

A special representative of the de facto Mexican Government will be sent to Columbus to make a full investigation of Villa's raid, General Calles said.

"I am anxious to do all in my power to avenge this murder," he added.

The first American refugees from Sonora were three women who arrived here today from El Tigre, a mining camp, which at first was reported as the objective of Villa and his band when he appeared in Western Chihuahua last Saturday. Others were expected to follow tomorrow.

The battalion of the Eleventh United States Infantry ordered to Hachita traveled in box cars, which were hastily assembled for the occasion.

HOUSE DEBATES VILLA RAID.

Wilson's Mexican Policy Attacked by Mondell, Defended by Foster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Reference to Villa's raid at Columbus, N. M., was made in the House today by Congressman Frank W. Mondell, a Wyoming Republican, during debate on the Legislative, Executive, and Judical Appropriation bill. When the item to appropriate $100,000 for the promotion of trade in Central and South America was reached, Mr. Mondell sarcastically asked why money should be appropriated for trade Mexico and increase the business of this country with Mexico, we sent word that we could not protect our citizens when they needed protection and that we had no disposition to protect them, so they had better come home. Most of them did come home. The bodies of several hundred others now rest in Mexican soil.

"The wires bring today not only word of the murder of Americans in Mexico, but the invasion of American soil by those who have been encouraged by our pusillanimous attitude to invade our territory. Why, therefore, should we appropriate money for promoting trade in Central and South American countries? Suppose there should be an uprising or revolution in one of those countries, would we refuse to protect our citizens there and tell them to come home?"

Representative Sabath, an Illinois Democrat, asked: "What would you do about Mexico?"

"I would first put in a Republican Administration that would not meddle with the domestic affairs of that country," said Mr. Mondell, who said that the Administration had brought trouble on itself by seeking to dictate in Mexican affairs.

"President Taft and President Wilson did right in not asking the boys of this country to march into Mexico to protect some little property down there," interrupted Representative Martin D. Foster, Democrat of Illinois. "Men sit back here and want their property protected, but they do not want to go into Mexico themselves or send their sons into Mexico. I am tired of this continual talk of protecting property in Mexico at the point of the sword. This country has protected the lives of Americans and looked after them as well as it could be done under conditions in Mexico. I do not believe it is the duty of our Government to send our boys into Mexico and plunge this country into war."

Mr. Bennet of New York asked if Mr. Foster had heard a report that the United States has asked consent of Carranza to send troops across the border after the Villa bandits. Mr. Foster said promotion "when we do not protect our citizens after they go to a foreign country."

"About three years ago," said Mr. Mondell, "there were some 50,000 Americans doing business in Mexico. After encouraging these people to go to he had not heard such a report, but if it was true the President probably had decided that such a thing was necessary, and he had no criticism to make.

WANTS 500,000 MEN.

Fall Prepares Senate Resolution Looking to Intervention.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Following the news of the Villa raid, Senator Fall (Rep.) of New Mexico announced that he had prepared a resolution to authorize the recruiting of an army of 500,000 men to intervene in Mexico and aid the existing authorities in stamping out brigandage.

As soon as he heard of the raid Senator Fall sent telegrams to railroad officials and citizens in the neighborhood of Columbus, asking for details.

The news of the raid spread rapidly over the capital. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, at once got into communication with the State Department and asked Senator Fall for a conference.

Senator Stone said that he expected the raid might precipitate another outburst in the Senate, but that he proposed to await official reports and official action by Executive departments of the Government.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat, said in discussing the raid:

"That means intervention. I don't see what else can be done."

Senator Tillman said that the news was almost incredible. "There never has been a President who tried so hard to keep out of war as President Wilson," he said, "but if this is true it looks as if General Funston would have to get busy at once."

SLOCUM WELL KNOWN HERE.

Formerly Stationed at Governors Island—New Yorkers in the Fighting.

Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, U. S. A., commander of the American troops at Columbus, N. M., the scene of the Villa raid, is well known in New York, where he was stationed until two years ago as Inspector General of the Eastern Department of the Army, with headquarters on Governors Island. He is a nephew of Mrs. Russell Sage and was a classmate at West Point of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army.

Colonel Slocum is 61 years old. He is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1876. With the exception of the two months following his graduation, when he was attached to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, his entire service has been with the cavalry. He succeeded Colonel Charles A. P. Hatfield as Colonel of the Thirteenth Cavalry in September, 1914.

Lieut. Col. Tyree B. Rivers is second in command of the Thirteenth. The Majors commanding the battalions are James A. Ryan, Elmer Lindsley, and Frank Tompkins. The Captains commanding troops are Walter C. Babcock, George Williams, Wallace Craigie, Thomas F. Ryan, Aubrey Lippincott, John H. Lewis, H. N. Cootes, Edward Davis, W. F. Herringshaw, A. H. Davidson, Hamilton Bowie, R. E. Smyser, J. E. Stedje, and O. W. Rethorst.

Major Lindsley and Captain Lippincott are New Yorkers. Other New Yorkers in the regiment are First Lieutenants Frederick G. Turner, John T. Donnelly, Berkeley T. Merchant, and George F. Patten, and Second Lieutenant C. C. Benson.

TWO WIDOWS FEAR FOR SONS.

Unable to Determine Slain Trooper's Identity to Satisfaction.

At 541 West Forty-ninth Street, which was given as the address of John Keough, Private in Troop G of the Thirteenth Cavalry, slain in yesterday's Villa raid, it was said that no Mrs. Simmeyer lived at that address. It was said that a Mrs. Steinmeyer had moved from the house to Fifty-first and Eleventh Avenue, but at the latter address the name was unknown.

Mrs. Charlotte Wiswell, mentioned in the War Department list as being the mother of Harry Wiswell, another Villa victim, could not be found at the address given, 12 Dickerson Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., and residents there said she was unknown to them, but two women named Wiswell, who live in Brooklyn, have sons in the army. Mrs. Estelle Wiswell, a widow, living at 1,126 Pacific Street, said she had not seen her son, Harold, since 1910, when he enlisted under the name of Harry in the United States Army. She said her son wrote that he had been discharged two years ago, and up to a month ago he was supposed to be employed by Wells Fargo & Co. at Santiago, Cuba.

Mrs. Sarah Wiswell, also a widow, of 333 Lafayette Avenue, had a son Harry, who formerly was a private in the Thirteenth Coast Artillery in Brooklyn. He went West two months ago, and she has not heard from him since. Mrs. Wiswell does not believe her son enlisted in the army, as he was 42 years old.

RASH MOVE, SAYS MADERO.

Brother of Slain President Is at a Loss to Ascribe Motive for Raid.

General Raoul Madero, brother of Francisco I. Madero, the assassinated President of Mexico, and until last October, when he and his brother Emilio announced that they would stand aloof from Villa's guerrilla warfare, a military official in Villa's army, denounced the invasion of United States soil by the Villistas last night, and said that he could not conceive of a motive for what he considered a very rash move. General Madero has been living with his family at the El Dorado Apartments, 300 Central Park West, since he came here a refugee from Mexico.

"I have been a refugee in this country for the last four months," he said last night, "and only have been able to keep in touch with Mexican affairs through the newspaper reports of troubles there. I really don't care to discuss the present case, because I am not certain that all the reports of the Columbus invasion have yet been authenticated. Of course if what the newspapers say is true there is no excuse, as far as I can see it, for the act. I certainly cannot conceive of Villa doing such a thing and assuming such grave responsibilities.

"When I was in Mexico four months ago fighting with the Villista machine against the Carranza Government I don't think Villa had it in mind to attack towns inside the United States border, although a recent newspaper report said he was going to do just that. I am bitterly opposed to the whole scheme of the Government in Mexico now and that is the reason why I am what one might term a refugee from my country until the Government is put on a sane basis. My whole family is in this country, most of us being here in New York."

VIEWS OF THE LOCAL PRESS.

General Agreement That Villa Must Be Brought to Justice.

Newspapers of this city make the following comments this morning on the raid by the Villa bandits and the action of our military authorities:

Villa Alive or Dead.

From The New York World.

Nothing less than Villa's life can atone for the outrage at Columbus, N. M.

Whether or not he led the raid in person, he unquestionably planned it, and the guerrillas who executed it belonged to his forces. Every drop of American blood shed at Columbus is on his hands. So far as it is posible for a bandit to be at war, Villa is now at war with both Mexico and the United States. The Mexican Government, in spite of the efforts of Carranza, has proved unable to cope with the situation, and so the duty of effective action devolves upon the United States.

No complications with the Mexican Government need attend a punitive expedition, unless Carranza himself creates the complications. It ought to be plain enough by this time that the United States is seeking nothing in Mexico but order, and that American troops dispatched into Mexico to kill or capture Villa would be withdrawn as soon as their mission was accomplished.

Carranza's Attitude.

From The Sun.

On the strength and disposition of the Carranzista "Government" in Mexico depend the status of the excursion of United States troops into that country decided upon by the Administration at Washington. If the First Chief conceives himself sufficiently strong with his people to permit without peril to his fortunes the entrance of our soldiers in pursuit of the Mexicans whose raid has compelled Washington to act, and he is not under outside influence inimical to us, his consent to the proposal put forward through Secretary Lansing may be expected. * * *

Incidental to the direction of the military activities there rests upon the United States another task to be performed immediately. By whom was the raid across our border inspired? What ultimate influence produced it? Was it exclusively Mexican in conception, or was it the fruit of political intrigue of a wider and more sinister significance? The answers to these questions are for Washington to find.

The Avenger's Carbine Needed.

From The New York Herald.

A wise man he who could solve the Mexican question. But solution does not at this hour confront the Administration at Washington. The matter immediately at hand is the use of the avenger's carbine and macnine gun. If Carranza desires the assistance of the United States Army, well and good. If he does not, he must not stand in the way of this country doing what he cannot do. Northern Mexico must be made safe and the United States must be insured against further forays.

Our request of Carranza for permission to send troops into the country is much like the declaration of war in 1846, which came long after war had broken out with the ambushment of Thornton's Cavalry—our troops have already gone into Mexico without permission, thanks to Colonel Slocum, to whom all honor is due!

But the task is no task for the timorous pacifist.

Villa Must Be Rounded Up.

From the New York Tribune.

By his attack on Columbus Villa has forfeited all claim to protection from the Carranza Government, all right of recognition as a Mexican national. He is either a revolutionist maintaining a Government of his own, hostile to that of Carranza, or he is an international outlaw—a criminal without a country.

There is no reason why the United States should not send its armed forces across the Rio Grande to capture and destroy this pillager and cutthroat.

Nothing short of a demonstration of force can now restore American prestige in Mexico and undeceive the lawless elements there as to the value our Government sets on the lives of its citizens. The Administration has evaded a duty to Americanism long enough. If our flag, our escutcheon and our diplomacy are to mean anything again south of the Rio Grande Villa and his followers must be rounded up by our troops and made to pay the penalty of their hideous crimes against American citizens.

Urges Immediate Action.

From The New York Press.

There are two things we can do. We can tell Carranza that we will assist him to run down all the outlaws that are near enough the American line to make trouble on our territory. We can tell him that if he invites us to assist him we will do so in behalf of his Government and in the name of his authority, but that if he does not invite us we shall assist him, nevertheless, to that very end.

We can tell him this with friendly but firm assurance that we mean to get action immediately. Then, with or without his invitation, we can act.

The United States Government would better begin now.

GERMANS ATTACK VAUX AND FORT

Continued from Page 1.

intense artillery preparation directed against the village of Bethincourt. The attacks were stopped by our batteries, which prevented the enemy from debouching from the Corbeaux wood. The renewed efforts of the enemy have not been able to dislodge us from the large stretch of territory which we have reconquered and consolidated.

To the east of the Meuse the struggle is being carried on with great bitterness since yesterday. At the end of the evening and in the course of the night in the region between Douaumont and the village of Vaux the Germans directed several powerful attacks on our positions. In spite of the intensity of the artillery fire and the violence of the infantry assaults the enemy was unable to make any impression of our lines and has been completely repulsed.

Some detachments of German infantry who had penetrated the village of Vaux were driven out immediately at the point of the bayonet by a counterattack.

In the Woevre there has been an intermittent bombardment on both sides without any infantry action.

In Lorraine a surprise attack to the west of the Le Prêtre Forest resulted in the capture by us of twenty prisoners.

German Report of Successes.

The German Headquarters staff report reads:

The artillery activity on both sides frequently increased to great violence.

The French recaptured the western part of a trench near the farm of Maisons-de-Champagne, where hand-grenade fighting occurred yesterday.

West of the Meuse we were occupied in clearing out the rest of the French troops remaining in the woods of Corbeaux.

To the east of the river, to shorten the connections between our positions to the south of Douaumont and our lines in the Woevre district, the village and armored fort of Vaux, with numerous adjoining fortified positions, were captured in a glorious night attack, after thorough artillery preparation, by the Posen reserve regiments Nos. 6 and 19, under the leadership of the commander of the Ninth Reserve Division of infantry, General von Guretsky Cornitz.

In a series of aerial engagements in the neighborhood of Verdun our aviators were victors. It is certain that three enemy aeroplanes were shot down. All our aeroplanes returned safely. Several of their brave pilots were wounded. Enemy troops in villages west and south of Verdun were heavily bombarded.

By the attack of a French aeroplane squadron within the radius of the fortress of Metz two civilians were killed and several houses damaged. In an aerial battle the machine of the commander of the squadron was shot down and the commander captured. The observer was dead.

Artillery Active at Ypres.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

Last night we repulsed a small attack near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Today the enemy sprang a mine near Givenchy, but made no infantry attack.

There has been considerable artillery activity by both sides about Ypres.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There have been reciprocal artillery actions, especially in the region of Dixmude and further to the north.

PARIS REASSURED; SEES FOE FAILING

Continued from Page 1.

Fresnes, the Fifth Landwehr Division of the Fifth Corps and the Third Bavarian Corps, in all, 60,000 men, spread along a twelve-mile front. The capture of Fresnes enabled them to advance and shorten their lines to seven miles. Fresnes had for some days been partially enveloped by the Germans, who, at Manheulles on the north and Champlon on the south, had rendered the position a difficult one to hold.

The French fell back from Fresnes on formidable positions on the heights of the Meuse and their batteries on the hills stopped the German attempts to push forward from Manheulles and Fresnes. It is not thought likely that a serious offensive will be undertaken by the Germans against the heights without considerable reinforcements of infantry and more heavy guns.

Zeppelins are active behind the French lines endeavoring the strike at communications. They appeared Tuesday over Revigny station, with the evident intention of destroying a trainload of munitions. The station agent, named Plançon, with the help of a station hand, coolly coupled up the seventy cars composing the train and got them off to a place of safety, bombs exploding all around, none striking the target. For this the station agent has been decorated with the Military Cross.

GERMAN CENTRE EXPOSED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The second day of the third stage of the Verdun battle was felt in French military quarters to be critical. The capture of the broken houses of Forges on the west and Fresnes on the east, two low-lying outposts, which were commanded easily by the German guns, was of no consequence, but the further advance between Dead Man's Hill and Goose Hill, where the gap or saddle is covered by Crows' Wood (Bois de Corbeaux) clearly indicated that a great effort was to be made on the west of the Meuse. How would this plan reveal itself was the question, and how without new resources of guns and men would it be supported?

The critical day has passed, with the result of balancing in favor of the French. For the moment the western wing is the chief field of action, and will continue to be so in proportion as the hope of attaining the object of the battle of Verdun disappears.

The German centre on the heights of the Meuse, thanks to the rapidity of the first advance, has been left badly uncovered, and for a depth of about three miles is subject to a flank fire from the French batteries on the west side of the river. Merely to hold the positions they had won on the heights, therefore, the German commanders are bound by great expenditure of strength on their right to attempt to smooth out the acute irregularities of the front which the first plan has produced.

This is one of the dangers of the tactics of a narrow thrust for which they are now paying dearly. The Western sector, so far, is only about five miles wide and contains only two high roads, running from north to south, one from Bethincourt to Esnes by the western side of Dead Man's Hill through a valley everywhere under French guns, the other from Forges over the saddle of Goose Hill to Cumieres.

There is also a road from Bethincourt to Cumieres behind the present French front, and in the loop of the now much flooded river there is a road from Forges through Regneville to Cumieres. The Germans now hold part of this valley loop, but it is so marshy and so subject to gunfire from the neighboring hills as to be valueless for large movements as long as the French hold Cumieres ridge between these highways.

The hillsides are generally bare, and a series of murderous operations will be required to carry them.

BERLIN REJOICES IN WESTERN GAINS

Continued from Page 1.

since Feb. 21. They were in good condition and spirits, though from the appearance of their uniforms and equipment none would guess that many units had come freshly from a period of recuperation and had been newly uniformed before their return to the front. The thickets and tenacious clay of Lorraine had soiled and torn the new uniforms until the men looked as much like veterans as the men of the veteran —— and —— corps who were daubed in yellow mud to the eyes and hair. The men are jovial and self-confident in the face of the task before them.

Officers with whom the correspondent spoke paid high tribute to the fighting spirit of the French, although saying this was due to some extent to the continuous pouring in of fresh troops for the defense of Verdun. Not only the troops but the commanders are constantly changing. Thus far three Generals have undertaken the defense of the fortress since the German operations began. General Herr, the original commander of the defending army, was displaced by General Humbert, who in turn was displaced by General Petain.

It is not believed the French were taken by surprise by the German operations. They seem to have suspected what was impending two or three days before the German attack was launched, but it was then too late to make the necessary artillery disposition and bring up an adequate number of heavy guns and reserves to meet the German offensive.

The French troops are almost all equipped with steel helmets. While they have been efficacious to a certain extent, they do not furnish absolute protection, as is shown by a number of these helmets with bullet holes drilled cleanly through the metal, which were inspected by the correspondent. One of these helmets, which marked the grave of several French soldiers before Douaumont, had been pierced by five bullets.

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IT looks like the ice ballet will get mixed up with the pussy willows.

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But it makes no difference in the clothes show. The new suits and the new neckties are already here.

There's sunlight on the pavement and bright prospects in the air.

★ ★

New York is talking style and looking style—feeling as young and exclusive as a debutante.

★ ★

It's going to be an unusually "dressy" Spring, when every man must look to the cut of his coat and haberdashery.

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They're ready now—suits and topcoats $20 to $40.

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BRYCE SAYS BRITAIN WARS FOR HUMANITY

Writes Pamphlet Pledging His Country to Crush Teuton Power, Only for Peace.

SERVES NEUTRALS AS WELL

German Government, Not Its People, Are at Fault—Favors League to Enforce Tranquillity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—The Macmillan Company will soon publish in pamphlet form an article written by Viscount Bryce, at the request of a Swiss editor, on "The Attitude of Great Britain in the Present War." By courtesy of the author THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has obtained an advance copy.

Bryce enunciates "the principles which animate the British people, making them believe that they have a righteous cause, and inducing them, because they so believe, to prosecute the war with their utmost energy."

These principles are five: First, liberty; second, nationality; third, maintenance of treaty obligations and of those rights of smaller nations which rest upon such obligations; Fourth, the regulation of the methods of warfare in the interests of humanity, and especially the exemption of noncombatants from the sufferings and horrors which war brings; fifth, representation by England of a pacific as opposed to a military type of civilization.

Viscount Bryce develops each of these heads, and then adds "a few words of a more personal kind to explain the sentiments of those Englishmen who have in time past known and admired the achievements of the German people in literature, learning, and science, who had desired peace with them, and who had been constant advocates of friendship between the two nations. Such Englishmen, who do not cease to be lovers of peace because this war, felt to be righteous, commands their hearty support, are now just as determined as any others to carry on the war to victory."

The reason is that this war presents itself to them as a conflict between the principles which Lord Bryce enunciates as actuating England and "the doctrine that the end of the State is power; that might makes right; that the State is above morality; that war is necessary, and even desirable, as a factor in progress; that the rights of small States must give way to the interests of great States; that a State may disregard all obligations, whether undertaken by treaties or prescribed by the common sentiment of mankind and that what is called military necessity justifies every kind of harshness and cruelty in war."

Lord Bryce's conclusion is peculiarly interesting, as reflecting the views of that class of Englishmen whom he so admirably typifies. He writes: "I do not attribute to the German people an adherence to the former set of doctrines, for I do not know how far these doctrines are held outside those military and naval castes which now, unhappily, have gained control of the German policy, and I cannot believe that the German people, as I hitherto have known them ever since I studied at a German university more than fifty years ago, could possibly approve of the action of their Government if their Government suffered them to know the facts relating to the origin and conduct of the war, as those facts are known to the rest of the world.

"We have had no hatred of the German people. We did not grudge them their prosperity; neither have we any wish to break up Germany, destroying her national unity, or to interfere in any way with her internal politics. Our quarrel is with the German Government. We think it is a danger to every peaceful country, and we believe that in fighting against its doctrines, its ambitions, and its methods of warfare, we and our allies are virtually fighting the battle of all peace-loving neutral nations as well as our own. We must fight on till victory is won, for the Government which scorns treaties and wages inhuman warfare against innnocent noncombatants cannot be suffered to prevail. By such methods, triumphant and aggressive, Germany mistress of the seas as well as of the land would be a menace to every nation, even to those of the Western Hemisphere. Be this as it may, the facts show that the present rulers of Germany have acted upon the former set of doctrines as consistently as ever did Frederick or Napoleon. They seem to us to be smitten with a kind of mental disease which sapped honor, extinguished pity, and destroyed their sense of right and wrong. They invaded Belgium without provocation and slaughtered thousands of innocent noncombatants. They persisted against the protests of America in drowning innocent noncombatants at sea.

Could Restrain Turks If They Would.

"They look calmly on while Turkish allies, whom they dragged into the war, and whose action they could restrain if they cared to do so, are exterminating with every cruelty that Turkish ferocity can devise, a whole Christian nation.

"These things are a reversion to ancient methods of savagery which marked the warfare of bygone ages. They are a challenge to civilized mankind; to neutrals as well as to the belligerent States. Neutral nations would do well to recognize this, for they themselves are concerned, as the same methods hereafter may be used against them as are being used against us now. They also ought to desire the defeat of any and every Government which adopts such principles and practices such methods, for its victory would be a blow to morality and human progress, which it would take centuries to retrieve.

"Those Englishmen whose views I am seeking to express, recognizing the allegiance we all owe to humanity at large, and believing progress is achieved more by co-operation than by strife, are, however, hoping for something more than a victory of their own country. They desire to see the world relieved from the burden of armaments, and from that constant terror of war which has been darkening its sky for so many generations. They ask whether it may not be possible after the war has come to an end to form among the nations an effective league of peace, embracing smaller as well as larger peoples, under whose aegis disputes might amicably be settled, and the power of the league invoked to prevent any one State from disturbing the general tranquillity.

"Obstacles in the way of creating such a league are many and obvious, but whatever else may come out of the war, we in England hope that one result will be the creation of some machinery calculated to avert a recurrence of so awful a calamity as that from which mankind is now suffering."

HONOR AMERICAN COUNTESS

Austrian Red Cross Order Conferred on Gladys Vanderbilt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—Austrian papers received here state that Countess Laszlo Széchényi (Gladys Vanderbilt) has received from Emperor Francis Joseph the Order of the Red Cross in recognition of her charitable works.

Gladys Vanderbilt, the youngest of the five direct heirs of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, was married to Count Laszlo Széchényi in 1908. By the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt she is receiving the income of $5,000,000. They have a town house in Budapest, and the estate of the Széchényis, renovated by the bride's money, at Château d'Oemerzoe, a feudal village which has been held by the Lords of Széchényi from the Middle Ages.

From the very beginning of the war the Countess Laszlo has interested herself in the Hungarian wounded, principally as a nurse attached to Military Hospital 3. Here she was taken ill with smallpox, and was quarantined at Oemerzoe for over a month. On her recovery in April, 1915, she continued her nursing at other hospitals.

BRITAIN MAY REJECT UNITED STATES DEMAND

Washington Hears She Will Refuse to Release Teutons Seized on American Ship.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Confidential advices received here today indicate that Great Britain will not comply with the request made by the United States for the release of thirty-eight Germans, Austrians, and other persons removed by a British cruiser from the American steamship China bound from Shanghai, China, to San Francisco.

A reply to the American note on the subject, which was presented some weeks ago to the British Foreign Office by Ambassador Page at London, is expected within the next fortnight. It is being delayed, according to the information received here, pending the conclusion of an inquiry being made into the antecedents and the status of the prisoners. Those persons found to be over the military age, or not in any sense reservists, probably will be released, but Great Britain is expected to insist upon holding those prisoners believed to be seeking to return to Europe to assist in the war against the Entente Allies.

Such a position would be entirely contrary to the position which has been assumed by the United States. The State Department, in a note regarding the arrest and detention during the early days of the war of August Piepenbring, emphatically declared that "there is no justification in international law for the removal of an enemy subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if he could be regarded as a military person."

A rule to this effect was stated for Great Britain herself by Earl Russell in the case of the Trent, and there are other precedents for the position of the United States.

Some confusion has prevailed as to the exact location of the China at the time of the removal of the enemy subjects now held prisoners. One dispatch intimated that the vessel might have been within waters adjacent to Shanghai, over which Great Britain maintains extra-territorial jurisdiction. Other reports to the State Department, however, have stated that the vessel was ten miles off shore when she was stopped by the cruiser.

If Great Britain makes the reply it is indicated she will make to the American representations further diplomatic negotiations will ensue. The United States, it is understood, will insist that the prisoners be released.

PETROGRAD EXPECTS TURKEY'S COLLAPSE

Break-Up of Defense in Early Spring Predicted as Result of Rapid Russian Advance.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—The final collapse of the Turkish campaign in the early Spring is confidently predicted by the Russian military critics, who base their assertions upon the remarkable progress the Russian Army is making along the Black Sea coast and in Persia. The critics find increasing evidence of demoralization among the Turks and inability to hold their organized positions.

The past week has brought the northern and southern Russian Caucasian armies considerably nearer their immediate objectives. The recent victories in Persia will enable the Russians to push forward over the mountain range, hitherto considered impassable, to a point within twenty-five miles of the Mesopotamian border, while the troops moving along the Black Sea coast under the protection of the Russian fleet are now within a like distance of Trebizond. The capture of Rizeh leaves no important coastal defense on the way to Trebizond, and a combined land and sea attack on Turkey's most important Black Sea port is now being prepared.

According to all reports the Turks have done everything they could to improve the fortifications at Trebizond, but it is believed here that they have not had sufficient time to bring up the necessary reinforcements to withstand a sustained Russian assault.

TURKEY NOT SEEKING PEACE.

Russian Foreign Office Has Received No Proposals as Yet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—The Foreign Office today in reply to an inquiry said that it had no knowledge that Turkey had made overtures for peace.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—A categorical denial that Turkey had made peace proposals of any sort to Russia was given at the Russian Foreign Office tonight. M. Belieff, chief of the Department of the Near East, said:

"No overtures, official or semi-official, directly or indirectly, have been received. We only have heard of such alleged proposals through inquiries at this office based on newspaper reports. You may definitely deny the truth of their existence.

"Furthermore, we have no intimation that Turkey intends to ask for peace terms."

Neither the American Ambassador, George T. Marye, nor the British Ambassador, Sir George W. Buchanan, has knowledge of the subject. Ambassador Marye has received the decoration of the Order of Alexander Nevski in consideration of his official services. Emperor Nicholas will receive the Ambassador on Saturday in farewell audience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 10.—While there is a growing belief in Turkey's inclination to make peace, no official news of a move in that direction has yet reached London.

MORGENTHAU SEES WILSON.

Gives President Detailed Report of Conditions in Turkey.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, made a detailed report today to President Wilson on his work in Turkey since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Morgenthau also spoke of the need for supplying sufferers in Palestine with more food soon and recounted vivid stories of massacres of Armenians.

CALL FOR MARRIED MEN.

British Army Proclamation to be Issued Next Week.

LONDON, March 9.—The newspapers announce this morning that the proclamation will be issued next week calling to the colors married men between the ages of 27 and 35.

HUMANITY BENEFITS BY HER PATRIOTISM

Miss Elsie Nicoll Tells of Her Interest in American Ambulance Hospital.

AN EXHIBITION NEXT WEEK

Young Woman Had Wonderful Spiritual Experience Following Her Concern for Her Country.

A romantic story of a socially prominent and popular young woman's patriotism and striving for personal military preparedness underlies the announcement that the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital will give an exhibition for the benefit of the hospital at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, beginning Monday, March 13.

The young woman in whom the story centres is Miss Elsie Nicoll of 46 West Fifty-fourth Street, Chairman of the Junior Committee.

"When one feels very deeply," Miss Nicoll said yesterday, "one is reluctant to bare those feelings, but I am so anxious that every one may realize what the American Ambulance Hospital means I am willing to forget my own inclinations and tell what a wonderful spiritual experience I have been through in finding out what the hospital really does stand for and mean.

"The Summer of 1914, as every one knows, was beautiful, and then, with horrible suddenness the whole world was darkened by the war. My first sensation was intense pain. I had traveled in Europe and had many friends there, and it was inexpressibly shocking to me that the places I knew and loved were battlefields and that friends were fighting in those battles.

"My next concern was about my own country. Would we be drawn into the vortex? Ours is the greatest country in the world. In traveling across it—in viewing its cities, its mountains, its immense, rich prairies—I have been awed by its grandeur, and I have been proud that it was my country. And who can read American history without the finest in one being thrilled and stimulated?

"Then the thought came to me that, if our people were to be dragged into the awful conflict, I wanted to be ready to help—to do my tiny part in helping to achieve victory—in helping America to be America. I am sure I had preparedness of the heart, but I wanted preparedness of the head and hand, too.

"But what could I do? The question haunted and depressed me. I couldn't get away from it. Then the Red Cross classes in nursing were organized, and I took that course. I gave up everything else and worked for weeks in a hospital so I would be worth while to my country if American soldiers should need nurses.

"When the course in nursing was concluded, however, my conscience would not let me rest. I yearned to help in some way those who were in the throes of suffering that we had so fortunately escaped. That sort of thing—the helping of humanity—seemed to be an American duty, too. But again arose the question, 'What can I do?' The question haunted me, unanswered for a long time. The American Ambulance Hospital near Paris then attracted my attention. I read everything about it that I could lay my hands on. It seemed to me that the institution was typically American. I wanted to aid it.

"About that time William M. Chase was painting my portrait, and one day asked him if he would pose friends of mine in living pictures for the benefit of the hospital. He said at once he would be glad to do so. The Ritz promised room for the affair, and I got friends interested in it. On the committee which had charge of that were Miss Harriet Alexander, Mrs. H. Ives Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Fish, Miss Carol Harriman, and others. We called ourselves the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital, to indicate that we were subordinate to the main committee of the hospital, headed by Mrs. Robert Bacon, which was doing and is doing such magnificent work for the hospital. At our first entertainment we cleared enough to send twelve nurses to the front for six months. It was one of the happiest days of my life.

"Now we have worked hard to make the forthcoming exhibition a success, hoping we can repeat the practical good done before. At the exhibition there will be on view a model operating room, a model hospital and ambulance flags that have been in battle many times and are stained with powder and war gas fumes. There will be, too, many other relics and pictures showing the work of the hospital in its intimate details. Besides that, American men who have driven ambulances at the front will narrate their thrilling personal experiences in daily lectures. These talks will be at 4:30 P. M. Altogether, there will be opportunities at the exhibition to learn a wonderful lot of things about the war which are not appearing in the newspapers—the smaller personal aspects of the great fighting to which printed space cannot be given when there is so much to tell of the bigger events.

Associated with Miss Nicoll on the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital are the following:

Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Civilise Alexandre, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr., Mrs. H. Ives Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Miss Bell Gurnee, Miss Carol A. Harriman, Miss Maud Kahn, Miss Cornelia Landon, Miss Edith Mortimer, Miss Camilla Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Barbara Rutherford, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Miss Jane Wallach, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, and Miss Beatrice Pratt.

Presiding at the teas next week will be Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. William Hamilton Russell.

BRITISH CHECK ON TIGRIS.

Relief Force Fails to Dislodge Turks at Essinn.

LONDON, March 9.—The War Office issued tonight the following official statement on the campaign in Mesopotamia:

General Lake (commander of the British forces) reports that General Alymer (in command of the relieving forces) advanced on March 6 and, moving by the right bank of the Tigris, reached Essinn, a position about seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara. This position was attacked March 8, but General Aylmer was unable to dislodge the enemy.

General Aylmer states that the enemy suffered very severely, and, beyond strengthening his position, has shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy, and in the majority of cases were very slight.

BRITISH WAR FILMS OF ARMY AND NAVY

To be Shown as Proof That the Nation Is Prepared on Land and Sea.

PRIVATE VIEW IN HALL

Kitchener's Troops, the Grand Fleet, Fighting Aviators, and Munitions Are Pictured.

A moving-picture review of the naval, military, and munition activities of Great Britain was shown at a private exhibition in Wurlitzer Fine Arts Hall, 120 West Forty-first Street, last night. They were the first official British moving-picture films to be exhibited in the United States since the European war started. They were taken with the sanction of Lord Kitchener, David Lloyd George, and Arthur J. Balfour, holders, respectively, of the British War, Munitions, and Naval portfolios.

The purpose, it was stated, was to show to the peoples of the British Empire and those of the neutral world that at last Britain is prepared to do her part on land as well as on sea in the present great conflict.

Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, made a brief speech before the pictures were shown, and explained that in every instance the film was absolutely genuine and represented exactly what the caption said.

The military pictures showed Kitchener's army in the making from the moment the recruit was sworn in until the finished legions were started off to France and the battle front. The naval pictures showed the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, with glimpses of Jellicoe and other notable naval figures, while the munition films proved that not only the men but the women and girls of Britain are busy night and day keeping the army and navy supplied with ammunition.

In a little pamphlet given out last night by Charles Urban, under whose direction the pictures were taken, there was printed a speech delivered by Arthur J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on the occasion of the first showing of the pictures in England.

Balfour Lauds Pictures.

"These wonderful photographs," said Mr. Balfour, "are big with lessons of the deepest import to us and to the world. You have seen the training of the armies which Great Britain and the empire are in process of creating in support of our allies on the Continent. You are to see photographs of a part of the fleet on which, as I think, the success of the land operations ultimately depends. The part of the Grand Fleet which you are about to see is actually engaged in a great operation of war. On it as you will see it represented to the life, depends the whole of the operations carried out by the Allies from Archangel in the north far round to the Persian Gulf, because were the British fleet removed, the allied nations who are now banded together against the tyranny of the Central Powers would have no means of intercommunication. They would be cut off from the outer world; they would be cut off from each other.

"The means of communication between the far-distant operations of this unexampled war are protected by the navy and are provided by the navy. What a wonderful system of internal communications does for Germany and Austria, the navies of the Allies, and, we may say without undue self-laudation, in the first instance the British Navy, do for the Entente Powers. I doubt whether in our ordinary moments we conceive the magnitude of the task which is thrown upon the British Navy, and which so far the British Navy has triumphantly accomplished.

"The Grand Fleet, which as a Grand Fleet has never yet had the opportunity of being in action, nevertheless has, from hour to hour and day to day through all the months of this war been the foundation on which everything else has rested. But for the Grand Fleet you could not have driven the enemy's commerce from the seas, you could not now be strangling her economic position, you could not now be transferring your troops freely backward and forward from Great Britain to France, from Canada to Britain, from Australia to Egypt; you could not now be carrying on military operations thousands of miles from our shores, absolutely secure from every species of attack by any vessel other than the submarine.

Shows the Grand Fleet.

"Men, women, and children in this country when enjoying their daily meals and carrying out their ordinary vocations, when they feel that their shores are protected from the brutal attacks of an unscrupulous enemy, should remember that they owe these incomparable blessings to the British Navy and to the Grand Fleet.

"The world has yet to know, and it does not yet know, how much it owes to the British fleet, and how the assured victory which is coming to us in the future is coming at least as much as the gift of the British Navy as it is of the splendid valor of the allied troops, whether British or foreign."

As for the pictures themselves, the first series of films show the new British army in the making. First comes the recruiting service. You witness the appeal of the recruiting officers, and you see the volunteer get his papers and march away to the barracks to emerge in khaki, ready for the first day's work under the drill Sergeants. Bayonet charging, cavalry sword exercises, wagon drills, long marches, expert instruction in trench digging and protection are thrown upon the screen. The trench work shows the happy, but serious soldiers roofing dugouts, rushing the imaginary trenches of the enemy, throwing bombs in a charge, disguising trenches to deceive hostile air scouts throwing the deadly hand grenade and exploding land mines.

There is another film which shows England's response to Lloyd George's appeal for "more munitions and still more munitions." One picture shows 100,000 men and women at work in the great Vickers plant. There are thousands of these women workers and they are shown turning and assembling and filling shells, making fuses, and working lathes. This is one of the great pictures of the series.

Aviators in Actual War.

Then come the reels showing aviators in actual war. One picture shows the chase of a hostile aeroplane, a breath halting race 5,000 feet in the air.

For a few minutes another film takes the audience on a trip with the motorcycle corps, scores of little armored cars each mounting a vicious Lewis machine gun. They are seen defending a road, firing from concealed positions and dugouts and lastly comes the picture of a retreat, all the time fighting, with a motorcycle machine gun detachment covering rough roads to safety.

Finally at the end of the army pictures is a review by the King of thousands of British soldiers as they are about to depart for the war zone.

The second part of the exhibition is devoted to the Grand Fleet. The first film shows the launching and rushing to completion of a dreadnought, the making of giant naval shells, the explosion of a 15-inch cordite shell.

The mine sweepers are seen combing the North Sea for German mines, and there is a stirring picture of the arrival of the Canada, one of the newest units of Sir John Rushwarth Jellicoe's great command, to take her place in the fleet. You see the great superdreadnought Iron Duke, the flagship of the Commander in Chief, with Jellicoe on the quarter deck with his famous British bulldog scampering about, "looking for the enemy."

Another picture shows a whole battle squadron under way escorted by a flotilla of destroyers, and then comes the giant of them all, the famous Queen Elizabeth, with Captain Hope walking the quarter deck. You see the 15-inch guns, and they seem near enough to touch. You see the bluejackets at work, and finally you look into the muzzle of a great gun and there find Lizzie. You see he great superdreadnought fast asleep. Other first-line fighters shown are the Africa, the Britannia, the New Zealand, and the Commonwealth, and, lastly, the submarines and the destroyers, the exhibition ending with moving photographs of Jellicoe, Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty, the victor of the only great battle so far fought in the North Sea, and Rear Admiral Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, the commander of the squadron that destroyed the German squadron of von Spee.

ZEPPELINS LEADING GERMAN FLEET AT SEA

Airships Twice Seen Scouting Ahead of Naval Squadrons—Keep Sharp Eye on British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—Rotterdam dispatches confirm reports of German naval activity in the North Sea, not merely in small squadrons and few destroyers, but a huge fleet numbering fifty warships, some of them of great size. Two Zeppelins and several submarines have been seen.

In these trips the Zeppelins play an important part as scouts to prevent surprise by the British fleet. During the recent air raids on England one Zeppelin was seen guarding three cruisers, a number of destroyers and submarines, which were credited with the intention of making a dash to English waters. The Zeppelin scouts, however, discovered the watchfulness of the English fleet and the German squadron hastily withdrew.

When the German fleet was last seen on Monday it was about 165 miles due west of the mouth of the Elbe.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 9.—The morning newspapers publish from their correspondents in Holland such details as are available there regarding the recent activity of the German fleet in the North Sea. All the German ships were painted a war gray and were invisible at a short distance. Heavy clouds of smoke frequently hid them completely.

PEACE PROJECT REJECTED.

Swedish Upper House Frowns on Overtures—Premiers in Session.

STOCKHOLM, March 9, (via London.)—The First Chamber has rejected a proposal recently made that the Riksdag invite the Government to consider the summoning, through Scandinavian or through Swedish initiative, of a conference of neutral powers to formulate plans to prepare for a lasting peace.

In the course of the debate on the project M. Trygger, one of the party leaders, declared that such a conference would be more harmful than useful, and would be likely to destroy the desire which Swedes now entertain for an early peace.

COPENHAGEN, March 9, (via London.)—The first meeting of the conference of Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Scandinavian countries, held today, was devoted almost wholly to reception ceremonies and organization. Nothing definite is expected to result before Saturday, which probably will be the concluding session. It will then possibly be made clear whether the Ministers of the three northern countries feel they can go farther than a discussion of their continued friendly neutrality.

National Guard in Tournament.

Acting Adjt. Gen. Allan L. Reagan issued an order yesterday directing the officers of National Guard commands in New York City to meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, next Wednesday evening, March 15, at 8:30 o'clock, to discuss plans for the forthcoming military and naval tournament at Sheepshead Bay. Sub-committees will be appointed to arrange the details of the program for the 7,000 National Guardsmen who will manoeuvre in conjunction with the Naval Militia at the tournament.

RAID CABARET SHOW AS BIG CROWD JEERS

Police Descend on Pabst's, in Fourteenth Street, and Stop Young Girl's Dance.

SOCIETY WOMAN HELPED

Prominent Persons Assisted Police to Get Evidence Against Performers in the Resort.

A few moments before an eighteen-year-old girl was to appear in what was described as a sensational table dance, and while the place was filled with about 100 men and women who had applauded other numbers contributed by cabaret performers, Inspector John Dwyer of the Second Inspection District, and fourteen members of his staff raided Pabst's Subway Café and Rathskeller at 60 East Fourteenth Street at 11:30 o'clock last night.

Three girls all employed as cabaret performers and four men employed in the rathskeller, including the manager, were arrested after the 100 patrons of the place had fled into the street, followed by the jeers of a large crowd which gathered on the sidewalk as soon as the news of the raid became known.

Frederick Whitin, General Secretary of the Committee of Fourteen, Mrs. Whitin, Miss Luther of the Florence Crittenton Home, and a woman whose identity was not disclosed but who was said to be a member of a family that had contributed considerable money to Wellesley College, and who was said to be interested in welfare work in behalf of young girls, were in the rathskeller by prearrangement with the police and accompanied the prisoners to Night Court as witnesses.

The warrants upon which the arrests were made had been issued early in the evening by Magistrate McAdoo upon evidence gathered by Detectives O'Connor and Jones of Inspector Dwyer's staff, who had been posing as wealthy men and who had been daily visitors at the rathskeller for a week.

The three girls who were employed by the Rathskeller as cabaret performers, and who were arrested, were Henrietta Goldstein, 23 years old, of 1,736 Madison Avenue; Stella Rose, 25 years old, of 100 West 118th Street, and Senna Field, 18 years old, of 320 West Fifty-third Street. The Field girl was the one who was to do the table dance and she took her arrest as a joke.

"What are you girls weeping about?" she said when the other and older girls burst into tears. "They can't frighten me any, and I don't see what you're afraid of."

The Field girl, who is attractive after a fashion, was arrested on a charge of incorrigibility, and the other two girls on charges of being disorderly. Henry Martinson, 39 years old, who said he was the manager of the place, was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

The rathskeller, which has a license under the name of the Orinoco Company, has been known to the police as being a popular resort with some persons who have money to spend and are willing to entertain liberally.

When the police were notified a little more than a week ago that the kind of entertainment furnished there was too radical for public tolerance, Detectives O'Connor and Jones were assigned to make an investigation. O'Connor took the name of Nicholson and said he was a millionaire willing to spend all he had on a good time, and Jones posed as a Mr. White, who also had plenty of money and was bent on having as much fun as he could out of it.

They bought a great deal of wine, some of it, according to their stories, for the Field girl and the others, and the charges against the cabaret performers were partially based on the conversation the detectives had with them.

BAKER IS SWORN IN.

New Secretary of War Is Introduced to Staff by Daniels.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Newton D. Baker was sworn in today as Secretary of War. The oath was administered by John Randolph, assistant chief clerk, who has been with the department for nearly fifty years and has administered the oath to many of Mr. Baker's predecessors.

Mr. Baker was accompanied to the department by Secretary Daniels, who introduced him to the staff officers there and to General Scott, Chief of Staff, who had been Secretary of War ad interim since the resignation of Secretary Garrison Feb. 10.

Soon after taking the oath, Secretary Baker held an informal reception at his office, where he met most of the army officers stationed in Washington.

NEW COLUMBIA DIRECTORY.

Some Alumni Object to Method of Selling the Publication.

Alumni of Columbia University have been interviewed lately by representatives of R. L. Polk & Co. of 91 Third Avenue, publishers of directories, seeking information to be contained in the next general alumni catalogue of Columbia University. Each alumnus has been asked to fill in a blank with statistics of his college life and other material suitable for the catalogue.

After the blank has been filled in the alumnus has received a slip of paper with a request to sign it and thereby obligate himself to pay $6 for a copy of the catalogue when it shall be published. Many have objected to this procedure.

F. D. Fackenthal, Secretary of Columbia University and one of a committee appointed by the university Trustees to direct the issuance of the catalogue, said to THE TIMES yesterday that he had heard a few complaints from offended alumni, but he had not found R. L. Polk & Co. guilty of anything improper.

"Of course Polk & Co.," he said, "must sell the catalogue to make its publication pay them, and I can see no harm in their soliciting subscriptions at the same time that they solicit information if their representatives are not ungentlemanly or unfair. If we should hear of any act of misrepresentation we would step in in a moment and prevent its repetition.

"The question of whether an alumnus snbscribes for a copy of the catalogue, of course, has nothing to do with what goes into the book. No one can purchase space in the catalogue and no one will lose his space if he refuses to sign the subscription slip. We have retained complete control of the matter that goes into the catalogue, and our only interest is to get out the most complete alumni list possible."

At the offices of R. L. Polk & Co. a representative of the firm frankly admitted that the solicitors were also salesmen. He said that the publication of the catalogue was "a selling proposition" as well as a matter of gathering information, and that the solicitor-salesmen were expected to get as many orders for copies as they could with legitimate means.

Polk & Co. have just completed a similar catalogue for New York University.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS

Well located land, near rapid transit in a section with a big demand for rentals, is the basis of security for building and permanent loans. This is the security to-day at Jackson Heights.

Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.

THE
QUEENSBORO
CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

THIS IS BABY WEEK

We are here in this great Metropolis—because things are not as perfect or as right as they should be. Not only do the babies need care, but the mothers need instruction.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

All Departments Now Under One Roof

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, March 10.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 3-10-16.

140

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

This $17.50 Brass Bed Outfit at . . $10.95

Today's Best Bargain in Our Furniture Store.

(See illustration.) The oufit consists of:

A 2-inch post BEDSTEAD; bright or satin finish, in all regular sizes; neat ornaments; head end 53 inches high.

10-year GUARANTEED ROMELINK SPRING, with high risers.

WELL MADE MATTRESS, with soft top, covered in a good quality of ticking.

NOTE—NO MAIL, TELEPHONE or C. O. D. ORDERS FILLED ON THE ABOVE. In addition we offer no less than *20 Styles of Brass Bedsteads at Present Wholesale Prices* These come in all regular sizes, and are EXCEPTIONAL VALUES. They will be made up to YOUR OWN ORDER and delivered at short notice.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts

New Modes introduced at the Formal Openings of the Haute Couture in Paris—just received via steamship Rochambeau are now shown in the Gidding Salons—and will be reproduced or adapted to Special Order.

BORDEN'S MILK

Plays such an important part in the daily life of the community that it rises to the dignity of a public institution. As much as we dislike superlatives it is difficult to keep away from them when discussing Borden's products and the more you know of them the more you will understand the temptation to say "Best" when speaking of Borden's.

A Borden wagon passes your door every day. The salesman will be glad to serve you. When buying milk or milk products be sure they're Borden's.

Sunkist Oranges ~from California

—juicy, sweet, firm, tender and healthful. Order from your dealer now.
—serve Sunkist Oranges at every meal.
—look for the tissue wrapper stamped

Sunkist

and save these wrappers for beautiful silverware. Write for free book "Sunkist Salads and Desserts."

California Fruit Growers Exchange
Co-operative—Non-profit
Eastern Headquarters:
139 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Try This Recipe

ORANGE CAKE

1 cupful sugar
3 egg-yolks
Juice of 1 orange
1 cupful bread-flour
1¼ teaspoonfuls baking powder
2 egg-whites
Few grains of salt

Beat the egg-yolks till creamy, add the sugar, and blend thoroughly. Measure the orange juice and add water, if necessary, to make a half-cupful of liquid. Mix the baking powder with the flour, and add alternately to first mixture with the orange juice. Fold in the egg-whites beaten stiff. Bake in layers about five minutes in a hot oven; reduce the heat and cook more slowly till the cake is done—about fifteen minutes in all. Put together and ice with orange frosting, or use a jelly or whipped-cream filling, and sprinkle powdered sugar over the top. This cake will keep moist for several days.

LANSING DISCLAIMS SHIP WARNING TALE

Brands as False the Report That Americans Will Be Asked to Avoid Armed Liners.

WANTS BRITISH SEA ORDER

United States Asks for Copy of Instructions to Merchantmen—Embassy Answers Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Lansing today denied formally and emphatically a report published in some morning papers that the department was preparing to warn Americans indirectly against traveling on armed belligerent ships. The report was cited by Senator McCumber of North Dakota on the floor of the Senate this afternoon as one reason for withdrawing his resolution of warning.

Mr. Lansing requested publication of the following statement:

"I wish to deny that there is the slightest foundation for a story sent out of Washington last night by a news service and appearing in the newspapers this morning to the effect that American citizens will 'receive indirect but effective warning' not to take passage on armed merchantmen. The story is false from beginning to end. Nothing I have said could be construed as having such a meaning."

The British Embassy today gave out a reply to the memorandum presented to the State Department yesterday by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. According to the British view, the German submarine warfare was not in retaliation for anything done by the British Navy, because German submarines had torpedoed British merchantmen without warning as far back as Oct. 26, 1914.

The British Embassy also gave another version of the failure to adopt the principles of the Declaration of London.

The Embassy's statement follows:

According to the German statement, German submarine warfare was enforced on Feb. 18, 1915, as an act of reprisal against illegal acts of Great Britain.

The Amiral Ganteaume, with 2,000 unarmed refugees on board, mostly women and children, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Oct. 26, 1914. Two British merchant vessels were torpedoed without notice on Jan. 30, and the British hospital ship Asturias fired at with a torpedo on Feb. 1.

The illegal acts complained of are apparently the nonacceptance of the London convention of 1909, the enlargement of the list of contraband, the warning to merchantmen as to mines in the North Sea, and the capture of the Wilhelmina with foodstuffs on Feb. 9.

The declaration of London of 1909 was never ratified by the British Government and was never binding on them. One of the reasons of the nonratification of the convention was the claim of the German Government as to the right to treat foodstuffs as contraband. The enlargement of the list of contraband is an acknowledged belligerent right; the warning to merchant vessels in November was due to the fact that the Germans had sown mines in the high seas, resulting in the destruction of many innocent merchant vessels, foreign as well as British. The Wilhelmina, with a cargo of foodstuffs for Hamburg, was only stopped after the German cruisers had destroyed the Dutch vessels Maria (September, 1914) and the Frye, (January, 1915,) which were conveying grain from California to Ireland.

The United States has asked Great Britain for a copy of the confidential instructions to commanders of merchant vessels, which Germany contends prove that merchantmen, armed ostensibly for defensive purposes, have orders to act offensively against German and Austrian submarines. The request is understood to have been made today through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. This is the first step the United States has taken since Administration officials began studying the complete memorandum in which the German Government announced its intention to treat as warships armed merchantmen of the Entente Allies.

There were strong intimations tonight that an opportunity would be afforded to Great Britain to answer all the German charges and to comment upon the twenty incidents where Germany asserts that defensively armed ships have acted offensively toward submarines of the Central European Powers. The inquiry to Great Britain was determined upon as a means of gaining an accurate understanding of the British position. The State Department wants to know definitely under just what instructions British sea Captains are operating, so that it will be in a position to carry on future diplomatic negotiations.

The British Government already has given out for publication a copy of instructions said to have been issued to the commanders of merchantmen. The German version of the contents, as submitted to the State Department, is materially different. The State Department has no official knowledge of the British version, although officials have read with interest the press dispatches containing the instructions, as given out in London for publication.

Pending receipt of the copy of the instructions asked for, the State Department, it is said, will not consider the question of whether the British Government has violated the assurances given during the early days of the war in regard to the peaceful character which would be assumed by British merchantmen.

It is considerably unlikely, too, that there will be any further negotiations on the subject with Germany until after a reply has been received from Great Britain.

LINER ISSUE VANISHING.

McCumber Withdraws His Resolution—Vardaman Dissatisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The last chance for a renewal now of the fight in the Senate over armed merchantmen disappeared this afternoon when Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, a Republican, withdrew his resolution advising Americans to refrain from exercising their right of travel on armed ships. The real significance of Mr. McCumber's move is that advocates of such resolutions realize that they lack support for any effort to weaken President Wilson's foreign policy, but he explained his course today by quoting the alleged statement from Secretary Lansing, which Mr. Lansing later denied.

"In view of the rather sharp turn of events during the last twenty-four hours in our international tangle," said Mr. McCumber, "and in view of what seems to be an authorized statement from the Secretary of State 'that seagoing Americans will presently find themselves as effectually warned against passage on armed merchantmen as though this Government had in fact put into force either the Gore or McLemore resolution,' and in view of the fact that new proposals and counter-proposals are being presented by the contending nations, all of which indicate a tendency toward settlement of the U-boat controversy, I feel that any resolution dealing with this question would be improper and possibly embarrassing at this time. The resolution introduced by me, and pertinent at a time when the President himself was asking for an expression from Congress, and in response to that request, under these changed conditions ought, in my opinion, now be withdrawn. As the resolution is a concise expression of my own views as to the duty of American citizens during this controversy, if occasion demands it in the future, I shall reintroduce it. I ask, therefore, permission to withdraw the resolution."

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, a Democratic critic of President Wilson, read a prepared speech on the armed ship question, that did not, however, revive general discussion. Mr. Vardaman said he did not regard the recent votes in Congress as votes of confidence in the President, but as votes of obedience; not as votes of counsel, but as sullen acceptance of what members thought was demanded of them. Mr. Vardaman expressed the belief that the President and his official advisers were friendly to the Allies.

While Mr. Vardaman was rapidly reading his speech into The Record, David R. Francis of Missouri, the new American Ambassador to Russia, accompanied Senator Stone of Missouri on the floor for a few minutes. Then the Ambassador visited the Democratic cloakroom, where Senators of both parties greeted him.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, is expected to deliver his speech on armed ships tomorrow.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do Not Take Drugs for a Weak Digestion

Like most sufferers from impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating or other stomach disorders, you doubtless think you must dose yourself with digestive drugs that weaken the stomach still further, or else endure the misery of a milk-and-nursery diet. But if you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so much strengthened that you can eat *what you like* without the slightest distress. Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co. and other high-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

PRAISES OUR IDEALISM.

London Times Comments on Foreign Affairs in Our Politics.

LONDON, March 9.—"A great feature of the present American situation," says The Times editorially, "is that, for almost the first time, foreign affairs have become the leading issue in American politics. Though students in Europe of American affairs have long foreseen that this result was inevitable, they anticipated that the process might be slow, and even now foreign affairs may again subside into the background.

"But the fact remains that, for the present, both Republicans and Democrats are making foreign affairs the chief subject of their appeal to the people, and that both approach them in a spirit of elevated idealism."

WILSON FIGHT PUZZLES BERLIN

German Press Unable to Interpret Situation at Washington.

BERLIN, March 9, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"Berlin newspapers in discussing German-American relations," says the Overseas News Agency today, "point out the difficulty of forming an independent opinion regarding events in Washington and their real meaning. They express regret that it is impossible to inform the German public accurately in this respect at a moment of possibly great importance. Germany and probably the United States also, because of the interruption of direct and unhampered cable service, the newspapers say, are forced to distill the truth from reports emanating from interested British sources.

"The newspapers give as an instance the recent British news agency report, published in the Nieue Rotterdamsche Courant on March 6 in which debates in the House of Representatives are described as a struggle between President Wilson and a group of anti-American propagandists in which the pro-German party declines to support the United States Government during the negotiations and in which, after useless debates, motions are finally proposed that bear a highly treasonable character.

"The German press points out that this report is most certainly an incorrect description of real American opinion and of the trend of affairs in Washington. In addition it is considered bad form here that the news agency should use expressions like 'high treason' when discussing proceedings in the American House of Representatives."

BERLIN, March 9, (via London.)—The vote in the House of Representatives at Washington tabling the resolution warning American citizens against traveling on armed ships aroused lively interest here. The newspapers are fairly well agreed that it means the giving to President Wilson a free hand for further negotiations on the Lusitania or other questions, and that Congress desires to avoid hampering him at this time.

The Morgen Post, referring to Representative Mann's statement in his speech that the tabling of the resolution could be taken as an invitation to Americans to travel on armed ships, says it does not believe Congress intended that. The newspaper expresses the hope that the situation will work out well.

Count von Reventlow indulges in sarcasm at the expense of those who talked of "a reversal of sentiment" in America. This reversal, he says, has now found expression in Congress by an action which means that President Wilson in the future, as in the past, will have a free hand to determine the attitude of America toward Germany. The writer ridicules those who continue to expect a reversal of sentiment, saying, "The attitude of the Senate and the House shows irrefutably, for everybody who does not believe everything he hears that both houses are as matter of fact, in agreement with President Wilson's policy in German-American affairs."

The Lokal-Anzeiger thinks President Wilson won a victory in so far as he retained a free hand to negotiate, but that Congress did not express approval of his standpoint that the announcement in the German memorandum of Germany's intention to sink armed merchantmen without warning is in violation of international law.

DECLARES RAID SHOWS CARRANZA WEAKNESS

De La Barra Says It Indicates That Government Cannot Control the Situation.

Francisco L. de la Barra, at one time Provisional President of Mexico, asserted last night at the Hotel Astor that the invasion of the United States by the Villistas was an indication that the de facto Government in Mexico could not control the situation.

"As a Mexican," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "I regret very much that the present Government can give no adequate protection to lives and property. The incident itself I consider most regrettable.

"It is only a manifestation of the spirit which, I am afraid, dominates the lower classes in Mexico. It shows the necessity for legislation in favor of the lower classes which will tend to breed a feeling of tolerance and respect for law.

"The situation is most difficult, but I believe that Mexico will find some solution eventually."

"Do you believe that solution is only to be reached by finding a man who is strong enough to rule the country and maintain order?" Mr. de la Barra was asked.

"No," was the reply. "I believe that the situation in Mexico will be cleared up only through the education of the lower classes. That seems like a difficult, almost impossible, undertaking; but in my opinion that is the only way to establish a stable Government. The remedy must come from below.

"My position is very delicate, you know, and I must be careful as to what I say. But I cannot speak in terms strong enough to show my regret at this latest manifestation of the lawlessness of the Mexican lower classes."

Mr. de la Barra was asked if he did not think that the incident would kindle a new feeling in this country against Mexico.

"I cannot discuss that," he said.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

Republican List Includes Depew, Butler, Parsons, and Hedges.

The names of suggested delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention, to be voted on at the Presidential primaries on April 4, were announced yesterday by Republican County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig. They are:

Eleventh District—Chauncey M. Depew, George Cromwell. Alternates—J. M. Price, Eli Rosenberg.

Twelfth District—Samuel S. Koenig. Alternate—William Blau.

Thirteenth District—Frederick L. Marshall. Alternate—Michael Ibell.

Fourteenth District—Otto T. Bannard, Herbert Parsons. Alternates—Clarence H. Fay, Harry Kopp.

Fifteenth District—Job E. Hedges, Henry L. Stimson. Alternates—John S. Shea, Benjamin F. Fox.

Sixteenth District—Martin Steinthal, Beverley R. Robinson. Alternates—Clarence I. Schmelzel, Michael H. Blake.

Seventeenth District—William H. Douglas, William Bondy. Alternates—Joseph Nejedly, Gilchrist Stewart.

Eighteenth District—Ogden L. Mills, James R. Sheffield. Alternates—Ambrose Neal, William F. Quinn.

Nineteenth District—Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles D. Hilles. Alternates—J. Robert Rubin, John J. Lyons.

Twenty-first District—George R. Sheldon, Valentine Hahn. Alternate—George Z. Medalie.

The delegates and alternates from the Twentieth District are yet to be selected.

MARSHALL'S LETTER BEFORE COMMITTEE

Impeachment Investigators Give Report, but Action Is Delayed in Capitol.

HOLME CHARGE IN ABEYANCE

District Attorney Answers Rae Tanzer's Testimony by Producing Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The lettetr of District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York, who virtually defied the Congressional investigators sent to New York to get testimony on the impeachment charges made against him by Representative Buchanan of Illinois, was laid before the House Judiciary Committee today by the Carlin sub-committee.

The full committee postponed action on the report, which related mainly to Mr. Marshall's letter to Chairman Carlin. It was said after the meeting that practically the entire committee membership was aroused to a greater or less degree over Mr. Marshall's vigorous criticism of his investigators.

There was a discussion in the committee of the gravity of Mr. Marshall's offense and whether Mr. Marshall's letter constituted a contempt of the committee and the House of Representatives. Decision on this point will be reached later. Chairman Carlin also reported to the full committee regarding the refusal of Leonard R. Holme, THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter, to answer questions asked by the sub-committee regarding his authority for a story which asserted that at the District Attorney's office it was felt the Congressional inquiry was not being conducted in good faith

The committee seemed disinclined to press the contempt charge temporarily made against Mr. Holme by the sub-committee, nor did Chairman Carlin urge that the charge be pressed. The charge, it is understood, will be dropped by the committee, and possibly will be given no consideration other than the brief reference to the matter at today's executive session.

"The committee is more interested in the defiant letter sent to the Carlin sub-committee than it is about Mr. Holme," said a member after the meeting today.

"There was no attempt in the committee to urge any action against Mr. Holme. In fact, members of the committee are inclined to admire his stand in refusing to state the source of his information—in view of the fact that the investigators were sure that Mr. Holme had not manufactured the story and that he did get such an impression at the District Attorney's office.

"Mr. Marshall's letter accepting responsibility for the statement made by Mr. Holme is just the information the committee sought and the question is now what shall be done about Mr. Marshall's criticism of the sub-committee, which was only carrying out the orders of the House in conducting its investigations. The full Judiciary Committee will take up the Marshall letter again within a short time. It was agreed today that the matter was of sufficient importance to justify thorough consideration."

It was said that if the committee decided to hold the District Attorney in contempt, two courses would be open. Upon complaint of the committee the Speaker of the House is authorized to certify the contempt charge to the District of Columbia Grand Jury for action. Another course would be to report the facts to the House and let it determine whether Mr. Marshall shall be haled before the bar of the House to answer to a charge of affronting the dignity of that body. Sentiment has not yet fully crystallized in committee as to whether the Marshall letter shall be ignored or whether it shall be held to constitute contempt. Meanwhile, the impeachment investigation will be resumed either in New York or Washington within the next few days.

District Attorney Marshall contradicted yesterday the statement of Rae Tanzer to the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives investigating his official conduct in Washington. She asserted on Wednesday that she had received the promise of immunity if she would testify that she had been mistaken in identifying James W. Osborne as "Oliver Osborne." This is what Mr. Marshall said about it:

"I have observed a statement that in the secret session of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee held in Washington yesterday, there was testimony to the effect that Rae Tanzer had made or her lawyer had made an agreement with my office that the prosecution against her would be dropped if she would make a statement to the effect that James W. Osborne was not the man who had promised to marry her.

"I also observed that the sub-committee is said to have stated that they were anxious to see the agreement made between my office and this woman. The only agreement that ever was made between my office and this woman was witnessed by Harold Spielberg, her attorney, and others, and it is as follows:

WAIVER OF IMMUNITY.

> The interview, which I am to have today, and any further interviews which I may have with the United States District Attorney are at my request, and not at the request of the United States District Attorney.
>
> I intend to make a full, free, and unreserved statement of facts, and I consent that anything which I say may be used in any way by the United States authorities, in which it may become proper or desirable to use it.
>
> RAE TANZER.
>
> New York, N. Y., March 29, 1915.
>
> Witnessed by Harold Spielberg, W. G. Swain, H. B. Mayhew.

Mr. Swain and Mr. Mayhew are Post Office Inspectors. With the statement Mr. Marshall gave out photographic copies of the document, signed by Miss Tanzer.

KILLED 30 CARRANZISTAS.

Wholesale Execution by Villa Bandits Reported Near Torreon.

LAREDO, Texas, March 9.—Thirty or more Carranza soldiers, including a number of officers, were executed by bandits three days ago near Torreon, according to authentic information received here tonight.

The bandits were reported to be adherents of General Villa and commanded by Colonel Chacon.

'ALFALFA BILL' ON TOBACCO.

Murray Regales House with Comic Eulogy, Which Is Interrupted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House of Representatives, which staged only forty-eight hours ago the important debate on international affairs, today was entertained by a dissertation on tobacco, Kentucky Colonels, sauerkraut and beer.

Representative "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma precipitated this lively discussion when an item was reached in the legislative appropriation bill relating to the collection of statistics on production of tobacco and cotton. Two Kentucky members were drawn into the exchange of verbal pleasantries, which came to an end when Representative Thomas of the Blue Grass State waved aloft a small chew of tobacco and vowed that "'Alfalfa Bill,' had borrowed $40 worth of chews from me this session."

"Tobacco has gone down the line with the progress of civilization," said Representative "Alfalfa Bill," opening the discussion. "History tells us that in the early days of this country we used tobacco as money, and it was circulated and made the basis of money as tobacco is today. History tells us also that preachers were paid in the early days by so many pounds of tobacco from each parish, and Patrick Henry won that celebrated case against the minister when he demanded 4,000 pounds of tobacco, because Henry thought that was too much tobacco for one preacher. So it will be observed that religion was established here by tobacco.

"In all of the progress, whether commerce, religion or fireside, tobacco has played a great part. The Dutch have their sauerkraut, the Mexican has the tortilla and the cigarette, the Scotch like Scotch whiskey, the German likes his glass of beer—but the real, genuine, aboriginal American likes tobacco."

"What is the gentleman's stimulant?" queried Mr. Barkley of Kentucky.

"My stimulant, sir, is tobacco, smoked in the form of cigar or pipe-load," said "Alfalfa Bill." "I know the gentleman objects to that because he smokes cigarettes, which I despise. There is not enough tobacco in them. Your State, Kentucky, cannot deny that it outstrips all the rest of the Union for tobacco and Colonels. The State is full of Colonels and the Colonels are full of corn and tobacco."

In a high voice Mr. Thomas rushed oratorically to the defense of the Kentucky Colonels.

"The gentleman told this House," said Mr. Thomas, "that he uses tobacco only in the form of cigars or in a pipe. Why, Mr. Speaker, I have given him since this session opened at least $40 worth of chewing tobacco. He will not buy a cent's worth."

"I don't chew enough to justify my buying it," retored "Alfalfa Bill." "Is my allowance to be cut off?"

"It will be or my salary will have to be raised," said Mr. Thomas, who then launched into a eulogy of the Kentucky Colonels.

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Old reliable tailoring, old method of pricing our wares at a modest profit, old custom of embodying all value possible in our garments, old courtesy of serving customers properly.

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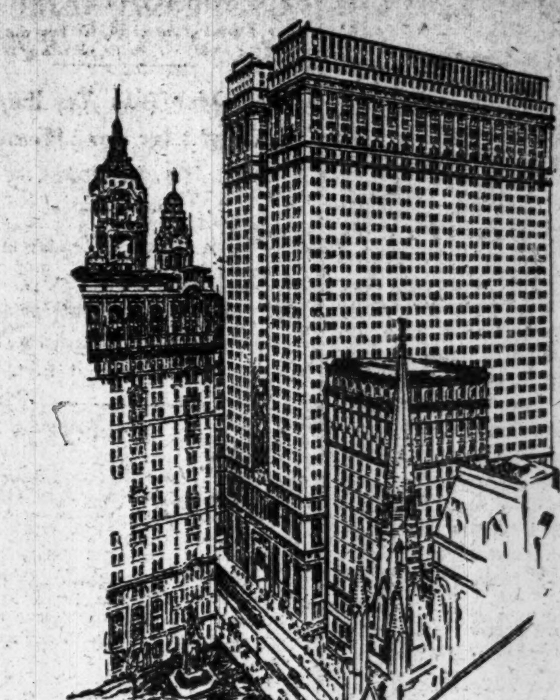

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the comfortable underwear

yet it sells everywhere for just 50c a garment—a mighty small price for the satisfaction and value received.

KAVANAUGH LISLE is extra quality, from selected Sea Island cotton—very fine weave, sterilized—hygienic.

This label on underwear for men means finest quality, made from the bale of cotton to the finished garment in the Kavanaugh mill.

BALBRIGGAN, 50c; HYGIENIC LISLE, $1.00.

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They are finished as fine as though made to measure. Linen bosoms and cuffs. The body is cut of fine, soft cambric. Buttonholes strictly hand-made.

These Custom Stock Dress Shirts can be had, ready to wear, in sizes ranging from 14 to 17, with a choice of 34, 35 or 36 inch sleeves.

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The Time of Times to get Yourself an Extra Suit or Overcoat—or, Perhaps, Both!

Now, when standard GIMBEL Clothes for men that remain after a busy winter season are selling at **about half the original Gimbel prices**, is the time to put your wardrobe up into Class "A."

Smart winter suits and overcoats, fine qualities, fine styles, fine fitting, hand-tailored garments are being sacrificed to the exigencies of an unfailing Gimbel policy—not to carry over clothes stocks from season to season.

The Final Clearance of Winter Stocks Is On

In many cases prices are literally half what they were six or eight weeks ago. For instance, a suit that was exceptionally good value at $25 when the season opened, is now ***$15***. The same suit, nothing changed by the season and our determination to clear stocks. Here are a "taste" of the values:

Men's Winter Suits

$11.75 — $14.50 — $16.50 — $19.50.

That were $20 to $45.

Many weeks of winter ahead to say nothing of wearing these clothes through spring and fall as well as next winter.

Winter Overcoats

$11.75—$14.50—$16.50—$19.50—$25.

That were $22.50 to $50.

Swagger styles, box styles, form fitting styles—mention your favorite, then come and find it here in this final clearance.

Men's Spring Weight Full Silk Lined Overcoats

Oxford Gray—All Sizes

An extraordinary offering. Coats that must be compared with new spring arrivals to be appreciated. Smart new

$15

Formerly Priced at $25.

coats whose only fault is that they did not find owners before the clearance cut their ***prices down to $15.***

Other attractions to swell the interest:

Full Dress & Tuxedo Coat & Trousers, *that were $35.* ***Now at $21.50.***

Full Dress & Tuxedo Coat & Trousers, *that were $42.* ***Now $26.50.***

Cutaway Coats and Vests, *that were $60.* In the clearance ***at $33.50.***

Foreign Overcoats, light and heavy weights, *were $40 & $50.* ***at $19.50.***

Imported Raincoats, exceptional values, *formerly $35.* ***Now priced $21.***

Fur Coats and fur lined coats, very unusual opportunity. ***HALF PRICE.***

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as complete an assortment of Ultra Fashionable Apparel as offered elsewhere for the perfect "36."

Suits	$24.75 to $94.75
Coats	18.75 to 49.75
Dresses	11.50 to 119.50
Skirts	5.95 to 24.75
Waists	.98 to 24.75
Negligees	1.95 to 29.75
Bathing Suits	3.35 to 12.75

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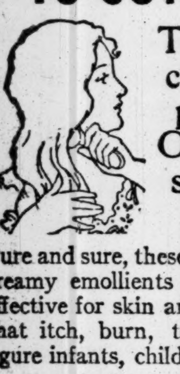
to fit from stock, 35½ to 58 bust, 30 to 49 waist

For long or short waisted figures.



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SAYS CAREY WORDED NOTES SHE SENT HIM

Mrs. Toler Also Testifies She Fought for Her Life with Him in Home.

DENIES SHE LOVED CAREY

Defendant in $50,000 Alienation Suit Declares Plaintiff's Husband Admitted Plot.

Mrs. Minerva B. Toler, widow of John De Peyster Toler, was called to the witness chair before Justice Philbin and a jury yesterday afternoon to testify in her own defense in the suit for $50,000 brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Carey for the alleged alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's husband, Patrick J. Carey.

In reply to questions by her counsel, William J. Morris, Mrs. Toler said that her husband died five years ago and that she had an 8-year-old son. She met Carey in the Riverside Theatre on Dec. 28, 1913. He came into a box in which she was sitting and scraped an acquaintance through some ordinary courtesies. She told how the acquaintance grew through other meetings with Carey until at his request she permitted him to call on her at her home at 215 West 101st Street. There was a party in her home at the time. Among those present were her sister, Miss Florence Brundage, William H. Edwards, a lawyer; the Rev. Father Murray, and one or two others.

That Winter, Mrs. Toler said, she skated some at the St. Nicholas Rink and Carey fell into the habit of meeting her there, although she really did not care for him. She said: "I was afraid of him from the second time I saw him, and when he called I got my sister to remain in the room with me." But Carey, so the witness said, was indefatigable in his attentions. She told of Carey sending two deer heads and two guns to her house.

"Mr. Carey told me," said Mrs. Toler, "that he was a widower with four children and that he was a rich Fifth Avenue real estate dealer. He also told me that he was related to Dukes and Lords in Ireland."

Frequent Telephone Calls.

Almost immediately after their acquaintance began Carey frequently telephoned her, the witness said, sent her presents, and wrote many letters to her. He was so assiduous in his attentions that she was puzzled what to make of them. Mrs. Toler testified:

"In March, 1914, he told me he would go away if I didn't love him. He put in his pocket one of my photographs in a metal frame and took out of his pocket the picture of another woman, tore it in two, and threw the pieces away, saying that was the end of his love for Tessie."

Continuing, Mrs. Toler testified that Carey went to Springfield, and from there sent her a letter telling her she must visit him there.

"He said," went on Mrs. Toler, "that if I did not go to Springfield he would kill himself and pin my picture on his bosom, and he asked me if I did not think that would look nice in the newspapers, together with a note telling who I was. He asked me 'That would be fine for yourself and son, wouldn't it?'"

Mrs. Toler said she received another letter from Carey repeating the threat, and on March 24 she went to Springfield to get her picture.

"In April Carey came to my apartment and just after him his sister Sarah came in. She said to me: 'O, I have come to plead for my brother. Can't you do something for him, just tell him a few little words of love,' and I told her I did not love him."

Mrs. Toler said that she saw very little of Carey during May and June. In reply to a question from her counsel she said she had to write such letters as Carey dictated, under penalty of death if she refused. The plaintiff's side has more than 200 letters and telegrams sent to Carey by Mrs. Toler. The latter testified that all of these were dictated by Carey. She said that Carey would write to her while she was in her home in Rhinebeck and tell her just what to say in her letters to him. All of the letters sent her by Carey, Mrs. Toler said, had been destroyed by her sister Florence, who had the privilege of reading them if she wanted to.

Says She Was Caught Like Rat.

"He caught me like a rat in a trap," said Mrs. Toler. "I returned home in September, and on the 16th Carey came to the apartment, took off his cuffs, rolled up his sleeves, and told me he was going to murder me. I asked him if he was crazy, and he replied, 'Are you going to marry me, and go away with me?' and I told him I did not intend doing any such thing. He started for the closet, where the guns were, and we had a struggle, in which I tried to get to the telephone. He told me he would shoot me. In the struggle my skirt was ripped off and my arms were made black and blue. My little boy came into the room and asked what he was doing to Mamma."

Mrs. Toler said that Carey threw a paper on the table and told her she was caught, that he had saved all of her letters, that his sister had them, and that he had planned the whole thing out. The paper that Carey threw on the table, according to the witness, was a pledge made by Mrs. Carey that she would not name Mrs. Toler in any divorce proceedings. Mrs. Toler will resume her testimony this morning.

The first witness of the day was Miss Brundage, who corroborated much of the testimony of Mrs. Toler. William H. Edwards, a lawyer and an old friend of Mrs. Toler, testified about a visit paid him in his office in the Spring of 1914 by Mrs. Carey.

"Mrs. Carey told me," said the witness, "that her husband had been calling on Mrs. Toler, that she had heard that I knew Mrs. Toler, and asked me what kind of a woman she was. She also asked me not to say anything of her visit because her husband was a man of very violent temper, and had been neglecting her."

CHARITY INSPECTION LAX.

Member of State Board Visited Only Three of Eight Institutions.

William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, declared yesterday at the inquiry into the board, which is being held before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the Bar Association, that in spite of the handicap of too few Inspectors the board had been able to maintain a close supervision over the charitable institutions. Mr. Stewart said that he believed many improvements had been due to the reports of the State Board Inspectors.

"It would be better if we had more Inspectors," Mr. Stewart said in reply to questions by Commissioner Strong. "Perhaps it would be well to have enough Inspectors so that the institutions could be visited twice a year, instead of once a year, as at present."

Commissioner Strong asked if Mr. Stewart believed that the city Department of Charities had shown enough defects in the State Board's method of supervision as to cause the State Board to say in its defense that it had not enough Inspectors. Mr. Stewart denied that such defects had been shown.

Henry Marquand, of Bedford Hills, of the State Board was cross-examined by William H. Hotchkiss as to his knowledge of the institutions in the district in which he lives. There are eight institutions in Mr. Marquand's district, but he could not name them. He recognized some of the names from having read them in the newspapers.

"In the eighteen months during which you have been on the board what have you ever done for the child-caring institutions besides reading reports and attending meetings?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"I have visited three of them," was the reply.

The inquiry will be continued this morning.

FOR CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

Heads of Organizations Meet to Further August Gathering.

Presidents of Catholic organizations in New York representing more than 100,000 members met last night at Cathedral College, 462 Madison Avenue, to discuss plans for the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in this city in August.

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle made the principal address. He told of what the federation had accomplished since its organization a dozen years ago and declared that the coming convention would be the greatest Catholic demonstration ever made in the New York Diocese.

Those present were formed into a general committee to oversee the work of preparation.

DR. ROBERTSON CLEARED.

Court Says He Had the Right to Enter His Wife's Home.

Dr. David A. Robertson, 41 years old, living at the Hotel Albemarle, 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court when charged with disorderly conduct by his wife, Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson. The couple have been separated since Jan. 21 last, Mrs. Robertson living at 47 West Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Robertson said her husband broke into her residence on Monday with an axe, and that he had frequently threatened her with violence.

HEALTH DEPT. FEAST FOR 50TH BIRTHDAY

Work for the City's Betterment Through Half Century Praised by Men of Authority.

CANADA SENDS GREETINGS

State and Nation Represented by Men Who Help to Keep the Country from Contagion.

The Health Department celebrated its fiftieth birthday with a dinner last evening in the grand ballroom of the Plaza. Gathered about the tables were 250 members of the department and guests, some of whom who had held prominent places in the service years ago and nearly all of them men who by research work had made possible the present standing of the health service.

It was a love feast. The Mayor was there, and he told how efficient the department was, and Dr. Haven Emerson, the Commissioner, told the Mayor how much the department appreciated what was being done for it. Health officials of the State, of the nation, and of Canada all joined in singing the praises of the department.

Seated about Commissioner Emerson were the Mayor, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere; Controller William A. Prendergast, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Dr. John W. Trask, Assistant Surgeon General of United States Public Health Service; Dr. Peter H. Bryce, Provincial Health Officer, Canada; Dr. Stephen Smith, 95 years old, who was New York Health Commissioner in 1866; Professor William H. Welsh of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health; Dr. Walter B. James, President of the New York Academy of Medicine; former Health Officer of the Port Dr. William T. Jenkins, Dr. Abraham Jacobi of the Medical Advisory Board of the Board of Health; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Nathan Straus, former Commissioner of Health; former Health Officer of the Port, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, and former Commissioners of Health Dr. John B. Cosby, Dr. E. J. Lederle, Dr. Thomas Darlington, and Dr. S. S. Goldwater.

Mayor Mitchel paid a tribute to those who have brought the city's health service to its present state of efficiency. This, he said, was due not to the efforts of any one but of each succeeding department. He pointed out that notwithstanding the responsibilities of the department had increased and the scope of its activities widened it had been accomplished in 1915 at less cost than in preceding years.

Greetings from Canada were presented by Dr. Bryce, who has been for many years prominent in the health work of the Dominion.

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William M. Calder

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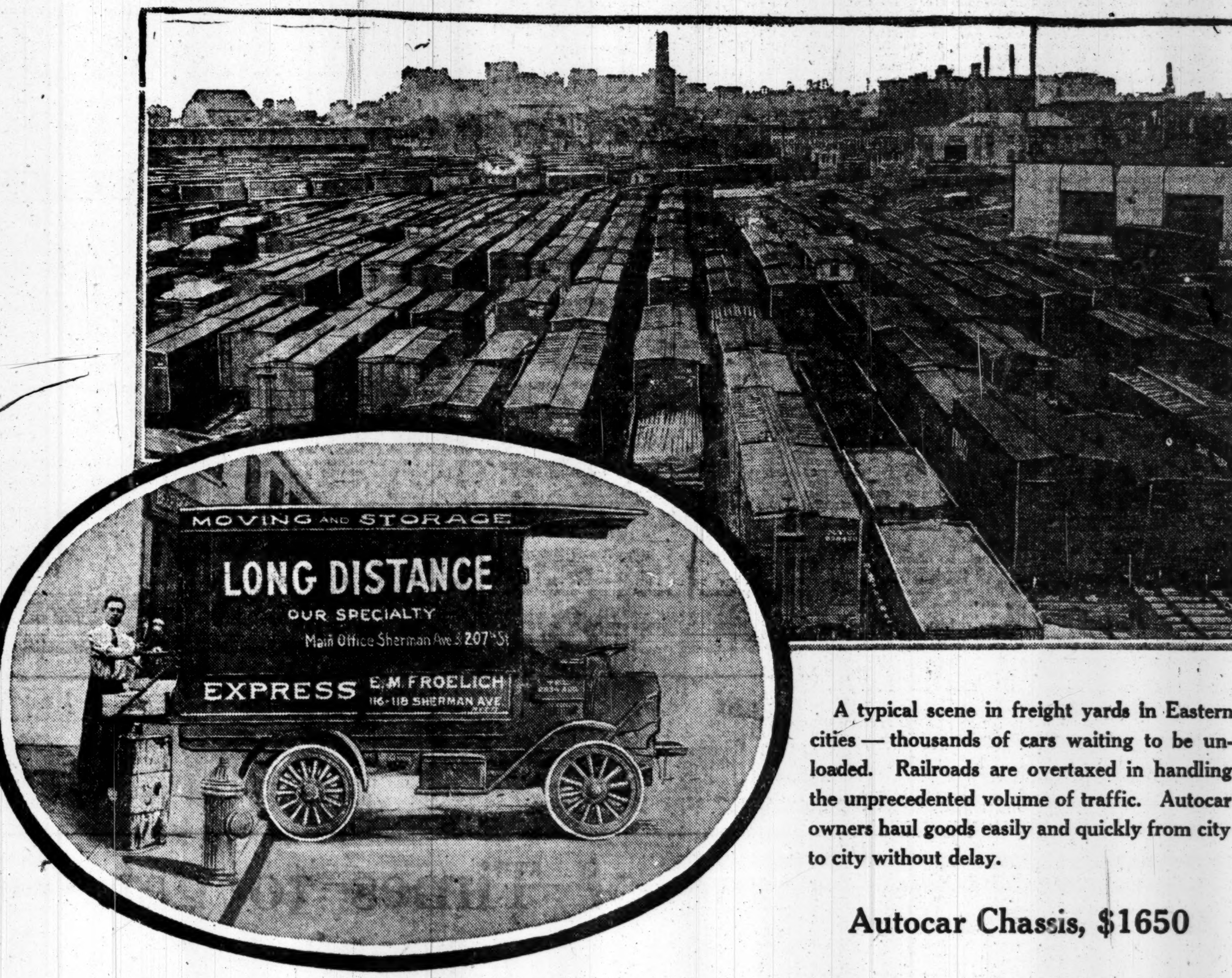

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The Nassau Smelting and Refining Company, of W. 29th Street, New York City, says:

"The freight congestion has been a serious handicap to us, but we have found a remedy. Recently it became necessary to send a consignment of material from our factory to a city 60 miles away. It was shipped by freight, and after being three weeks on the road was not yet delivered. The concern to which we shipped called us up and said it was absolutely necessary to have the material at once. We hired a motor truck, loaded some of the material wanted on it, and had it in our customer's hands that afternoon. We then consulted the Autocar Company with reference to their trucks, and on March 2 placed an order with them."

Partheymueller & Gloekler, manufacturers of showcases and store fixtures, 3-5 Laight St., New York City, says:

"A few weeks ago we were fitting up a large drug store in Germantown, Philadelphia. Showcases and other fixtures were shipped by rail. When they arrived much of the glass was broken. It became necessary to send 4000 pounds of glass over immediately. The workmen were waiting for the material. Freight under present conditions would have taken weeks. We loaded the glass on our Autocar at 5 o'clock in the morning and it arrived in Philadelphia at the place of our contract early in the afternoon. The car was back in New York that night, ready for business the next morning."

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RICH MEN IN COURT OVER SHAKESPEARE

Film Magnate Enjoins Fabyan from Calling Avon's Bard a Faker.

LATTER DEFENDS BACON

Supreme Tribunal Will Get the Long-Mooted Question, Both Chicagoans Agree.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—One of the most extraordinary legal actions in the history of literature was begun in this city today. Upon the application of William N. Selig, moving picture manufacturer, Judge Richard S. Tuthill of the Circuit Court issued a temporary injunction against Colonel George Fabyan, Katie Wells, Elizabeth Wells, Gallup, and the River Bank Company—the Fabyan country seat—restricting them from "defaming" the name of William Shakespeare.

The real—although empirical—defendant to the suit is Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, and Lord High Chancellor of England 300 years ago.

Upon the outcome of the suit depends whether in the law's opinion Shakespeare is to be branded as a "literary faker" and driven from the memories of the world and Lord Bacon lifted to the lofty pedestal of fame in his stead and hailed as the true author of Shakespearean works.

The wealth of both Colonel Fabyan and Mr. Selig have been pledged to fight the case to a finish. Each says the United States Supreme Court will be asked to pass finally upon the mooted question. Charles J. O'Connor, attorney for Colonel Fabyan, and John A. Verhoeven, representing Mr. Selig, appeared before Judge Tuthill when the preliminary injunction was issued. After hearing arguments on both sides Judge Tuthill said:

Wants Question Settled.

"For a long time I have wondered whether Bacon really was the author of the works credited to Shakespeare. It should be legally settled, for our school children are taught to revere him and his works, his birthday is celebrated the world over, and we pay homage to him. It is time that the question is legally settled. I will issue a temporary restraining order."

"If such charges as Colonel Fabyan makes were allowed to go unrefuted and were published it would not only defame an ideal of the literary world, but of the masses," Mr. Selig later said. "It is time the matter was decided by our highest court authority. I'm in the fight to a finish."

Selig has prepared films for the tercentenary of the death of Shakespeare which is to be celebrated internationally on April 23. He says the defendants are contemplating the publication of a series of works which will attribute Shakespeare's plays to Lord Bacon. He asks that the publication be restrained "or the fame of Shakespeare will be shattered" and the public will not attend the performances of the films to be shown by him.

Colonel Fabyan is a member of the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., dry goods brokers of New York, Boston, and Chicago. He is a man of wealth and a passion for doing things a little different from other mortals. He owns a magnificent estate at Geneva, Ill., about forty miles from Chicago, where he makes his residence, or to be more accurate, residences, for on this estate Colonel Fabyan possesses no less than three houses, the smallest of which contains twenty-five rooms.

In addition he maintains a complete menagerie, lions, tigers hyenas, &c., and a wonderful collection of live snakes of all descriptions, rendering a saunter through the Fabyan estate more or less thrilling.

Bugs and Coyotes There, Too.

He, moreover, has a strange and curious liking for bugs of various descriptions, and maintains professors with elaborately equipped laboratories to carry on research in the insect world.

The laws of sound waves also appeal to Colonel Fabyan, and he has an elaborate system of wires on his estate capable of producing sounds in most startling fashion and capable of being heard a mile or more away. Music is another fad, and, go where you will throughout the estate, music follows the visitor. It is produced, according to Colonel Fabyan, by vibration on wood and is controlled from the main villa on the estate.

The Colonel was explaining all this to a visitor to his estate the other day while walking through an elaborate Japanese garden. The Colonel's dissertation was broken off by a wild yell, which caused the visitor's hair to stand on end.

"Only a coyote, nothing to be afraid of," smilingly said Colonel Fabyan. "He's locked up behind you in the animal house. That coyote doesn't make much noise. You ought to hear that tiger cat in the cage next to him scream once in a while."

The visitor looked toward the tiger and took in not only the "cat" but a couple of black bears, several wolves, a bunch of chattering monkeys, and a score of other denizens of the wilds.

"Just got in a case of ten-foot snakes this morning," added Colonel Fabyan. "One of our scientists is experimenting with them."

Colonel Fabyan, discussing tonight the Selig injunction proceedings, made this statement:

"I have conclusive evidence making it manifest and obvious to a mind of average intelligence that Shakespeare was a faker and Lord Bacon hid behind his name. I have been making this research secretly. I wanted to satisfy myself if it were right.

Like Religion to Delvers.

"I'm convinced now I am 100 per cent. right. We have discovered things in Shakespeare's works that will stagger the world. It has been the religion of the two men who have spent much of their lives in the mountain of work that has gone along with the deciphering.

"Our investigation hasn't ended by any means. When Bacon wrote these works he probably labored harder than any known human being ever worked before. In writing his famous plays—attributed to Shakespeare—he interwove into them the remarkable stories we have deciphered. In some instances the stories are interwoven into four and five different works. All of this he did without causing either of the stories he was writing to lose its force or its continuity. But the cipher unfailingly brings them to light.

"Colonel Selig's suit for an injunction is welcomed. I'll fight it to the highest court along with him. I invite any Shakespearean scholar or society to submit any proof it has against our claim. I want to see every bit of data obtainable brought into court, and a final showdown made. It's a fight for the masses."

The suit for injunction is based on the charge of Colonel Fabyan and his two co-defendants that Shakespeare was an "illiterate faker." They charge—and were preparing to issue the accusation in book form—that the man who has been regarded as the world's greatest writer did not pen a single line of the works credited to him.

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NEW YORK

ART MUSEUM BUYS BLAKESLEE PICTURE

"Portrait of a Gentleman," by Adam van Noordt, to Hang in Armor Gallery.

Curator of Arms and Armor, Bashford Dean, of the Metropolitan Art Museum, made another purchase for his department of the Museum last evening at the Blakeslee sale at the American Art Galleries. The subject was another man in armor, "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Adam van Noordt, a Flemish painter of the last half of the sixteenth and first part of the seventeenth centuries. It was a three-quarter length portrait, standing, the man wearing a dark suit edged with gold, and a large white ruff. He had brown hair and a short beard, and his left hand held the hilt of his sword. A helmet with feathers was on a table at one side. It went for $50.

The returns for the evening were $7,704, bringing the returns to date up to $65,226.

George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, was again a purchaser, paying $260 for an Italian picture: "The Annunciation," of the Fra Angelico School. The "Portrait of Lady Olive," by Francis Cotes went to A. L. Kramer for $280, and the same buyer paid $330 for the "Portrait of a Gentleman," English School. The "Portrait of a Child," a little one, in a white dress, standing in a wood with a cone in its hand, went to A. M. Henry for $220. A portrait of "Sir John Ross, the Explorer," by Thomas Phillips, a seated figure in uniform went to A. L. Kramer for $280.

"Madonna and Child," of the Flemish school, was sold to A. M. Henry for $310; "Portrait of Joseph Wright of Derby, the Artist," by Thomas Barker of Bath, went to the Ehrich Galleries for $430, the highest price of the evening; "The Miniature," a picture of a young man and woman, the latter holding a miniature, by Carle van Loo, went to A. M. MacDonald for $300, and "The Shipwreck," by Ludolf Backhuysen, to the same buyer for $230; "Woman with Mask," a picture of the eighteenth century French school, went to Henry Blaub for $375, and Clapp & Graham paid $200 for "Portrait of a General," by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The sale will be concluded this evening at the American Art Galleries.

A SECOND "GALA CONCERT."

Messrs. Kreisler and Casals Play Brahms's Double Concerto.

The second of the "gala concerts" in Carnegie Hall with which the New York Symphony Orchestra is ending its season was as notable as the first. It took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and is to be repeated on Sunday. Messrs. Fritz Kreisler and Pablo Casals were the solo artists, and they joined in a performance of Brahms's double concerto for violin and violoncello. The orchestral numbers were the Bacchanale from the first act of "Tannhäuser," in the "Paris version," and Strauss's symphonic poem "Death and Transfiguration."

It is not often that two great artists are united in one performance with results of such supreme artistic value as was the case yesterday, although New York in the last season or two has had several times a similar good fortune. The concerto is not often heard. The performance of such a work implies a certain abnegation on the part of the two artists concerned in it; a division of the central position which a solo performer naturally expects in these days to maintain in the playing of concerto. But Messrs. Kreisler and Casals—par nobile fratrum—are so much more artists than they are virtuosos; so much more interesting in music than they are in the presentation of themselves before the public, that the opportunity to share in the performance of a composition so nobly beautiful, so profound, so exacting not only upon the technical ability of its interpreters but still more upon the deeper qualities of their musicianship, was one to be welcomed.

That it was welcomed seemed evident from their playing of the concerto. It is the business of an artist to reproduce music in the style and spirit in which it is conceived and which make it what it is. But rarely do two such masters, each foremost in his art and hence strongly individual in his manifestations of it, approach a composition so nearly at one in point of view and in feeling as did these two. And herein lay one of the most notable qualities of the performance. The two artists were animated by the same spirit and kindled by the same enthusiasm. How many phrases of the music, recurring for one instrument and the other, were delivered with the same significance, the same understanding of their beauty; and with what a subtle balance and unity were so many of the concerted passages interpreted!

The concerto has this characteristic in common with Brahms's other concertos, that it is not meant chiefly for virtuoso display, but for the exposition of musical ideas. The orchestral part has much more than the function of an accompaniment, and the two solo parts are closely welded with it. It may be said that the beauty and richness of the orchestration is characteristic of Brahms's orchestral writing at its best, deeply and glowingly colored, exactly fitted for the expression of the musical ideas. The music is full of vigor and vitality; the slow movement is of much poetical beauty, and the last movement suggests the Hungarian rhythms that had so much attraction for the composer. The orchestral part had been carefully prepared and the performance had the true effect of a great ensemble piece. Needless to say it stirred the listeners greatly, and there was much applause.

Strauss's tone poem was admirably performed by Mr. Damrosch and his men, with a clear exposition of the musical value that underlies the attempt at delineation. It was a more effective performance than that of the Bacchanale; and at its close Mr. Damrosch made the orchestra rise to receive the applause which it got and deserved.

CAMPANINI HOLDS THEATRE.

Wants to Know Who Is to Pay Chicago Opera Company's Rent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Differences of opinion have arisen as to whether John C. Shaffer alone is responsible for the payment of the $100,000 annual rent fixed by the lease of the Auditorium Theatre, which the Chicago Grand Opera Company holds. As a result Cleofonte Campanini, director general of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, is holding the fort behind barricaded doors at the Auditorium Theatre, while Mr. Shaffer is speeding back to Chicago from Colorado.

Pending a cablegram from Harold F. McCormick, in Zurich, Switzerland, the status of grand opera in Chicago and the possession of the Auditorium Theatre remain unchanged. Mr. McCormick who is chief financial sponsor of the Chicago Grand Opera Association, has been requested by cable to settle the matter. Further developments await his action.

Cleofonte Campanini has stationed ten armed guards at all entrances of the Auditorium and has changed all the locks on the doors. He refuses to make any statement.

Edward J. Brundage, attorney, representing the interests of John C. Shaffer, today took no definite steps toward obtaining the release of Mr. Shaffer from responsibility for the lease of the theatre or toward taking physical possession of the property.

Mr. McCormick, it is said by the Shaffer interests, can settle the matter by releasing Mr. Shaffer. Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, a member of the Chicago Grand Opera Association, and the one who has been handling its affairs for the guarantors, said he expected this would be done.

WOMEN ARE TO ARM AND LEARN TO DRILL

League for Self-Defense Organizes to Protect Homes in the Event of War.

STIRRED BY ATROCITY TALES

Speakers Say Members Are No Longer Considered "Pampered Dolls"—To Try Target Practice.

A campaign for women to arm and drill in the use of firearms was launched last night by the American Woman's League for Self-Defense at a meeting held at the Park Avenue Hotel. Miss Ida Ebsworth Lowber, who, with Mrs. E. Vandercook-Browne, organized the league about a year ago, said that Major Gen. Leonard Wood told her that the woman's self-defense movement was "the greatest thing ever thought of to arouse enthusiasm in the men." Mrs. Vandercook-Browne is President of the league and Miss Lowber is First Vice President.

Mrs. Lee G. Boardman, Second Vice President of the League, in addressing the meeting last night, said, in regard to the aims of the league: "The conflict in Europe has brought to our minds the necessity for woman being prepared physically, and able to protect herself physically if necessary. Our league is organizing classes in the Swedish drill for women in all parts of the country, in order to strengthen their bodies; but along with the Swedish drill woman is learning the handling of a gun, to use it if she needs it, not that she may join the army and go to war, but that she may be able to protect herself in her own home if the necessity ever arises."

Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, the founder of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, was the next speaker. She spoke of the patriotism of the Southern mountaineers, and added:

"We should know that preparedness does not mean war; it is unpreparedness that means war; it means disaster, it means misery. And we need to prepare women to defend themselves. We must be prepared to hold our own. It is our interest and enthusiasm for a cause, and in this case the cause of the nation, which keeps us young."

Mrs. Gielow read a poem she had written entitled, "Line Up for Uncle Sam."

The next speaker, Miss Ida Vera Simonton, said that America should not send its guns and cannon abroad for other nations to use against us when they got ready.

"We take our guns and ammunition and airships," she declared, "and we prostitute them to foreign Governments for the almighty dollar, while we leave our own coasts open to attack from almost any quarter; but we should make our defenses so strong that any nation in the world would hesitate before they would attack us.

"It was civilization that made a baby doll out of woman, and it is civilization that must recognize the duty to protect her. The women of this country do not need or want to go on the firing line, in case of war; but we can follow the firing line up and give first aid to the soldiers, and we can see that they are properly clothed and fed. When a nation sees its women lined up for self-defense, that country may sense the danger of invasion; and women all over the country have told me, 'We fear, we fear,' and unless the men defend us there may be good reason to fear.

"If the newspapers could only tell of all of the horrible atrocities that have befallen the women in Europe you might better know what there is for women to fear; but the mothers will tell it to their daughters, and women will whisper it among themselves until all know. Then the women will urge their menfolk to prepare to defend them, and they will not hold back, fearing to let those dearest to them prepare for defense.

"We are not the doll babies men think we are. We like to be pampered, but when it comes to a fight I want every man to feel that the women are at their backs. 'Go along, now; go along,' I will tell the men. 'Don't fight unless you have to, but if you have to, why, go to it!'

"Let us talk war more. Let us not appear to be afraid to fight. Then the aggressive nation will say: 'Oh, the Americans at last want war. They have forgotten worshipping the almighty dollar. They are probably prepared for it now. I guess I shall reconsider attacking them.'

"This league is starting military drill for women to harden their bodies, so that when it comes to war we will not be the soft doll babies, and we are learning to use firearms to prepare for the time when we may need them."

MISS MAUDE NOT TO WED.

Troth of English Actor's Daughter and Thomas Achelis Broken.

The engagement of Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor, and Thomas Achelis, has been broken. Announcement of the engagement was made several weeks ago while Miss Maude and Mr. Achelis were touring with George Arliss as members of his company in "Paganini."

Miss Maude is still with the company, while Mr. Achelis has returned to New York and is rehearsing with James K. Hackett for "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

A Tribute to Frederick Warde.

An entertainment in honor of Frederick Warde, the actor, will be given Tuesday night, March 21, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The program will include a scene from "As You Like It," a playlet, entitled "The Return of Shakespeare," acted by the Girls' High School Dramatic Society of Brooklyn, and a group of dances from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Warde has had a distinguished career as a Shakespearean actor. In England he played Romeo to Adelaide Neilson's Juliet and acted with Sir Henry Irving, and after coming to this country he acted with Booth, McCullough, and Louis James.

Mme. Kurt in "Der Rosenkavalier."

Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with Melanie Kurt in the rôle of the Princess. This was the first time Mme. Kurt had sung the part here and the first time any singer other than Mme. Hempel had appeared in the rôle. The rest of the cast was as usual, with the principal rôles in the hands of Otto Goritz, Mme. Ober, and Edith Mason. Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15.
Last Week at This Theatre. | Moves Monday, Mar. 20, to Empire Theatre.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

THE LUSITANIA, NOT ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

The United States has raised no issue with the German Government over armed merchantmen. That is at most a paper discussion, hardly more than a verbal interchange. German submarines have destroyed no belligerent armed merchantmen carrying American passengers. There is no case pending. The difference between the two Governments is that arising out of the sinking of the Lusitania, which, after much correspondence and repeated protests and demands, remains unadjusted. The intensity of the strife over the constitutional rights of the President, a domestic question, has given rise to a profound misunderstanding of the matter. It is disclosed by speeches in Congress and by discussions in the public prints. Solemn and even passionate warnings have been addressed to Americans not to bring their country to the verge of war, perhaps actually plunge it into war, by blind insistence upon their rights to cross the seas in any ship of peace of whatever nationality. All that is beside the mark. The destruction of American lives through an attack by a German submarine upon a merchantman armed for defense, which our Government holds to be a ship of peace, would undoubtedly be a grave matter. But it would be only an additional instance of disregard of law cumulative to the leading case, that of the Lusitania, an aggravation of a difference already very grave, the adjustment of which is not yet in view. Such an incident, serious enough in itself, would derive its chief gravity and importance from the fact that we should be compelled to construe it as practically conclusive evidence that Germany did not intend to make the acknowledgment and the reparation we have demanded in respect to the Lusitania.

It is ground often gone over, very familiar, but it is essential to a clear understanding that these events in their historical sequence should be kept clearly in view. When the German Admiralty issued its war zone proclamation declaring that enemy merchant vessels in waters about the British Islands would be destroyed and neutral vessels visiting those waters would be exposed to grave danger, we dispatched to Berlin the note of Feb. 10, 1915, in which, referring to the implication of the warning that even American lives might be destroyed, we declared that "the United States would "be constrained to hold the Imperial "German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their "naval authorities and to take any "steps it might be necessary to take "to safeguard American lives and "property." Then, when the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk without warning, we said in the note of May 13 that "the Imperial German Govern"ment will not expect the Government "of the United States to omit any "word or act necessary to the per"formance of its sacred duty of main"taining the rights of the United "States and its citizens and safeguard"ing their free exercise and enjoy"ment." We renewed these demands on June 9, and in the note of July 21 we added the warning that a repetition of acts in contravention of our rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States "as deliberately unfriendly."

The disavowal we demanded has not been made or promised. The assurances we asked for that such lawless acts would not be permitted were given in Ambassador von Bernstorff's written pledge to the Secretary of State, and we were told that orders in conformity with that pledge had been issued by the German Admiralty. That is the status today of the Lusitania case.

Enforcement of strict accountability would demand not merely reparation, which it is understood Germany has been willing to make, but express disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania as a lawless act. Over that Germany has indulged in much verbal sparring, having shown willingness, it is understood, to "recognize" but not to "acknowledge" illegality. Our demands in the Lusitania case have not been met. Under date of Feb. 16, 1916, Secretary Lansing issued this statement:

> Any settlement of the Lusitania case must depend on how German submarine warfare will be conducted in the future.
>
> The whole question of submarine warfare is again under consideration by our Government.
>
> The question is whether the new German declaration of intention to sink armed enemy liners without warning modifies or nullifies the assurances previously given and made public.
>
> The new German declaration appears to open up the question as to how submarine warfare will be conducted in the future, and all this enters into the settlement of the Lusitania case.

Above all, primary, controlling, inclusive of the whole issue, stands the case of the Lusitania. Acts committed in pursuance of the policy of submarine attack upon armed merchantmen, announced for March 1, would be subsidiary. As we have said, they would be grave, but not as any new form of lawlessness. Evidence of deliberate unfriendliness to us would not take its origin in such transgressions. They would but confirm the presumption arising from the Lusitania case and as plain violations of Germany's pledge they would have a manifest tendency to make that presumption too strong to be easily removed. If we have serious trouble with Germany, which is not expected or believed, it will not be due to the insistence of American citizens on the exercise of their lawful rights. It will be due to Germany's continued manifestation of a spirit of deliberate unfriendliness. Trouble will not arise from a German submarine attack upon an unarmed merchantman, it will date back to the destruction of the more than 100 lives in the unwarned attack upon the Lusitania.

TWO FIT APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Travis H. Whitney and Mr. Charles S. Hervey, named by Governor Whitman as members of the Public Service Commission of the First District, are capable, experienced, trained men, of blameless reputation. Each has qualifications and expert knowledge which would be of great use in the work of the commission, a work which calls for various talents and capacities. The Chairman of the commission, whose hold on public respect and confidence is a just tribute to his character and services, has testified in the strongest terms to Mr. Whitney's ability. The technical and special accomplishment of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hervey will supplement the broad judgment and administrative energy of Mr. Straus.

The reasons for the appointment of Mr. Hervey and Mr. Whitney, and for the confirmation of their appointment, are clear. They are appointed for their fitness. Against them are only the unreasonable objections of Senator Thompson and a few Republican associates. The sympathy and interest of the public back Governor Whitman in resisting the attempt of a little Republican junta to keep two unexceptionable men out of an office where they are needed and for which they are competent.

THE POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK.

If Washington statements or surmises are to be believed, the Postmastership of this city is once more engaging the attention of the Administration. It would be most unfortunate if Mr. Wilson, after so memorable a victory over those who would embarrass him in his foreign policy, should embarrass his friends and grieve many of his most loyal supporters by making here an appointment that could bear no other meaning than a yielding to supposed political expediency and a desertion of those principles of civil service reform of which he has long been an advocate.

Probably some of the Democratic politicians here assume that the public opinion which showed itself to be so strong a few weeks ago in favor of the reappointment of Postmaster Morgan has been forgotten or has died away; that in the heat of so many controversies at Washington and the preoccupation of so many minds with the war the transfer of the management of the country's greatest Post Office to untried hands can be made without much criticism or dissatisfaction.

Such an assumption is incorrect. The people, the business, not only of New York but of the nation, have a direct interest in the management of the New York Post Office. The man now at the head of that mighty business establishment has grown up in it, has an experience and a knowledge of it that no beginner, however estimable or able, can hope to acquire save after a protracted apprenticeship. The place is in the best of hands. Keep it there. The public is served to its satisfaction. Who, besides the new appointee, would benefit by a change? Surely not the public. The party? The party can only be injured by the injection of politics into the postal service.

It will be said, not too sincerely, that a new Postmaster can be appointed who will keep politics out of the Post Office and make his administration of it strictly businesslike. But politics is out and the man who best understands the business is in. There is just as much justification for the supplanting of Postmaster Morgan, because he happens to be a Republican and the Democrats are in power, as there would be for the removal of the President of a university for like reasons. The politics of an efficient administrator is or ought to be exactly as important as the color of his hair.

Mr. Cleveland, in his first Administration, by the retention of a Republican Postmaster of New York, set a precedent which Mr. Wilson may be proud to follow.

THE DEFENSE MUDDLE.

The necessity for prompt action in the matter of providing this country with means of protection does not decrease as the weeks go by; quite the contrary. Yet many of the fellow-citizens of Senator Newlands of Nevada are beginning to share his apprehension that Congress will not evolve a practical system of defense from its extended deliberations this session. The Senate's bill, which has now been returned to the hands of the committee which shaped it for further consideration, comprises eighty-eight printed pages and includes at least one provision, that providing for a partial nullification of the Civil Service law, which must be eliminated, as well as many which require careful consideration. Presumably the House bill is no shorter, and it will certainly require as careful scrutiny. There is no sign yet of the completion of a naval bill in either house. The process of deliberation, "like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along." Admiral Fletcher suggested to the House Committee yesterday the expenditure of $1,500,000,000 on the navy. A little while ago, when an expenditure of $500,000,000 for sea defenses was advocated, the country was visibly shocked. The whole submarine question was reopened when Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, contradicted the testimony of Admiral Grant, commander of the submarine fleet, as to the inutility of small boats. The bureau is responsible for the F-boats and K-boats which meet with so many mishaps. It seems that Admiral Grant's practical experience with submarines ought to give his testimony weight.

Senator Newlands suggested some weeks ago the appointment of a commission to consider the whole subject of defense. It seemed at that time that such a commission would only tend to increase the confusion. But the confusion is already so bewildering that there now is small ground for hope that a program of naval and military preparedness at once adequate and reasonable can be first evolved and then agreed upon without great waste of precious time.

THE ABOLITION OF MAN.

Who was that dauntless stateswoman, worthy of stern Kansas of the fifties, who uttered the immortal phrase, "Man must be abolished"? She was of Kansas. Perhaps she was of the mighty days of Populism. At any rate, her stark words still rankle in the bosom of the sex to be abolished. Hers was a counsel of perfection. In The Emporia Gazette a milder but still sinister attack on the Tyrant is made by "A Woman Who Votes." She writes that "the men will never again "have a right to smoke at banquets in "Kansas." To live in Kansas may be a joy so consummate that the smoker will not miss the forbidden cigar. But coarser men, in non-suffrage States, may be forgiven for shuddering.

California bans another scourge:

> The women clubs of the Alameda district, in session recently at Lodi, adopted a resolution for the restoration of the poll tax, but specified particularly that the tax should not apply to women.

So The Sacramento Bee. Where, where shall guilty man hide? These curtailments and burdens seem guideboards on the dark road to Abolition.

FOR AND AGAINST THE CITY.

At the Carnegie Hall mass meeting tonight announcement will be made of the attitude of the eighty-five city representatives regarding the "square deal" tax reduction program in connection with the Mayor's proposals. As the time draws near appreciation grows of the prudence of being on the right side, that is, on the city's side. A mass meeting record is not like a legislative record, which is seen by few. Every newspaper in the city will print this record, and will refer to it when the question comes up in the Legislature. Accordingly, the legislators are hastening to put themselves right, in anticipation of those whose later action will have an appearance of tardiness, or even of reluctance. Those early in putting themselves on the city's side are entitled to recognition of their co-operation with the distinguished citizens under the Mayor's leadership. Thirty-five Senators and Assemblymen had been heard from yesterday. The eleven Senators whose names are here printed, with their districts, approve all eight proposals:

Bernard M. Patten, Second; William B. Carswell, Sixth; Daniel J. Carroll, Seventh; Christopher D. Sullivan, Eleventh; Henry W. Doll, Twelfth; John J. Boylan, Fifteenth; Robert F. Wagner, Sixteenth; George W. Simpson, Nineteenth; Irving I. Joseph, Twentieth; John J. Dunnigan, Twenty-first; George Cromwell, Twenty-third.

Ten Assemblymen have equally clear record of approval of all the proposals, namely:

Peter A. McArdle, Fourth Kings; Herman Kramer, Thirteenth Kings; William A. Bacher, Nineteenth Kings; C. D. Donohue, Ninth New York; Joseph D. Kelly, Twelfth New York; Martin G. McCue, Sixteenth New York; Vincent Gilroy, Seventeenth New York; Thomas T. Reilley, Twenty-first New York; William L. Evans, Thirty-second New York; Joseph M. Callahan, Thirty-fifth New York.

Senators Lockwood, Fourth District, and Mills, Seventeenth District, qualify their approval with criticism of some of the proposals. Senator Lockwood approves all but the stock transfer tax proposal. Senator Mills has doubts regarding the constitutionality of giving the city any of the proceeds of the State highway bonds, and is doubtful regarding the stock transfer tax proposal. Senators Hamilton and Bennett would like to assist in reducing the city's burdens, but are noncommittal regarding this program.

Ten Assemblymen qualify their assent to the program by sundry reservations. These are:

R. H. McQuistion, First Kings; N. Shapiro, Sixth Kings; Fred M. Ahern, Tenth Kings; George R. Brennan, Eleventh Kings; William T. Simpson, Twelfth Kings; August C. Flamman, Twentieth Kings; Leon Bleecker, Tenth New York; Robert McC. Marsh, Twenty-fifth New York; Stephen B. Stephens, Richmond; William H. O'Hare, Third Queens.

Senator Wagner's indorsement of the Tax Reduction Committee's program is worth reproduction:

> I agree with you that these bills are of vital importance to the City of New York, particularly at this time, when the taxes are crushing our property owners. Without going into further details, I beg again to assure your committee of my unqualified support, and they may command my services at any time in any way to aid in carrying out their recommendations.

These names will be remembered. There is still time for those in doubt to choose on which side they will be found.

THE BUILDING INSPECTION BILL.

The Building Inspection bill introduced in the Legislature Wednesday is the work of a committee appointed by the Mayor, headed by the Fire Commissioner, and composed of representatives of various organizations specially interested and competent in the subject. If it becomes law it will clear away the impotent welter of jurisdictions and inspections which is the present system or want of it. There will be one inspection of a building going up. A certificate of occupancy will testify that the finished building has been erected in accordance with all the building laws and ordinances. Alterations will be certified in the same manner. The Fire Commissioner inspects all finished buildings. If he finds that the laws have not been followed he orders such changes as are necessary, and they are made under the direction of the Building Department.

A Board of Standards and Appeals, consisting of the Fire Commissioner, the Superintendents of Buildings, the Chief of the Uniformed Force of the Fire Department, and six other members appointed by the Mayor, of whom four are experts, is to exercise the power in regard to buildings given to the Industrial Commission by the law of 1915. The pernicious inactivity of the Industrial Commission was exhibited in detail by the Coroner's jury that investigated the Diamond candy factory fire. The bill promises two most desirable objects: to keep the incompetents of the State Labor Department out of structural factory inspection, and to provide, in the Board of Standards and Appeals, a skilled and trustworthy vehicle of consistent building regulation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Greatest in the Best of Senses.

Mere size—the number of what the librarians call "pieces"—certainly does count, and for much, in estimating the importance of a library among the libraries of the world. The ideal library, probably, would be one containing all the books and other printed matter that have ever been published. As that ideal is obviously unattainable, it is fair and indeed necessary to apply other tests as well as that of size in deciding whether or not a library deserves to be called "great" and in fixing its place in the library scale.

Now, there are collections of books and pamphlets and manuscripts that are larger than that in the New York Public Library. London has one claiming that worthy distinction, and so has Paris, but the officials of the New York institution have the best of rights to emphasize the fact, demonstrated by the statistics gathered by them, that our library is more used, and therefore is to a greater degree serving the purpose for which libraries are maintained out of public funds, than the largest and best in other countries. That, too, is a worthy distinction, and it is one enabling New Yorkers not only to be proud of their library, but also to claim a certain degree—very gently and cautiously, of course, so as not to offend or grieve anybody—of credit for themselves.

We are supposed by our neighbors, near and remote, to be a hurried and anxious lot, with little thought for anything except getting and spending money, but it seems that we are highly appreciative of the advantages to be derived from books and avail ourselves of them more gladly and industriously than do the people at home and abroad who assert the possession of culture superior to ours. Perhaps they have it, some of them, but at least we seem to be doing our laborious best to catch up with them.

Some of our merit, however, may be due to the estimable belief of those who manage and conduct our library that it is a means, not an end. They show as little of the spirit of "institutionalism" as could reasonably be expected from mere mortals, and they are working effectively and steadily, under not a few handicaps, to bring the benefits of the library to as many seekers of information and edification as possible. They are sending the books to the people as well as inviting the people to the books, and they really do not seem to suffer much when the books are worn out by legitimate use! That, for librarians, is wonderful.

Laboratory Methods Were Used.

Whoever knows anything about the practical possibilities that lie, as yet almost unutilized, in the science of psychology as it has been developed in certain modern laboratories for the study of mental phenomena, has reason for encouragement in action taken by Magistrate Fitch, this week, in the Flushing Police Court.

The case before him was that of an elderly woman who was charged, on the evidence of a young girl, with the authorship of some highly objectionable letters. It was an instance of what might easily have been taken as a balancing of accusation and denial, and there was excuse for uncertainty as to where the truth lay. The Magistrate, however, wisely chose to consider the minds of the conflicting witnesses rather more than their testimony, and, by applying psychological tests of a simple sort in a common-sense way, he reached the conclusion that the elderly woman couldn't have dictated the letters, and, therefore, didn't, while he became also sure that they were the productions of the girl without assistance from anybody.

His decision was in harmony with these deductions, and there is no reasonable question as to its accuracy. Detectives of the old school are also psychologists in their way, but the limitations of their knowledge have made them properly cautious about assuming what people would and would not do. That they leave to the detectives of fiction, and for the most part content themselves with finding out—when they can—what has been done and by whom. They like to believe that they deal with certainties and the demonstrable, but the evidence on which they rely—and courts, too, for the most part—is not nearly as trustworthy as that to be obtained by the methods of the new psychology.

By those methods the truth can often be extorted from witnesses intentionally dishonest as well as from those honestly mistaken. Yet judges, and lawyers, too, are still unwilling to ascribe convicting importance to deductions based on association tests and time reactions. They will come to both, in time, just as, after long refusal, they at last admitted the adequacy of finger prints as evidence, even in capital cases.

His Heirs Have a Grievance.

In the will under which the property of Ada Rehan must be distributed there is one clause providing for the support of a dog owned by the testatrix at the time the document was drawn. The dog is long since dead, but the clause in the will remains uncanceled. No lawyer would hesitate to say that the dog's legacy will become a part of the residuary estate, and be allotted as such. But why, one might—and in fact does—ask, should that be the disposition made of that part of the estate?

The law would have confirmed the dog's enjoyment of the bequest had he survived his owner, and as he had a right to inherit, should not the benefits of that right pass to his next of kin, exactly as they would were he a human heir dying intestate? There may be children of his still alive; there certainly are relatives. And the affiliations of a dog such as a distinguished actress would be apt to own and cherish can almost certainly be traced from records that are more carefully kept than are those of most human beings.

Of course somebody will try to spoil this problem in law and ethics by writing in to us that the dog was the beneficiary of a trust, and not an heir at all, but it is much more interesting to credit him with the superior function or status. To do so at least provides for discussion a topic other than war, and that is something, these days.

TAX REDUCTION CLAIMS.

How the City Would Lose by the Proposed Change of Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advertisement of the Tax Reduction Committee printed in The Times claims that if the measures advocated by this committee should be enacted they will result in a total annual saving to New York City of $11,000,000. This claim is not warranted by the facts.

Two of the items counted upon for $5,000,000 of this alleged saving are proposals to give the city the proceeds of the stock transfer tax and a share of the new excise tax if an additional tax is levied.

In respect to the stock transfer tax, the saving claimed by giving the City of New York the proceeds of the sales of stamps here is $4,000,000. This amount is excessive, nor will it all be a saving. It is true that the average receipts from the stock transfer tax for the last ten years have been slightly in excess of $4,000,000 a year, taking the State as a whole. But the receipts from that tax have been decreasing ever since its enactment. For the first five years, 1906-1910 inclusive, the average was $5,000,000 annually. But for the last five years, 1911-1915 inclusive, the receipts have averaged only $3,000,000 annually.

It is a very debatable question as to whether the localities have a right to a share in a tax of this character. Personally, I believe the proceeds belong to the State. But waiving this point, the State would be deprived of that much revenue, which at present decreases the total of any direct State tax which may be imposed. New York City pays 90 per cent. of the stock transfer tax (theoretically;) it actually pays 70 per cent. of any direct State tax. So that any possible saving would only be 20 per cent. of the aggregate. If New York City retained $3,000,000 annually from the sale of stock transfer stamps, the net gain, after making up its share of the additional direct State tax, would be about $800,000.

The case in respect to the excise tax is worse. The city now pays about 60 per cent. of this tax, and the rest of the State 40 per cent., whereas this city contributes 70 per cent. of direct State taxes and the rest of the State 30 per cent. Therefore the city would gain by 10 per cent. should all of the excise money be taken over by the State in order to prevent the imposition of a direct tax. Conversely, if the city retains, as stated in this advertisement, $1,000,000 of any additional excise money, this means that the localities in the rest of the State would retain over $600,000. If this decrease of $1,600,000 had to be made up by a direct tax New York City would pay about $1,100,000, losing by this change in the law about $100,000 instead of gaining the predicted $1,000,000.

A. C. PLEYDELL,
Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.
New York, March 7, 1916.

Europe After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Long before the civil war in America Wordsworth told Emerson that what the United States needed was a civil war to knit the States into a more perfect union.

May it not be that just as the States of the Union were fused in the crucible of civil strife into a more homogeneous mass and the barriers of sectional differences broken down, so the barriers of nationality are being broken down in the present European war and the nations fused into a more united Europe that will put humanity above nationality and the interests of the people above those of hereditary rulers? Thus will liberty rise, Phoenix-like, from the flames of war.

WALTER J. TURNEY.
New York, March 6, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Exhibitions at MacDowell and Union League Clubs—A Futurist.

The MacDowell Club exhibition, open until March 12, hardly strengthens the position of the club with relation to juries, but the general level of exhibitions under its system has been higher this year than last, and the little show now on has its rewarding moments. It is pleasant to see the return of "la chinoiserie" in decoration if we are determined upon an eighteenth century mood, and Agnes Street has two or three charming designs worthy of a more exquisite workmanship. Jane Peterson always entertains her public, but she is not in need of the MacDowell method to effect an entrance. Clifford W. Ashley says an agreeable word about "Rocks, Shingle, and Sea," and in a big blue composition treats the leaping porpoise with the true Oriental respect for aspiring fish. Other exhibitors are H. E. Ogden Campbell, Emile A. Gruppe, Clara Hill, Emilie de Hoa LeBlanc, Clara Mamre Norton, Delos Palmer, Marea Stone, Katherine Underhill, and Julia M. Wickham.

At the Union League Club.

This month's exhibition of pictures at the Union League Club follows precedent in consisting of the work of five painters, Paul Dougherty, Frederick C. Frieseke, J. Francis Murphy, Gardner Symons, and Douglas Volk. Small as the number is it provides some piquant contrasts, Mr. Volk and Mr. Frieseke, for example, both medal men and favorites of artists and public alike, one hinting at Renaissance Italy, the other fresh from nineteenth century France. Mr. Symons and Mr. Murphy show no less divergent tendencies and each is leagues away from the special inspiration of Paul Dougherty. Mr. Watrous deserves applause for his insistence on variety in harmony. His Murphy wall is particularly impressive with its unusually wide range of the artist's accomplishment.

Frances S. Stevens's Work.

At the Braun Galleries, Frances Simpson Stevens is showing the work she recently has done in Italy under the guidance of Severini, with the Futurist doctrines at heart. The gallery visitor, fresh from the Forum and the Ten and the birds and the beasts and the ladies of the various exhibitions now turning New York into a vortex of sensation, will wander into this quiet haunt of ancient peace and think he has missed his way. He next will be glad that he has missed his way or that the gallery has missed its way, whichever it may turn out to be. For these very modern pictures with extraordinary titles are beautiful with the beauty that still comes out of Italy, beauty of color and tone and drawing and amiability. Even the "Fingers of the Printing Press" and the "Simultaneity of Power House" possess a confiding beauty of these things that makes you wish to know them better.

"Italians Approaching Gorizia" is a war picture. You are supposed to have passed the first trenches and up in the air is an aeroplane and there are cannon and troops and there is color in excited motion. One seldom sees color so excited, and there is no joke about it. Let the practical man go and look at it and judge for himself. Then there is a "Torpedo Deflected by Imaginary Hand," which cartoons Wilson's diplomacy in a quite new way. Miss Stevens explains herself and her theory in the preface to her catalogue. She argues in favor of something to cheer the tired business man: "The general objection today," she says, "of any representation of New York, its traffic, factories, or subways, is that it is not beautiful and that a tired business man coming home does not wish to see the same things that he has worked with all day. Exactly! He is quite right, and it was practically for the same reason that the Moors decorated the Alhambra with geometrical, imaginative designs. They forbade any imitations of nature, and I think some of our drawing-rooms would be much more beautiful without certain French paintings of cows wading in muddy streams or exact reproductions of hot, dirty men unloading steamers or working in factories. Machinery can be made into a harmonious, informal design for the wall.

"A Futurist artist in Italy, seeing an ordinary street car go by, realizes the future possibilities of power and speed, and he begins to paint great trains going so fast they lose their definite form in the lines of direction."

Whether we are convinced or not by Miss Stevens, it is worth while to see her pictures not only because they are charming expressions of an unfamiliar idea in art, but because they are every one of them wholesome in spirit and hung by an artist who has been willing personally to work for a sympathetic environment in which to show the result of her effort. Curtains and a sofa pillow and a delicious striped drapery have been pressed into service and the gallery is no longer a gallery, but an "interior."

A Navy First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that it is so difficult for Congress to take an ordinary business view of the nation's necessities? Given an adequate, well-balanced navy, properly manned, with sufficient colliers and supply ships, this country need stand in no fear of invasion. It should be no great sacrifice to the citizens of the United States to furnish sufficient funds to obtain such a navy, and obtain it in the shortest time possible to build it. A trained force of soldiers is concededly needed, but why not do the first thing first? An adequate navy and sufficient colliers and supply ships to accompany it are needed first.

W. M. PETICOLAS.
El Paso, Texas, March 4, 1916.

FEET.

Thick glass, cemented in the pavement overhead
To give us light down here
To do our daily work by, and on that roof
Walks all day, all day long, the world above.
Feet, feet, feet; little and big and fast and slow,
Droves and droves of feet.
Like fishes swimming past in a green tank,
Each one intent upon his way, all making toward a mark,
Gray shadows flitting jerkily across,
And yet again more shadows, all day, all day long,
An endless march of feet.

I am afraid; I watch those clacking feet in the ceiling
Swarming over my brain:
If they would only stop—if for one single day
That cloudy square of light could stay untroubled!
But no, not for an instant will they give me peace,
Those myriads of hungry feet
Like flocks of dim birds driven through the rain.
When I am dead will they still rush across the earth
And rob me of my very hard-earned sleep
As now they do all night, while I must watch them pass?
That dreadful army of feet.

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

WANTS AMERICA TO ENFORCE PEACE.

Professor Francke Says We Should Take Sides Against the Nations Which Refuse Our Mediation.

By KUNO FRANCKE,
Professor of the History of German Culture at Harvard University.

Harvard University, March 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his recent speech before the Gridiron Club President Wilson is reported to have said that only the call of humanity and justice could make it a duty for this country to take an active part in the European conflict. That call, it seems to me, has gone forth long ago; its command is daily becoming more imperative.

If, instead of bending their energies upon upholding the formal right of neutral individuals to travel on belligerent armed vessels, American statesmen were giving heed to the real call of justice and humanity that comes to us from a whole continent, they would thereby enable this country to serve mankind in such a way as perhaps no single nation has ever been privileged to serve.

The European conflict has assumed such appalling proportions, it has wrought such endless havoc, it is so seriously threatening the future of all civilization, it is so fast approaching a fatal deadlock in which all the nations of Europe will waste their vitality without any one of them gaining any advantage from a further prosecution of the war, that America's mission to stop this purposeless slaughter cannot any longer be ignored.

We cannot and must not forget that Europe is our common mother. We cannot and must not sit by indifferent to her nameless distress. Least of all should we go on profiting ourselves ingloriously from her death agony. True Americanism demands that we make an end of this frightful war, even if we are forced thereby to go beyond the limits of formal neutrality.

I do not pretend to know just what diplomatic action would be the best means of accomplishing this end. But whatever form our diplomatic procedure may have to take, let us proclaim the principle of our action without ambiguity.

Let us issue a declaration addressed to both the warring factions. In this declaration let us, in effect, say to Germany and her allies: "We offer to submit for you to your enemies peace proposals which will insure the restoration of Belgium and Northern France and the establishment of some sort of Polish independence, the precise definition of these terms to be made a subject for negotiations between the belligerents for which the United States cannot assume responsibility. If you decline this offer we shall assist your enemies in every possible way, even at the risk of war, to force you to such conditions of peace." In the same declaration let us say to Great Britain and her allies: "We offer to submit for you to your enemies peace proposals which will leave the territory of Germany and her allies inviolate and which will assure a sound economic basis for the future peaceful development of the great Central European powers, the precise definition of these terms to be made a subject for negotiations between the belligerents for which the United States cannot assume responsibility. If you decline this offer we shall cut you off from munitions and all other war supplies and thereby help to force you to such conditions of peace."

It is hard to believe that either of the two warring groups should remain deaf to such warnings. But if one of them should refuse to listen then we should clearly be justified to side with the other. If both of them should refuse and thereby make American action impossible, then America would at least have put herself on record as really standing for the principle of humanity and justice, she would have shown herself conscious of her supreme duty, the effort to save Europe. And in the end she would receive recognition as having been inspired by friendliness and good will toward all the warring nations.

Can there be any doubt that such a policy would be more truly American than the partisan policy which now is being advocated so vociferously by violent fanatics on both sides? Is there not here a program which might bring together for common action all sincere believers in international justice, which would furnish a concrete illustration of what may be accomplished by a League to Enforce Peace?

KUNO FRANCKE.

CONGRESS AND THE FLAG.

Questions Raised by the Recent Vote and German Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol," of several days ago and your editorial this morning, "The End of It," are, to my mind, inspired by a feeling of pro-Americanism. It is indeed gratifying to read what true, dyed-in-the-wool Americans think, and I only wish your way of thinking was that of all the citizens of this great country. Most of us are for America first and always, but there are some who would lower the Stars and Stripes and raise the German flag over the Capitol. We can only pity such poltroons as these.

This talk of not being behind President Wilson is all foolishness. Every American of any intelligence knows and hopes that the rights of Americans to travel on belligerent ships armed for defense will not be abridged. Both the Gore and McLemore resolutions were introduced in the Senate and House by men who had only a thought for sentiment. Sentiment in the United States may be against Americans traveling on armed ships, but the question is, Shall this nation give up the right, by international law, to travel on these ships? I don't believe they should, and any American with pure American blood in his veins does not believe he should.

Thank the Lord we have in this country a man like the editor of The New York Times, who is not afraid to say what he thinks, and says it with the force that he does.

A VIRGINIAN.
Washington, March 8, 1916.

Congressman Carew's Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a letter received this morning. Apparently Mr. Carew is sending it forth broadcast to his constituents. Is this a fair sample of the fibre of Congress?

New York, March 9, 1916. A. E. W.

[Inclosure.]

John F. Carew, M. C., Seventeenth District,
New York. Tel. 1009 Plaza. 311 East
Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.
House of Representatives,
Washington, March 7, 1916.

Sir:

As your Congressman I feel it my duty to write you as follows:

Although it is one of the rights of an American citizen to travel abroad upon the merchant ships of the belligerent nations in the present war, a right which neither the President nor Congress can or should surrender, it is a right the exercise of which today is entirely unnecessary, and may possibly involve the Government and the people of the United States in serious diplomatic difficulties, and may even in its consequences involve us in war.

I think that an American citizen who travels on one of such ships is guilty of a treasonable disregard of the supreme patriotic duty which every man owes to his country, never to imperil her peace and happiness. So far as I am concerned I will be inclined to regard with indifference the fate of a man who disregards this warning.

If you have to go to sea, go in an American ship. If you don't have to go, stay home. At all times and in all places do all you can to keep our beloved country out of danger. Remember your duties to your country as well as your rights.

"May Columbia ride safe through the storm." Yours truly, JOHN F. CAREW.

Senator Gallinger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Three hearty cheers for your editorial, "It Might, Indeed." Will not The Times greatly oblige many of its readers by a compilation of a list of Congressmen who stand for America and also a list of those, like Senator Gallinger, willing to crawl into any hole to evade issues which every manly instinct calls upon us to meet? Why should not The Times readers know who are the false friends of America in Congress and who may be trusted? JOHN D. ELWELL.

New York, March 6, 1916.

"The Searchlight on Congress."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of The Times there appeared a communication from Mr. John W. Loveland lamenting the fact that no newspaper recorded the votes of Senators and Representatives on important bills and measures before the Senate and House. If Mr. Loveland will watch for "The Searchlight on Congress," published by the National Voters' League of Washington, he will find what he is looking for.

BENJ. L. CURTIS.
Northampton, Mass., March 6, 1916.

A Toast to Mr. Eustis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At dinner this evening six members of this club drank a toast to Mr. George P. Eustis of Washington, D. C., for his reply to your infamous editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol." This gentleman certainly expressed our sentiments as to the editorials of The Times and some of the other metropolitan advertising sheets called newspapers. For the cause of Wall Street and the ammunition manufacturers you would have us go to war. Your efforts will fail. This country will not go to war because some fool is looking for a "thrill" and sails upon a ship that is not neutral.

WALTER KANE.
New York Athletic Club, March 6, 1916.

A MODEST DUTCH APPEAL.

Will the Sons of the Early Settlers Help the Flood Sufferers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the first six weeks of this year severe eastern storms attacked the northern part of Holland. The water of the ocean—the defensive weapon of the Kingdom of the Netherlands—turned traitor. More than 100,000 acres of rich farming land were flooded. 60,000 people were made homeless, and an immediate damage of over 30,000,000 guilders was done.

Of course the land is not lost. Within a few years it will be dry. Meanwhile the biting salt water causes irreparable ruin to the entire region between Edam, Alkmaar, and Volendam, while little has been left of the Island of Marken.

Under normal circumstances Dutch charity would have been able to take care of the sufferers. Normal circumstances, however, ceased on July 31, 1914. On that day every available man in Holland was called from his ordinary occupation and was sent to defend the frontier. At the present moment he is still there. During the Autumn of the same year Holland was able to give asylum to 1,200,000 Belgians, half a million of whom remain today and are provided for by the Dutch State.

Again, under normal conditions that expense, too, would have been carried most cheerfully. But the mysterious system of international politics which allows the large nations to make war upon each other at the expense of the small ones has destroyed the industries of Holland, as it has those of Belgium, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian States. Therefore (and only under the pressure of these extraordinary circumstances) the Dutch Government, through the Netherlands Minister in Washington, has allowed this appeal for the benefit of the 60,000 sufferers of the flooded districts around Amsterdam.

Let there, however, be no misunderstanding. The people of Holland, who are familiar with the work of the American Relief Committee in Belgium, would be greatly disappointed if the funds meant for their Flemish neighbors should be used for their own benefit. Neither do they want to ask for any of the money which otherwise might go to the civilian population of the countries affected by the war. They fully understand that the need of these sufferers is the greatest. On the other hand, if there are descendants of the Dutch families in this country or Hollanders who wish to contribute to relieve the distress in their former country, they are requested to forward their contributions to Messrs. Boissevain & Co., 24 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., who will have full charge of this "Dutch Inundation Fund," will acknowledge all receipts, and will forward the money to the Central Committee in Holland.

Finally, a word of explanation why this appeal for help is made in this personal fashion. It has always been the policy of the Dutch Government to discourage any system of a separatistic or purely nationalistic nature in the United States. Therefore, although there are many thousand Hollanders in this country, they have entirely disappeared among the masses of their fellow-Americans. The only ties which still bind them to the old country are the ties of sentiment and historical recollection. Upon these our appeal is based.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 8, 1916.

The Park in Winter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the writing of one who spent two hours or so in Central Park after the last snow storm, and wishes to give some of his impressions to others who may perhaps be led to explore more thoroughly, and thus to value more highly, the privileges of our great playground.

At no time of the year is the Park more beautiful, or perhaps so beautiful, as in snow time on a bright day, especially in the morning and afternoon when shadows are long and the air a little hazy. The Winter scene shows a different park from the Summer; most of the scars of wear and tear are hidden under the snow. The characteristic in Summer is the masses of foliage; in Winter it is the tracery of branches: in Summer the varied greens of the leaves; in Winter the innumerable color tones of the bark. Nothing seems more admirable than the foresight of those who half a century ago planned and planted the infinitely varied scenes of this park and anticipated the harmonies and contrasts of the gray, green, brown and white trunks and branches, so often set off by the evergreen foliage of pines. Even then the planners seemed to know that no evergreen trees but pines would grow in the city.

In the upper parts of the Park the snow is still white and clean after two days. Below Seventieth Street it is grimy, which looks as though the lower half mile or so acted as a kind of trap to intercept the atmospheric dirt brought by the prevalent south winds. And it is in this lower half mile or so that the trees are least vigorous and show most signs of dying at the top.

This testimony to one phase of the Park's usefulness may be pleasing to some of those who appreciate the relief of the scenery from the miles of rectangular streets inclosing it.

H. A. CAPARN.
New York, March 8, 1916.

GIVE FIRST MILLION TO CHURCH PENSIONS

Bishop Lawrence Announces Pledges for One-fifth of Proposed Episcopal Fund.

COMMITTEE OF 134 NAMED

Prominent New Yorkers Take Up the Work of Providing for Superannuated Rectors.

Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts announced yesterday that $1,000,000 had been pledged toward the $5,000,000 reserve pension fund for the clergy of the Episcopal Church. The Bishop made this announcement at a meeting of the New York Committee in the library of J. P. Morgan, at 33 East Thirty-sixth Street. He said, furthermore, that he had suspended his work in Massachusetts for the present year to devote himself entirely to raising the fund, which will enable Episcopal clergymen to retire after long years of service on comfortable pensions.

"That $5,000,000," said Bishop Lawrence, "must first be pledged in order that the pension system may be financially sound and not meet the rocks of bankruptcy upon which many systems are now driving due to the lack of this very reserve.

"Upon the raising of this money the Episcopal Church will have her attention fixed until the first day of March, 1917, for never so far as we can learn has any church organization ever undertaken to raise a sum so large as $5,000,000 within a specified time."

Bishop Lawrence will be assisted in his campaign by a committee of 134 members. The members of the New York Committee are:

William F. Morgan, Chairman;
Samuel Thorne, Jr.,
Stephen Baker,
John T. Pratt,
William C. Breed,
Horace E. Andrews,
F. S. Ball,
George G. Battle,
Edmund L. Baylies,
George H. Bell,
August Belmont,
Nicholas M. Butler,
Newcomb Carelton,
George C. Clark,
George B. Cortelyou,
Robert F. Cutting,
E. C. Delafield,
F. P. Delafield,
Stuyvesant Fish,
Bancroft Gherardi,
J. M. Hare,
Avirell Harriman,
Pierre Jay,
D. P. Kingsley,
Francis G. Landon,
Charles Lanier,
George V. McNeir,
Alton B. Parker,
Edward S. Pegram,
Charles A. Peabody,
George B. Post, Jr.,
Dallas B. Pratt,
John H. Prentice,
Ogden M. Reid,
H. L. Saterlee,
Charles Steele,
Francis L. Stetson,
G. W. Wickersham.

An Executive Committee composed of William Fellows Morgan, Chairman; George W. Burleigh, Vice Chairman; Samuel Thorne, Jr., Recording Secretary; Stephen Baker, John T. Pratt, Alonzo Potter, Morton Fearey, and William C. Breed, has been chosen.

The pension system to be instituted by the Church will provide that the parish contribute to the pension fund each year about 7 per cent. of the rector's salary, so that he may retire at the age of 68 on a pension equal to one-half of the average salary received by him during active service. If disabled while in active service, he will receive a pension, and at death an annuity is to be provided for his wife and children.

ANCIENT CHINESE ART SOLD.

Shotaro Sato's Brocades and Tapestries Bring $5,678.

The sale of the collection of ancient Chinese brocades and tapestries, paintings, color prints and illustrated books and curios of Shotara Sato of Kyoto, Japan, opened at the Anderson Galleries yesterday with two sessions, afternoon and evening. The returns for the day were $5,678. For one of the fine textiles from the Imperial loom, a "Kinshuchin Kesa," design of clouds and dragons on a blue ground, O. G. Smith paid $77.50; a large Chinese piece of the Ming period, conventional clouds and dragons on a dark blue ground, a "Toh Kinran Kesa," went to W. T. Riddle for $75; to Mr. Smith went a "Nishiki Kesa," design of mandarin ducks on a green ground, for $140.

A "Karaori Kimona," an early sixteenth century piece, considered one of the most important in the collection, went to C. A. Mason for $140. To the same buyer went two Japanese prints, one a triptych, a Damyo entertained by dancing girls, important work by Yeishi, for $160 and another print by the same artist, "Prince Genji," for $80. An antique Oriental rug of the Samarcand weave, went to M. Pack for $90, and a Chinese kakemono, early Ming, was sold to B. W. Bland for $85. The sale will be concluded this evening.

GERMAN WAR BAZAAR READY.

Copy of Jaegers Statue Placed in Madison Square Garden.

A feature of the bazaar for the assistance of war sufferers in Germany and allied countries, which opens tomorrow in Madison Square Garden, will be a copy of a statue by Albert Jaegers, commemorating the arrival in 1684 of the first German settlers in the United States. The original statue will be erected in Germantown, Penn., where the German pioneers built the homes they defended so valiantly during the Revolutionary War.

The monument will be erected in the Garden in the centre of the Plaza of Peace—a miniature town of pavilions and booths, separated by streets bearing the names of Washington, Lincoln, Steuben, and De Kalb. At the base of the statue will be an illuminated fountain.

Another attraction will be a model market place in a small German town. In the background will be a picturesque Town Hall. It was announced yesterday that through the kindness of Mrs. Augustus Heckscher an art gallery will be added to the bazaar. Among the pictures to be hung are several by Franz Hals, a Rembrandt and four or five modern pictures by Franz V. Stuek and Lenbach.

The amount of contributions already received is $180,000. A gift of $10,000 was received from George Ehret, the brewer, who is now in Europ.

M. J. COHALAN MARRIES.

Brother of Justice and Surrogate Weds Miss E. D. Dietze.

Michael J. Cohalan, a lawyer and brother of Supreme Court Justice Cohalan and of Surrogate Cohalan, was married on Tuesday evening to Miss Emma Dorothea Dietze by the Rev. Father Casserly in the Church of the Paulist Fathers at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

Mr. Cohalan is employed in the legal department of the New York Telephone Company and Miss Dietze worked as a stenographer in the office of the company. Timothy E. Cohalan, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The honeymoon will be spent in Washington, D. C.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT.

New York Society Plays Schubert's Octet in Aeolian Hall.

The New York Chamber Music Society, an organization formed of ten players of the stringed and wind instruments, gave its third concert in Aeolian Hall last night. The program comprised Schubert's Octet in F for two violins, viola, 'cello, double bass, clarinet, bassoon, and horn; Brahms's Sonata in E flat for clarinet and piano, played by Gustave Langenus and Carolyn Beebe; C. M. Loeffler's "L'Etang," rhapsodie in C minor for oboe, viola, and piano, and Paul Juon's Kammersinfonie in B flat, Op. 27, for piano, violin, viola, 'cello, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn.

It is only on very rare occasions that music of this sort is heard in the concert halls, and for this reason, if for no other, the concerts of this organization are interesting and valuable. There are, for instance, probably ten persons who have read of Schubert's octet to one who has heard it. It would be too much to say that the new organization plays with perfect finish as yet. Last night there were instances of faulty work on the part of some of the players, and the ensemble effects were not always made with perfect precision. In the scherzo of the octet, for instance, there seemed to be some difference of opinion as to tempo, and the compromise arrived at deprived the movement of some of the lightness it should have had.

ACTORS MAY JOIN LABOR.

Equity Association to Vote on Question of Federation Affiliation.

The Actors' Equity Association, an organization of players formed several years ago to further the interests of actors and actresses of the legitimate stage, will hold meetings today to vote on the question of whether or not the society shall affiliate itself with the American Federation of Labor. The association has a membership of about 2,600, and as members are scattered throughout the country, mass meetings will be held in five cities. The meeting here will be held at the Hotel Astor, and there will be similar meetings in Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The White Rats Actors Union, whose membership is recruited largely from the ranks of vaudeville entertainers, is a member of the American Federation of Labor. Recently it has been conducting a vigorous campaign for new members with the avowed intention of correcting some alleged abuses the vaudeville managers have been held responsible for. The White Rats have urged the Actors' Equity Association to affiliate with the Federation, it is said, with the idea that both being joined to a parent body the actor will be in a more strategic position to demand his rights.

ACTRESS'S WEDDING HALTS.

Best Man Vainly Waits for Frances Burress and V. Chester Thompson.

Oscar Shaw stood holding $9 worth of orchids yesterday morning in his apartment at 226 West Fiftieth Street, waiting for the motor that was to come and carry him to Jersey City to be best man at the wedding of V. Chester Thompson and Frances Burress. Eleven o'clock, the appointed hour, came, but the motor did not, and finally Mr. Shaw gave up in disgust.

Miss Burress is the tall young woman who until recently sat at the south stage table on the New Amsterdam Roof and sang the choruses of the "Midnight Frolic" songs. Before she joined the Ziegfeld company she was in "Sari," and was the girl whose gown was cut so low in the back that Mitzi Hajos used to remark: "What a long neck that girl has."

Several nights ago Miss Burress did not appear for the "Frolic," and the report spread that she was to marry Mr. Thompson. This seemed to be confirmed by the invitation to Mr. Shaw, who is one of the principals of the nocturnal revue, to be the best man. Just why Mr. Shaw was kept waiting with his orchids he had not learned at a late hour last night.

Miss Burress told a TIMES reporter over the telephone yesterday that so far it was only an engagement, but that today she might have a date to announce. She said Mr. Thompson was an oil man, Standard Oil, she thought, but as to whether or not he was wealthy she really had no idea.

STRAND ROOF IS TO CLOSE.

Dance Hall Was Opened by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Others.

The Strand Roof, which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe opened as a dance hall a year and a half ago, will close a week from tomorrow night, and it is probable will not reopen under the same management.

When it was first opened the resort was popular, and men and women of varied social strata danced there.

Lucy Lee Call, Soprano, Sings.

Lucy Lee Call, soprano, gave a recital at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. She has not appeared before the public here lately, but was known some seasons ago as a singer of smaller rôles at the Metropolitan Opera House. The program for her recital yesterday afternoon consisted of some old Italian music, a group of modern French songs, and another representing modern German composers, and four songs in English by Strauss, Horsman, Bibb, and Carpenter. Miss Call's voice is of considerable volume, and has an inherently good timbre, but she has a very serious drawback in almost constant faulty intonation and a method of tone production which deprives the voice of resonance and quality. She has some sense of style in song singing. Camille Decreus played the accompaniments in his usual finished style.

Virginia Fox Brooks Ill.

Virginia Fox Brooks is ill at the home of her father, Joseph Brooks, at 140 West Seventy-ninth Street, and Betty Callish is appearing in her rôle in "The Great Lover" at the Longacre. Miss Brooks was taken ill with ptomaine poisoning last week, and when she was recovering from that she caught the measles. Dr. G. W. Colby is attending her.

Valor Medals for Guardsmen.

Medals for valor and certificates of honorable mention were presented to officers of the Fourteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., by Major General John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the National Guard, at a review last night in the Armory in Brooklyn. Those who received medals were Captain William R. Jackson, Regimental Adjutant; Sergeant John Cuthbert and First Sergeant William C. Keegan, both of Company K. The certificates went to First Lieutenant John C. Hardy, Company L, and Sergeant Peter M. Depp of Company K. The men were rewarded for risking their lives in saving drowning comrades at the manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains last Summer.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

HIBERNIANS AT PEACE AT CARDINAL'S WISH

Fighting Factions Compromise and the St. Patrick's Day Parade Will Be Held.

NEUTRAL TO HEAD LINE

Col. Conley Chosen Marshal at Conference at Which Mgr. Mooney Represents His Eminence.

St. Patrick will see the regular, old-fashioned parade of his loyal sons next week in spite of all the gossip that has arisen lately regarding dissension in the ranks of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which threatened to stop the usual celebration of March 17. This was told THE TIMES last night on the highest authority.

Cardinal Farley, it was stated, had decreed that peace must be restored between those who asserted that they alone possessed the right to conduct the parade and the others who held the Mayor's permit for the march up Fifth Avenue on March 17.

There have been several conferences recently between Mgr. Lavelle and officials of the A. O. H., and Tuesday there was a meeting in the Cathedral rectory at which the Senior Vicar General, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph Mooney, appeared at the request of Cardinal Farley. In addition, there were present Colonel Louis D. Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry of the State National Guard; Eugene J. Flood, County President of the A. O. H.; Michael J. Carolan, and Coroner Timothy Healy. Roderick J. Kennedy, leader of the faction opposed to Coroner Healy and his friends, was unable to be there, but he sent representatives, and there were also several neutrals.

The question which was being debated was who should conduct the parade, and who should lead it. Whether there should be a parade or whether there should be two parades. Also, in case there was one parade, whether or not there should be a grand stand built in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral. To settle these various points, it was admitted at the time, required a keen and impartial judgment.

The trouble all started last year, and time failed to end the feud. A number of societies in Manhattan belonging to the Ancient Order of Hibernians for some unknown reason were suspended from the national organization.

Coroner Healy and Eugene Flood belonged to the latter, and about six weeks ago they applied for a permit to parade in regular fashion, starting at 2 o'clock, up Fifth Avenue on St. Patrick's Day. It was granted to them. Thus when Mr. Kennedy and his friends applied a few days ago they were told that they would have to parade some other time or join their opponents.

The regulars refused both suggestions. They declared they were the real A. O. H. in this city, and they were therefore entitled to boss the parade. Furthermore, they said they had the permit for the erection of the grandstand, and if they did not conduct the parade then there would be no grandstand. They talked of a court injunction to prevent the parade, while their opponents declared they were in the majority and had the permit, and that, rain or shine, there would positively be a parade up Fifth Avenue on March 17, which would be conducted not by Mr. Kennedy or any of his friends.

At the conference Tuesday, after listening to the arguments which Cardinal Farley sent, asking that there be a settlement, the rival factions compromised. Colonel Conley, the commander of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," and deemed a neutral Irishman, at any rate so far as the trouble between the different members of the A. O. H. was concerned, was selected as marshal. Behind him will march the Sixty-ninth, and after them will come the boys from the Bronx, having the place of honor as visitors in Manhattan.

What will come after that and what will happen, as one of the men who figured prominently at the meeting Tuesday said, "Only St. Patrick knows."

SHAMROCKS FROM JAPAN.

Shipload of St. Patrick's Day Greens Held for Duty.

Another discordant note sounded from Erin's harp yesterday, and a new element of racial prestige was thrust into the forthcoming St. Patrick's Day celebration, when the customs authorities here held up shipments of crêpe paper shamrocks from Japan on the plea that the shippers had undervalued the Oriental imitations of the Irish national emblem. In former years most of the paper ornaments came from Germany, but this year the war shut off the German supply, because the Imperial Government had taken over the paper factories to meet army requirements.

Japanese manufacturers, with characteristic keenness for new markets, learned of the inability of the Germans to meet this year's demand of Irish-American patriots, and proposed to firms here to supply the lack.

New York importers gave heavy orders for shamrocks, conditioned on a low price and early delivery. The Nippon manufacturers, however, invoiced the St. Patrick's Day tokens at such low prices that when the goods arrived Appraiser John K. Sague instructed the examiners to look into the matter of price thoroughly and report.

It was then discovered that the shamrocks were invoiced at prices much below the market values prevailing in Japan for similar merchandise at the time of shipment. The Appraiser's men also reported that the shamrocks come under the provision for "articles manufactured from crêpe paper," calling for a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The Appraiser held that to take this rate on the values appearing on the invoices would mean a considerable loss of revenue to the Government. He accordingly directed that duty be taken on the basis of 50 yen per gross instead of 46 yen, as entered at the Custom House. Collector Dudley Field Malone approved the Appraiser's recommendation. The importers appealed, but Judge McClelland upheld the port officials. The importers will carry the case to a full Board of General Appraisers.

CHARLES D. STICKNEY DEAD.

Lawyer and Banker Who Was Prominent in New York Society.

Charles Dickinson Stickney, a lawyer with offices at 60 Wall Street, died yesterday morning from pneumonia in his apartments at the Renaissance Hotel in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., and was a graduate of Harvard University. Mr. Sticknew was a Director in the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Sherman National Bank, and the Volunteer Hospital.

He was a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, the Church Club, and the New York Genaeological and Biographical Society. For many years he was prominent in society here and was active in philanthropic work. Mr. Stickney married Miss Helen Hamersley, a member of a prominent family here, who died several years ago.

Original Drawings
made for the Century by Jules Guerin, Castagne, Kemble and other well known illustrators. Real treasures for framing and the portfolio. Very moderate prices.
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681 Fifth Ave., Near 54th St., N. Y.

WOMEN WERE DIGNIFIED.

Mrs. Whitehouse Denies Statements Attributed to Her.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, denied statements attributed to her in a dispatch from Albany, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. She said:

"The report that our committee burst into the room of the Senate Judiciary Committee and demanded action is without foundation. On the contrary, Mrs. Laidlaw and I were sent for by the Chairman of the committee and invited into the committee room. We received the most courteous treatment from all members of the committee. We are confident and hopeful that the Legislature will not deny us the opportunity for a referendum in 1917."

TRAVEL ON OPERA MONEY.

Congressional Union Delegates to Tour Western States.

"Melinda and Her Sisters" will take members of the Congressional Union through the Western States to ask the women voters there to help get the Federal suffrage amendment through the present Congress. More than $8,000 was raised by the presentation of "Melinda," the first and only suffrage opera, at the Waldorf on Feb. 18, and the money will go into this Western tour.

Two delegates from each of what the Congressional Union calls the "unfree" States will join the delegation to visit the women of the "free" States, starting from the East on April 9. The delegates will be the pick of the serious-minded women of the country.

There are now more than 4,000,000 voters in the enfranchised States, the members of the Congressional Union say.

Representative Wm. G. Brown, Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative William G. Brown, Jr., Democrat, of the Second West Virginia District, died of paralysis today, in a hospital here. He was born in Kingwood, W. Va., and was in his sixtieth year. Mr. Brown engaged in law practice in Kingwood, where he also became extensively interested in banking, farming, and the raising of thoroughbred stock.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. A. L. MARCY, a retired physician, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George R. Townsend, 96 Halstead Street, East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Springfield, Mass., and was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM THEODORE GREGG, for a number of years in the optical business in Yonkers and in recent years a real estate and insurance broker, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home in Yonkers. Mr. Gregg was born in Brooklyn sixty-six years ago, and was one of the organizers of the old Brooklyn Republican Club and a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment. He left a widow.

ISIDOR TOPLON, a lawyer, formerly of the law firm of Manheim & Manheim, died on Wednesday at his home, 625 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 28 years. Mr. Toplon was a native of Marquette, Mich., and a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of the New York Law School. He was unmarried.

JAMES HENRY HATHAWAY, a veteran of the civil war and for a number of years in the paper box business in Brooklyn, died in the German Hospital on Tuesday, aged 75 years. He lived at 123 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNA K. DRESCHER DAVEY, wife of James W. Davey of Baldwin, L. I., and a sister of former Senator John Drescher, died in the German Hospital, Brooklyn, on Wednesday in her forty-fifth year. The funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, 684 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, a civil war veteran who was confined for more than a year at the Andersonville prison, died on Wednesday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was employed as a foreman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was a member of the National Society of Andersonville Survivors and of the International Association of Machinists.

Mrs. MARY BURNS GROPPE, wife of Francis T. Groppe, a retired coal merchant of Newtown Creek, is dead at her home, 151 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

JAMES P. MORRISON, a retired stock broker of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Matthew Murray, 561 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Bainbridge, Ga., and is survived by two sisters.

GEORGE ABRAM McKIMM, a musician and composer, and at one time on the vaudeville stage, died at his home, 474 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, on Tuesday. He is survived by his wife.

Miss SUSAN CORNELIA HEBBERD, a prominent member of the women's societies of the Fennimore Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Mason, 226 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, in her seventy-fourth year. She was a daughter of the late Robert N. Hebberd, a manufacturer of Seneca Falls, N. Y., where she formerly lived, and where the interment will be made.

HARRY A. CAMPBELL, a rigger in the employ of the United States Navy, died in the Cumberland Street Hospital on Wednesday from a fracture of the skull that he received the day before by falling on the second deck of the U. S. S. Arizona, now in the navy yard. Mr. Campbell was 35 years old, and lived at 230 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

DANIEL O'LEARY, 75 years old, a retired coffee sampler and at one time active in Democratic politics in the Seventh Ward of Manhattan, died from kidney disease on Wednesday at his home, 207 Ross Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow, a daughter, and a son.

Dr. GEORGE HUNTINGDON died on Friday in Cairo, N. Y., in his sixty-seventh year.

Miss HARRIET ELIZABETH JOHNSON of Fairmount Avenue, Chatham, N. J., is dead in the Overlook Hospital there in her ninety-seventh year.

EDWIN H. ROGERS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hoffman estate, died on Wednesday in his apartments in the Hotel Berkley in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM B. LORENZO, Secretary and Treasurer of Charles Hvass & Co., manufacturers of street cleaning machinery, is dead at his home, 407 Terrace Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., in his fortieth year.

STEPHEN SHERIDAN, 35 years old, with the insurance firm of Wilcox, Peck, Brown & Crosby and living at 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, died on Tuesday in a hospital here.

Mrs. ANNA JENKINS BROWNELL, wife of Willis Lord Brownell, former Councilman of East Orange, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday at her home, 260 Park Avenue, East Orange, in her seventieth year.

CHARLES BURLEIGH YARDLEY, father of Mayor F. Yardley of West Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was Senior Warden of Christ Episcopal Church and formerly served both as Secretary and Treasurer of the church.

Mrs. ELLEN METCALF GILL, widow of John Gill, former Mayor of Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of her son, George M. Gill, in Orange, in her eighty-fifth year.

LOUIS WARNER died on Wednesday night at his home, 600 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his forty-second year.

FREDERICK THAYER HUNT, a member of the firm of Edmund S. Hunt & Sons which was founded by his father, died on Wednesday in Weymouth, Mass.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Harvard 1844, said to have been the oldest alumnus of the university, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Chicago, in his ninety-third year.

JOHN W. GRIFFIN, President of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and formerly a member of the Buffalo Police Department, died on Tuesday in this city.

DE WITT CLINTON BECKER, a banker and manufacturer, died on Wednesday at his home in Fairport, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year.

FRANK BOHM, 33 years old, a manager of vaudeville acts, died yesterday morning in the Park Hospital, 100th Street and Central Park West, from a complication of diseases. He was a member of the Friars, Vaudeville Comedy Club, and the Masonic order.

Mrs. LOUISE MATTHEWS WARREN, widow of the Rev. Dr. D. F. Warren, the first rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday in her ninety-fifth year.

Mrs. THEODORE WILSON, who was graduated from Vassar College in 1869, died on Wednesday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. BRIDGET WILKINSON, 70 years old, widow of John H. Wilkinson, a pioneer merchant of Paterson, N. J., died on Tuesday at her home there.

Dr. SAMUEL MINSTER, a pioneer dentist of Yorkville, where he settled forty-three years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 575 Riverside Drive, in his sixty-sixth year.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

PROHIBITION CUTS LIEBMANN ESTATE

Appraiser Reduces Value of Brewery Stock in View of Temperance Threat.

SALOON LIENS IN AT 20 P. C.

Property Left by Testator Estimated for Transfer Tax at $1,401,288—Gifts to Philanthropy.

Joseph Liebmann, the brewer, left a net estate of $1,401,288 when he died on March 25, 1913, according to the transfer tax appraisal.

The testator's holdings in the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company are appraised at $715,064. The report shows that the assets of the company on Dec. 31, 1912, were $7,732,356, but that there was an estimated depreciation, as stated by the executors, of $2,530,537.

In the section of the report that deals with the good-will of the brewing concern it is recited that the testator's salary was $50,000 a year, but for transfer tax purposes, this item is reduced to $25,000. Under this same good-will heading the value of the brewery company's stock is put at $692 a share.

Dealing further with the matter of good-will and the depreciation of the company's stock, the report shows that the chattel mortgages, &c., held against saloons, amounted on the books to $716,706, but the appraiser allowed only 20 per cent. value on this item because of the precarious nature of the interest of the concern, which, as stated in the report, was merely for the purpose of extending the sale of the company's beer. Appraiser Kopp then also observes in this regard:

"I am not unmindful of the fact that in the past the company has earned large profits. There is, however, evidence in the record before me, and other evidence of which I take judicial notice, that there is a strong prohibition movement all over the world, that excise taxes both in this and in neighboring States have been constantly increasing, and that local option must necessarily affect to a large extent the future profits of this company."

The books of the company show that the earning power of the company for the three years preceding the death of the testator was $441,756, but the report gives no hint as to whether there has been reduction in earnings due to growth of prohibition sentiment.

The apportionment of the estate included bequests of $356,955 each to his daughters, Mrs. Sadie L. Steiner and Mrs. Ida L. Oppenheimer, while the sons, Adolph and David, each received $337,688. There were bequests that aggregated $12,000 to religious and educational institutions, and several minor bequests to relatives and friends.

The grouped assets show that the securities totaled $1,114,882, the realty holdings summed up $132,633, the bank deposits were 6,991, and the mortgages, claims, and other items were appraised at $178,578.

L. E. OPDYCKE DIED INSOLVENT

Total Assets of Estate $79,039, with $83,648 Indebtedness.

Leonard E. Opdycke, who was Manager for the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, found dead in his Bar Harbor home with a bullet wound in the roof of his mouth, on Sept. 3, 1914, was at that time insolvent according to the appraisal of his estate filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser John J. Lyons. The report shows that the total assets are appraised at $79,039 while the debts, administration and other expenses of the estate are place at $83,648.

The principal item in the schedule of assets was 1,000 shares of the Hooker Electrical Chemical Company stock, appraised at $65,000. Mr. Opdycke's total indebtedness to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was $137,004, secured partly by stocks valued at $57,050, and partly by other stocks, not enumerated, of which he and Mrs. Edith Opdycke, the widow, were joint account custodians.

WILL HAS 83 BEQUESTS.

Many of Beneficiaries Named by Mrs. Haag Live in Germany.

By the will of Mrs. Friedericka Catherine Haag of 775 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, who died Feb. 26 last, bequests are made to eighty-three relatives and friends. Actual cash bequests, amounting to $25,300, are made to twenty-three beneficiaries. Among these is a bequest of $500 to Paul Lehman, Lieutenant Commander of the German Imperial Marine at Kiel. When the will was executed on Feb. 6, 1913, he was in command of a German gunboat.

Thirty of the beneficiaries named in the will live in Germany. In issuing the citation to these persons Surrogate Schulz directed that a copy of the citation be issued to each of them, although the mails to Germany are interrupted and many of them will never receive notice of the will. Citation is returnable April 5. Edward A. Acker of 776 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, is named as executor.

HENRY GLASS LEFT $500,000.

Widow Receives $50,000 Cash and a Life Income.

The will of Henry Glass, who was head of the linen importing house bearing his name, disposing of an estate in excess of $500,000, was filed for probate yesterday.

The widow, Mrs. Fannie L. Glass, receives the home at 142 West 121st Street, together with the contents, $50,000 in cash and the income for life from $100,000 worth of the stock of the linen company.

The son, Israel M., receives the income from $125,000 worth of the company's stock until he is twenty-five, when he receives the principal outright.

The daughter, Miss Rebecca Glass, receives $100,000 in cash, while another daughter, Mrs. Florence Herman, receives the income for life from a trust fund of $100,000.

There are bequests aggregating $10,500 to institutions, $1,000 each to the Uptown Talmud Torah Association, Beth Israel Hospital, Lebanon Hospital, the Hebrew Free Loan Association, and the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.

City Reception to Morgenthaus.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks and the other Manhattan Borough officials will tender a reception to Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau on Wednesday afternoon, March 15, at 2:15 o'clock, at the Municipal Building. Previous to the reception Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau, the Mayor, Controller, and other members of the Board of Estimate will be the guests of the Borough officers at one of their regular weekly departmental luncheons at Peck's Restaurant, 140 Fulton Street. Among those invited to speak at the reception are Mayor Mitchel, Cleveland H. Dodge, Dr. Albert Shaw, Chairman Oscar S. Straus, George McAneny, George W. Perkins, and Miss Katharine B. Davis.

J. W. Von R. Qvistgaard Gives a Tea

J. W. Von Rehling Qvistgaard gave a tea yesterday afternoon at his studio, 116 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel received and a miniature of her, just completed by Mr. Qvistgaard, was on private view. Mrs. Lamar Hardy poured tea. A second tea will be held on March 16.

Altman-Newmark Wedding Sunday

The wedding of Miss Miriam Newmark, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Hyman Newmark of 566 West 149th Street, and Dr. M. Robert Altman will take place on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Temple Israel, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street.

LORD RONALD S. GOWER DIES

Sculptor of the Statue of Shakespeare at Stratford Was 81.

LONDON, March 9.—The Right Honorable Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, a former Member of Parliament from Sutherland County, and the uncle and great uncle of the Dukes of Argyll, Sutherland, Leinster, and Westminister, died tonight, at his home in Tunbridge Wells, in his eighty-second year. He was a sculptor of note and also the author of several works on fine arts and history.

Lord Gower was the son of the Second Duke and Twentieth Earl of Sutherland, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and of the Birthplace and Shakespeare Memorial Building at Stratford-on-Avon. In addition to his many other pieces, he was the sculptor of the statues of Marie Antoinette on Her Way to Execution; the Old Guard at Waterloo, and the Shakespeare Monument at Stratford, which consists of the colossal statute of the dramatist, with four life-sized statues at the base of the memorial.

In addition to his many writings on fine arts, Lord Gower wrote "Last Days of Marie Antoinette," "History of the Tower," "Stafford House Letters," and "Life of Joan of Arc."

JOHN OSBORN DEAD.

Ex-Commissioner of Street Openings Dies at His Home in the Bronx.

John Osborn, chief clerk in the office of Borough President Douglas Mathewson, of the Bronx, died last night at his home, 2,071 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Osborn was last at his office a week ago, since which he had been confined to his bed. He was born in Manhattan and had lived in the Bronx since a boy.

As a member of the Democracy of the Bronx when it was under the leadership of the late Henry D. Purroy, Mr. Osborn received his first appointment as Commissioner of Street Openings in the Bureau of Highways. When the greater city charter esttablished the borough system Mr. Osborn was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the President, and each successive administration retained him. For many years Mr. Osborn had been a member of the Schnorer Club, now at Eagle Avenue and 163d Street, one of the leading Democratic organizations in the district. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

Colonel Alfred Hicks.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—Colonel Alfred Hicks, aged 79, coal operator, steel manufacturer, and financier, died at his home here yesterday. He founded the Allegheny Steel & Iron Company and up to the time that he retired six years ago, had been connected with twenty coal companies. Colonel Hicks was a veteran of the civil war and was in Ford's Theatre when President Lincoln was assassinated.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

McKEIGE—JENKINS.—Elsie M. Jenkins to Harry D. McKeige.

Died

BELL.—Thursday morning, Mrs. Roxaline Bell, in her 81st year, for ten years a member of the family of Mrs. John Jewell Smith, 320 West 91st St. Funeral Friday, private.

BOHM.—Frank, March 9. Funeral from residence, 251 West 98th, Friday, March 10, 1 P. M.

BLANC.—At Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1916, Jerusha Campbell Blanc, widow of Louis Blanc, in the 56th year of her age. Interment at Eagle Mills, N. Y.

BROWNELL.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., March 8, 1916, Anna Jenkins, wife of Willis Lord Brownell. Funeral services will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur T. Prescott, 262 Park Av., on Saturday, March 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CAULDWELL.—On March 8, after a short illness, Samuel Milbank, husband of Julia Valentine Cauldwell, in the 54th year of his age. Services at his late residence, Hartsdale, N. Y., Friday, March 10, at 4:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 3:40. Interment private.

CRONIN.—At her late residence, 219 West 106th St., March 9, Annie Aird, widow of Henry P. Cronin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DALLEY.—Henry, suddenly, March 9, in his 69th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Claflin, at West Redding, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIPPEL.—On Wednesday, March 8, 1916, Cathrine Dippel, aged 73 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 353 Forrest St., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, March 10, at 8 P. M. Interment at Sparkhill, N. Y., at convenience of family.

DUBLON.—Barbara, suddenly, in her 70th year, at her late residence, 104 East 96th St. Notice of funeral later.

GILBERT.—At his home, 8 Amackassin Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., on March 9, 1916, Walter Rutherford Gilbert, husband of Charlotte Barnum Gilbert, after a lingering illness. Funeral private. Cleveland papers please copy.

GILL.—At her home, 95 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J., March 8, 1916, Ellen Metcalf, widow of John Gill and mother of Emlyn M. and George M. and Charles O. Gill, in her 85th year. Funeral private.

GREASON.—Officers and members of Progress Council, 645, Royal Arcanum, are earnestly requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Herbert Greason, at his late residence, 850 Columbus Av., on Saturday, March 11, at 1 o'clock.
JACOB B. ENGEL, Regent.
L. W. LEVENSON, Secretary.

GREENE.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 8, 1916, William Stewart, husband of Elizabeth Ridgely Nicholas Greene and son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Greene of Philadelphia, in his 43d year. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 11, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

HEILBRUN.—Alice, aged 9 years, beloved daughter of Harry and Amy Heilbrun of 240 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, at 3 A. M. March 8. Funeral private.

INNES.—March 8, William, beloved husband of Eliza Innes of 74 Bostwick Av., aged 49 years. Relatives and friends, also Jersey City Lodge, No. 74, F. and A. M., and Royal Arcanum, Ridgefield Park Lodge, 1,428, are invited to attend the funeral services at the Claremont Presbyterian Church Saturday afternoon, March 11, at 2:30. Interment in New York Bay Cemetery.

JAMES.—On Thursday, March 9, 1916, at his residence, 898 West End Av., William P. James, beloved husband of Mattie B. James, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services and interment at Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 13th inst. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

JOHNSON.—At Roselle Park, N. J., Wednesday, March 8, 1916, William E. Johnson, aged 52. Funeral services at his late residence, 330 Chestnut St. West, Roselle Park, N. J., Friday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock.

KAWCZYNSKI.—At Midland Park, N. J., March 8, 1916, Elise Kawczynski, (nee Kunze,) wife of Teofil Kawczynski. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., Saturday, March 11, at 11:30 A. M.

KENT.—Entered Paradise on Wednesday, March 8, at her residence, in Flushing, L. I., Julia Allen Draper, widow of Charles Nelson Kent, in her 71st year. Funeral at Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 46th St., near 6th Av., on Friday, March 10, at 10:15 A. M.

KNEVALS.—On March 8, 1916, Louis Saunders Knevals, son of Charles B. and Jane Saunders Knevals. Funeral services at his late residence, 124 Drake Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., 11 A. M., Saturday, March 11, on arrival of 10:06 train from New York. Interment Woodlawn.

KRAUS.—Thursday, March 9, 1916, Charles Kraus, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Kraus and brother of Belle Barth, Laura Strasser, Josephine Schwarz, Alma and Beatrice. Funeral services Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, at 11 East 94th St.

McEVILLA.—Rebecca B., March 9, at her late residence, 55 East 128th St. Notice of funeral hereafter. Montreal papers please copy.

McGUIRE.—On Wednesday, March 8, 1916, at her residence, 1,333 Connecticut Av., Washington, D. C., Emily Neville, wife of the late Frederick B. McGuire and daughter of the late Franck Taylor. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, on Saturday morning, March 11, at 10:30. Interment private.

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NAVAL AUTHOR DEAD.

Fred T. Jane Had Also Written Many Books of Fiction.

LONDON, March 9.—Fred T. Jane, widely known naval author and journalist, died suddenly yesterday at Southsea, England. He was 45 years old.

He was a son of the Rev. John Jane, vicar of Upottery, Devon, and was educated at Exeter School. Mr. Jane was naval correspondent of The Scientific American, The Engineer, and The Standard, and had published many works of fiction and books on naval subjects. In 1906 he ran for Parliament as the candidate of the navy interests at Portsmouth.

Merritt Gally.

Merritt Gally, inventor of important improvements in the printing, linotype, telegraph, and telephone industries, died on Tuesday at his home 1,207 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1840, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1866 and after serving for three years as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Marion, N. Y., his voice failed him and he gave up that field.

Mr. Gally had almost 500 claims and inventions granted to him by the Patent Office. He was one of the first inventors of the multiplex system which enables a number of telegraph machines to operate simultaneously on a single wire, and in the printing line his biggest work was his contribution of the Universal job press. He also invented a machine for perforating the slots used in music rolls of playerpianos.

Died

MARCY.—Dr. A. L., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George R. Townsend, 96 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J., March 9, 1916. Funeral service on Friday, March 10, 1916, at 8 P. M. Interment Richmond, Va.

MATTHEWS.—At New York Hospital, on Wednesday, March 8, 1916, Carrie Cobb, widow of Thomas Anson Matthews. Remains lying in state at Funeral Parlors of F. E. Holmes & Son, 59 West 125th St. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, corner West End Av. and 81st St., Saturday, 11th inst., 1:30 P. M. Interment at Goshen, N. Y., at convenience of family.

MINSTER.—March 8, Dr. Samuel Minster, beloved father of Lawrence S. and Alma M. Funeral from his residence, 575 Riverside Drive, Sunday, March 12, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MURRAY.—On March 9, 1916, John O'Kane Murray, beloved son of Elizabeth Loughran Murray and the late James J. Murray. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Saturday, 9:15 A. M., from his late residence, 62 West 97th St.; thence to Holy Name Church, Amsterdam Av. and 96th St. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MURRAY.—On March 8, 1916, Vincent Charles Murray, aged 15 years; beloved son of Mary Charles Murray and the late James Davis Murray, at his late residence, 969 Amsterdam Av. Funeral at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

NASH.—At his residence, 60 West 48th St., on Wednesday, March 8, 1916, John McLean, eldest son of the late Stephen P. and Catherine McLean Nash, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway, at Wall St., on Saturday, March 11, at 10:30. It is asked that no flowers be sent.

NASH.—Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th St., March 9, 1916. Gentlemen: The President has appointed the ex-Presidents, President, and Officers and Executive Committee of the Association a Committee to represent the Association at the funeral of Mr. John McLean Nash, to be held at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, on Saturday, March 11, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. You are requested to meet in the vestibule of the church at 10:15 A. M.
S. B. BROWNELL, Secretary.

OAKLEY.—On March 7, 1916, Frank Oakley, (Silvers.) Services at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 6:30 P. M.

PETERSON.—Percy Peterson. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

SCHLITT.—Thursday, March 9, 1916, at his residence, 947 Sherman Av., near 163d St., Bronx, Matthew Schlitt, dearly beloved husband of Anna M. Schlitt, (nee Schmidt.) Notice of funeral hereafter.

SOMERS.—Elizabeth M., loving wife of Thomas F. Somers, at her home, 12 West 96th Street, on Thursday evening. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STICKNEY.—Charles Dickinson, Thursday morning, March 9, after a brief illness, in his 58th year. Funeral St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends will regard this as the only notification of services.

SWEENEY.—On Wednesday, March 8, 1916, John J., beloved son of Elizabeth and the late Edward Sweeney. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. John J. Macdonald, 432 East 135th St., Saturday at 9 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Jerome's Church. Interment St. Raymond's.

TOLKAMP.—On Thursday, March 9, 1916, Albert E. Tolkamp. Funeral service will be held at his residence, 208 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J., Saturday, 8 P. M. Interment at Greenwood, Sunday.

TOPLON.—Isidor, aged 28, beloved brother of Bertha and Samuel Toplon, Mrs. Esther Cohen, and Mrs. Ida Bernstein, March 8. Funeral Friday, March 10, 10:30 A. M., from 625 East 14th St., Flatbush. Please omit flowers. Interment Bayside Cemetery, (Acacia.)

TOPLON.—Isidor. The members of Pyramid Lodge 434, Knights of Pythias, are requested to attend the funeral of our beloved friend and brother, Isidor Toplon, on Friday, March 10th, 10:30 A. M., from 625 East 14th St., Flatbush. Interment Bayside Cemetery, (Acacia.)
IRVING MARGON,
Chancellor Commander.

VALENTINE.—Entered into rest March 8, 1916, at New Orleans, George Fairlie Valentine, son of the late George and Julia Townsend Valentine of New York City. Notice of funeral later.

VREELAND.—At North Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, March 7, 1916, Adam Vreeland, in his 67th year. Funeral on Saturday, March 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

WARREN.—At the residence of her son, Charles Townsend, Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday, March 9, at 1 A. M., Louise Matthews, widow of Rev. D. F. Warren, D. D., in her 94th year. Funeral at convenience of family. Buffalo papers please copy.

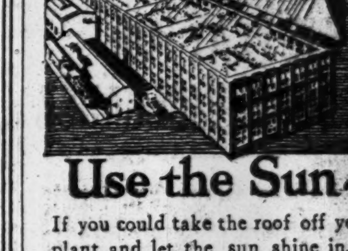
WILSON.—Suddenly, at her home, 828 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., March 8, 1916, Mary Constant, wife of Theodore Wilson. Funeral private.

YARDLEY.—At East Orange, N. J., March 8, 1916, Charles Burleigh Yardley, in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 332 Williams St., Saturday, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

YARDLEY.—Kane Lodge No. 454, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late Brother, Charles B. Yardley, at his late residence, 332 William St., East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
ARTHUR CARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

ALLEN.—Christiana, March 7. Funeral 245 East 90th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

BENDIX.—Addie F., 108 West 17th St., March 7, aged 53. Funeral today, 2 P. M.


Use the Sun—
If you could take the roof off your plant and let the sun shine in, it would reduce your lighting bills and increase the efficiency of your employees. You can get 19% to 36% more daylight without taking off your roof.
Simply treat ceilings and walls with Rice's Gloss Mill White. It is the only oil paint giving a glossy, tile-like finish at the cost of lead and oil, and remains white longer. Sanitary.
Write for our booklet, "More Light."
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence and New York.
RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE
THE ORIGINAL THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Died

BLACK.—Marjorie, 335 East 23d St., March 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BLANEY.—Mary, 903 Faile St., Bronx, March 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BODINE.—George C., St. Vincent's Hospital, March 8. Funeral notice later.

BURNS.—Mary, 163 East 108th St., March 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CAHIN.—Harriet, 522 West 52d St., March 8. Funeral notice later.

CHAMBERS.—Harry R., 3,706 3d Av., March 7, aged 69. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COSTELLO.—Patrick, 315 East 46th St., March 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CURLEY.—Margaret H., 212 West 41st St., March 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DEVITT.—Lillie, 934 Castle Hill, Bronx, March 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DOWNEY.—Elizabeth, 153 East 88th St., March 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HARRER.—Frederic J., 203 Avenue C, March 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KOHLER.—George, 1,943 Benedict Av., Bronx, March 8, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

LEE.—Helen, 311 West 11th St., March 8, aged 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGRATH.—John, 544 West 37th St., March 8, aged 26.

MORGAN.—Nellie, March 7, aged 36. Funeral, 154 East 29th St., today, 2 P. M.

NULTZ.—Bernard J., 349 East 53d St., March 7.

O'CONNOR.—Hannah, 124 West 101st St., March 7.

POTTER.—Ellen T., 532 West 42d St., March 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RIDDLE.—Agnes, Mariners' Harbor, S. I., March 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ROWE.—Beatrice, 166 East 82d St., March 7, aged 32. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RUTLEDGE.—James, 1,151 2d Av., March 8. Funeral March 12, 2 P. M.

STACK.—Annie, 83 Pike Slip, March 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—John J., 835 3d Av., March 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WITTE.—Wilhelmine, 1,051 Harris Av., Bronx, March 8, aged 53. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Alexander, Kings County Hospital, March 7.

CAMPBELL.—Harry A., 230 Franklin Av., March 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CASSIDY.—Francis J., 450 46th St., March 8. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

COUGHLAN.—Catherine, 711 Henry St., March 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CRANDALL.—Allen B., 380 Jefferson Av., March 8. Funeral private.

DARCY.—Anna K., 684 St. Mark's Av., March 8, aged 45.

DOYLE.—Mary E., 1,213 54th St., March 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ESSER.—Harmon, 635 Grand Av., March 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GOODBODY.—William J., 271 Crescent St., March 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GROSSMAN.—Mary, 862 17th St., March 8, aged 24. Funeral March 12, 2:30 P. M.

HARLEY.—Catherine, 82 Lexington Av., March 9. Funeral March 12, 2 P. M.

HAYES.—Jane W., 88 Carroll St., March 8, aged 65.

KNIGHT.—Arthur I., Norwegian Hospital, March 7, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow.

McKIMM.—George A., 474 75th St., March 7, aged 27. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MILLS.—Elizabeth, 332 De Kalb Av., March 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORAN.—John, 269 Martense St., March 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'LEARY.—Daniel, 207 Ross St., March 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REHFUS.—Catherine A., 164 St. Nicholas Av., March 8. Funeral today.

RILEY.—Willia A., 129 Oakland St., March 8, aged 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROSS.—Ida A., 2,031 Eastern Parkway, March 8.

RYAN.—James F., 425 Sterling Place, March 8, aged 30.

SQUIRE.—Julian F., 271 Stratford Road, March 8. Funeral private.

STRONG.—Louise W., March 8. Funeral 703 Flatbush Av.

TEUBNER.—Ferdinand, 568 Leonard St., March 8. Funeral March 12, 2:30 P. M.

VON HARDENBERG.—Paul F., 98 Foxall St., March 7, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VON RIEDL.—Johann C., Warehouse Av., Coney Island, March 8. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WEST.—Captain John C., Long Island College Hospital, March 9, aged 47. Funeral March 12.

WULFING.—Fred, 429 Cypress Av., March 8, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ANTHONY.—Hellen I., Newark, March 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BAUMHOER.—Appolonia C., West Hoboken, March 8. Funeral notice later.

BERTHOLF.—Elizabeth A., West Hoboken, March 7. Funeral private.

BORNHEIM.—Baron G. H. von C., Newark, March 7. Funeral private.

BRADY.—Laurence, 166 South 12th St., Newark, March 8.

DONNELLY.—Lewis J., 90 Dickerson St., Newark, March 9.

EDWARDS.—John H., Newark, March 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FEITZINGER.—Charles, 101 Garrison St., Newark, March 8, aged 70.

FORSYTH.—Gertrude, 255 South 6th St., Newark, March 8, aged 15.

GERAGHTY.—Edward L., 194 Mercer St., Jersey City, March 9.

HADFIELD.—Anna, 122 Riverside Av., Newark, March 9, aged 28. Funeral notice later.

JENNINGS.—Thomas, 28 Oakland Av., Jersey City, March 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KOEHLER.—Otto, 26 Columbia Av., Jersey City, March 7, aged 64. Funeral today.

MAGGI.—Carlotta, 212 Adams St., Hoboken, March 8.

O'NEILL.—James, 512 Jersey Av., Jersey City, March 8.

ROBINSON.—Mary, 86 Mt. Pleasant Av., Newark, March 9. Funeral notice later.

SCHOFIELD.—Henry, 40 Winans Av., Newark, March 7. Funeral tomorrow, 8:15 A. M.

SCHUEMANN.—Margaret, 1,202 Park Av., Hoboken, March 7, aged 70.

STARTZAR.—George N., Newark, March 8, aged 17. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

STEWART.—Susan L., Newark, March 8. Funeral private.

VAN WERT.—Catherine, 682 Hunterdon St., Newark, March 8. Funeral today.

VOLZ.—Hazel A., 778 Hunterdon St., Newark, March 9, aged 21.

WALSH.—John, 175 Winfield Av., Jersey City, March 9. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

BECK.—Ottila, Maspeth, March 7, aged 44. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

BEHN.—Caroline, Richmond Hill, March 6, aged 83.

DIEHL.—William J., Glendale, March 7, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

HASLIN.—William H., Flushing, March 6, aged 80.

KRAJICK.—Annabelle, 41 Stephen St., Long Island City, March 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McMULLEN.—Mary, Maspeth, March 6.

MACKRON.—Harriet, Brooklyn Manor, March 8. Funeral service today.

MATHES.—Benjamin F., College Point, March 7.

MOHR.—Kate, Ridgewood, March 6, aged 35.

In Memoriam

CUSACK.—Mary A., mass St. Vincent's Home, Brooklyn, today, 7 A. M.

FUREY.—Mary, in memory of; died March 10, 1915.

NESBIT.—Mary, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 7:30 A. M.

O'CONNELL.—William, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

PFISTER.—Margaret A., in memory of; died March 10, 1915.

UNDERTAKERS.
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NEW YORK BASEBALL TEAMS IN PRACTICE GAMES--KAUFF TO JOIN GIANTS

GIANTS PLAY FOR A SOUTHERN CAUSE

In Full-Sized Game for Benefit of Daughters of Confederacy the Ever-Readys Win.

PLENTY OF HEAVY BATTING

Good, Bad, and Indifferent Pitching Shown—The Two Teams Involved Will Meet Waco and Dallas.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 9.—The Giants surrendered to the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy this afternoon and played a nine-inning benefit game for that organization. About 200 fans paid admission and were rewarded by a contest in which there was plenty of long-distance hitting, some fine fielding, and a display of fancy base running. Some of the pitching was good and some could have been better.

It was a real benefit game, however, and the Giants were not the least of the beneficiaries. The weather was delightful and the long workout helped Manager McGraw to get a good line on his men.

McGraw picked two teams, one of which will perform in Waco next Saturday and Sunday, and the other in Dallas. He assigned six pitchers to work three innings each. Umpire Honus Lobert introduced these teams as the Readys and the Ever-Readys. The Ever-Readys won by a score of 14 to 11. They were ahead by 14 to 3 at the beginning of the eighth inning, but had a real scare in that session when the Readys leaped on Kramer for seven runs.

A pair of home runs by George Kelly figured prominently in the score. Other four-base blows were struck by Thorpe, Harrison, Wendell, and Martin. Wendell's homer was delivered with three men on bases in the eighth inning.

Neither team scored in the first three innings, when two left-handers, Schupp and Palmero, graced the mound. Pol Perritt kept up the good work for the Ever-Readys after Schupp retired, but Fred Anderson, who relieved Palmero, was clouted for nine hits and nine runs in three innings. Anderson had poor control and was afraid to put much on the ball for fear of beaning the batters.

Bill Ritter's one bad inning gave the Ever-Readys their winning runs. Four hits and two errors developed into five tallies in the seventh. Kramer opposed Ritter and was punished for eight hits and seven runs in the eighth inning, eleven batters facing him.

The batting order was as follows:

Ever-Readys—Cole, lf; Thorpe, rf; Kelly, cf; Doyle, 2b; Rodriguez, 1b; Martin, ss; Shepner, 3b; Kocher, c; Schupp, p; Perritt, p; Kramer, p.

Readys—Burns, lf; Jacobson, lf; Farrell, cf; Harrison, rf; Merkle, 1b; Fletcher, ss; Hunter, ss; Brainerd, 3b; Babbington, 2b; Wendell, c; Palermo, p; Anderson, p; Ritter, p.

The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Ever-Readys	0	0	0	3	4	2	5	0	..	14	15	2
Readys	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	1	11	17	5

Two-base hits—Harrison, Doyle, Burns, Brainerd. Three-base hit—Jacobson. Home runs—Kelly, (2,) Wendell, Thorpe, Harrison, Martin. Umpire—Hans Lobert.

WISCONSIN WANTS GILMAN.

Harvard's Ousted Football Captain Offered Place as Assistant Coach.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—Captain-elect Joseph Gilman of the Harvard football team, who was dropped from the university for failure in studies, today was offered a position as assistant coach of the eleven at the University of Wisconsin. He has taken the matter under advisement.

It was reported that W. J. Boles, the backfield star and pitcher who suffered a similar discipline, was considering an offer from one of the Boston major league baseball clubs.

KAUFF CASE SETTLED.

Federal League Slugger Will Join Giants at Marlin Next Week.

Benny Kauff will be on his way to the Giants' camp in Marlin, Texas, by Sunday night, according to a report circulated in baseball circles following a conference between Harry N. Hempstead, President of the New York National League Baseball Club, and John M. Ward, attorney for the belligerent player at Hempstead's house early last evening.

According to the report Ward reached an agreement with Hempstead whereby the New York club would virtually yield to Kauff, yet will not comply with his demand for a $5,000 bonus and $5,000 from the purchase price paid by the local National League organization to Harry F. Sinclair of the defunct Federal League.

The story told following the meeting between Hempstead and Ward avers that Kauff would be tendered a new contract which will call for a figure larger than he would receive under his present offer.

The addition of the Federal League slugger to McGraw's squad in Marlin will relieve the manager of some of the strain he has been under for the past week trying to solve his outfield problem. Kauff, provided he does depart for the South by Sunday, will be only a few days late in reporting, but will still have plenty of time in which to condition himself before the opening of the Spring schedule tour. He has been keeping himself in condition by working in a local gymnasium.

CHECK ON BALL PLAYERS.

Major Leagues to Prevent Barnstorming at Any Time.

The National Baseball Commission has taken a decided stand against barnstorming trips by major league players before, during or after the regular championship season. Both the National and American League club owners, at their last meeting in this city, went on record as being against the practice, and the commission has decided to stop it for the best interests of the game.

The practice of barn-storming trips has been greatly abused by many players. Not only have long trips been taken at the close of the season by picked teams, but the individual players have identified themselves with semi-professional organizations. Many players have played with teams in and about New York after the close of the major leagues' season, and the club owners do not look upon the custom with favor. The players are also barred from playing basket ball and football.

The new rule of the commission will be a hard blow to many of the players who acquire considerable extra money by playing with semi-professional clubs. The commission says that "the practice has been abused from the standpoint of sportsmanship and has resulted in injuries to players that have impaired their ability and earning capacity."

Clause 9 of the players' contracts reads as follows:

"The player will not, either during the playing season, or before the commencement or after the close, thereof, participate in any exhibition baseball game, indoor baseball, basket ball or football, unless written consent of the club has first been given to him."

The commission has ruled that "as the vote of each league for the abolishment of barn-storming trips and exhibition games was unanimous, application for permission to engage in such games cannot be granted by clubs while the legislation referred to remains in effect."

Another important action by the National Commission yesterday gives all the major league clubs the right to retain control of fifteen farmed-out players during the coming season, instead of eight, as formerly, and the clubs are also permitted to release five players under optional agreement, instead of two, as formerly. These players may be recalled from other clubs under optional agreements. The commission states that the action is made general in both leagues "because of the unsettled state of the game, and which cannot be corrected until the return of the game to a normal condition."

Kentucky May Legalize Boxing.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—A bill to legalize fifteen-round boxing bouts in Kentucky passed the House today by a vote of 48 to 27. Friends of the bill claim it will pass in the Senate. The measure provides for a board of control of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, to have "sole direction, management and control over all boxing and sparring matches."

Terse News of Sports

Final Amateur Hockey League Game.

Captain Russell Ellis of the St. Nicks will have a chance in the St. Nick-Boston A. A. hockey game tomorrow night to become the leading individual scorer in the Amateur Hockey League for 1916. The little leader of the champions has scored fourteen goals and is only one behind Phillips of the Harvard Club, who tops the players in the league. Ellis is at home in the St. Nicholas Rink, where the final game will be played, and the experts look to see him get at least two goals. If the St. Nicks win, the game will be the last in the league series, but if the visitors gain a victory there will be a tie between the two teams for first place and a play-off will be necessary. In this event the game will be held before the international series between the St. Nicks and two championship Canadian teams.

Haworth to Increase Membership.

Because of the increased facilities now offered golfers by the Haworth Country Club it has been decided to increase its membership limit from 225 to 300. Through improvements and rearrangements in the courses made last year at Haworth, the playing distance being increased some 300 yards, to 6,200 yards, this increase in membership was considered desirable. Announcement has been made that the course will open April 1, weather conditions permitting.

Milwaukee Signs Jay Kirke.

Jay Kirke, first baseman of last year's Cleveland American League baseball team, has been signed by the Milwaukee American Association Club.

Aberg to Wrestle Stecher for $15,000.

Alexander Aberg has accepted a guarantee of $15,000 to wrestle Joe Stecher of Dodge, Neb., in Omaha or Chicago any time after May 1.

Schulte Loses Place on Cubs.

Frank Schulte, veteran Cub outfielder, has lost his place in the regular line-up because he failed to report at Tampa yesterday as ordered, Manager Tinker announced at the training camp. Zwilling will be given his place. Schulte and George Zabel, pitcher, who also neglected to show up on time, were fined $100 each in addition, and Zabel, Tinker said, may be traded.

Mahan Accepts California Job.

Announcement was made yesterday that Eddie Mahan, former Captain and full back of the Harvard football team, has accepted the position of assistant coach of the University of California football squad, and would report for duty next August.

Rochester Gets Two Pirates.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club that James E. McAuley, short stop, and W. P. Siglin, second baseman, had been conditionally released to the Rochester Club of the International League.

Sisson to Lead Dartmouth Five.

Walter C. Sisson of Potsdam, N. Y., was elected Captain of the Dartmouth basketball team yesterday.

Penn State Re-engages Whitney.

Lawrence C. Whitney, former Dartmouth football captain and back field star, has been re-engaged to assist Dick Harlow, coach of Penn State's eleven next Fall. Under Bud Whitney's tutoring last Fall State College produced one of the best back fields that has been developed at the institution. By many authorities its defensive strength was considered superior to that of any eleven on the field in 1915. Whitney will report early in September and assume his duties as back field coach. Head coach Harlow has had State's linemen at work indoors for the last two weeks. Daily drills in offensive and defensive tactics are conducted under McAllister Hall. Saturday afternoons are devoted to workouts with the backs and linemen in the stock pavilion. Dutch Herman, 'Varsity basket ball and freshman football coach, will assist Harlow in the Spring practice when the men will be drilled outdoors.

Seven in Pocket Billiards.

Seven entries have been accepted for the national amateur pocket billiard tournament, which will open at the New York Athletic Club Monday. The entry list was unwieldy, and several names were stricken out to bring the number down to seven, which is considered best for the championship event. J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the championship, is entered, also Edward F. Raynolds, who was runner-up in the event of last year. These two are entered from the Amateur Billiard Club, and another entry from this organization is that of J. M. Munoz. Ferd F. Unger is entered from Montclair, H. S. Osborne from Bridgeport, Herbert B. Hawkins from Brooklyn, and James J. Maloney from Manhattan. The schedule announced for Monday evening is Shoemaker versus Maloney. Tuesday afternoon Hawkins plays Munoz. In the evening Osborne and Raynolds will be the opponents.

Cubs Sell Pitcher Douglas.

Phil Douglas, a pitcher, has been sold to the St. Paul American Association Club by the Chicago Nationals.

Williams Hockey Captain.

Thomas Rochester has been elected as Captain of Williams College hockey team for next season. He prepared for Williams College at Lafayette High School in Buffalo and this season played well at left wing on the team.

Wiltse to Manage Albany Club.

George Wiltse, formerly with the New York National League Club, has signed a contract to manage the Albany Club of the New York State League for the coming season. Dr. F. N. Tate, the new owner, announced last night that Wiltse had accepted the position.

Bresnahan May Take Dolan.

Roger Bresnahan, owner of the Toledo American Association Club, was considering yesterday the application for a berth with the Toledo team which he received from "Cosey" Dolan, centre fielder of the St. Louis National League team.

WENCK ANSWERS DUNNIGAN ATTACK

Senator's Charges Against Boxing Commission Denied by Its Chairman.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, sent a prompt and pointed answer to Senator John J. Dunnigan yesterday. Senator Dunnigan has made the charge against the commission that many of the licenses issued are not legal and he also charged that the commission was not courteous when he sought information about its affairs.

Chairman Wenck in his letter to Senator Dunnigan stated that all the files of the commission, the letters, pigeon holes, and every drawer in every desk in the office were open for inspection, and, while it would be impractical to move them all up to Albany, the Senator is at liberty to go to the office at 41 Park Row and copy any or all of the records.

As to Senator Dunnigan's claim that licenses should be issued to clubs in halls which would be used exclusively for boxing, Chairman Wenck stated that this was impossible, because under that arrangement there would be only four or five clubs in the State.

In his letter Chairman Wenck says: "All the copies of applications, leases, and complaints requested by you would practically mean the stripping of our files for the last four and a half years, and as this commission is allowed but one employe, who acts as clerk and stenographer, and whose regular routine work now is actually more than one person should have to do, it is very impractical, to say the least, for us to comply with your request, however willing and anxious we may be to do so.

"I would respectfully suggest that you send to this office a representative to copy anything from our files that you may desire. We have kept all records intact since the commission was formed and every file, pigeon hole and drawer is open to the inspection of yourself or your representative at any time. Furthermore, our stenographer, our Secretary, Mr. Mathewson and myself will render you or your representative every possible assistance in procuring the data you or he may desire.

"I would suggest that such a course would enable you to get at the specific data required and save you much needless research among irrelevant papers. Your letter says: 'Many boxing clubs in the City of New York are conducting exhibitions in buildings and in parks, when, as a matter of fact, they have no legitimate lease of such premises for a period of one year.'

"In this connection, I would say that we subject every lease submitted to a close scrutiny and, as far as we know, every lease on file here, since the advent of the present commission, is a bona fide instrument. True, some of them are sub-leases, but such are held to be entirely within the law. It is quite possible that different leases may have been granted twice in one year for the same premises, but this we consider entirely consistent when one club dissolves or otherwise suspends operations and gives up its lease, leaving the premises open for another lessee.

"In reference to the Willard-Moran exhibition, I would say that this is being held under the auspices of the Show Corporation, which has a bona fide lease for boxing purposes in Madison Square Garden and is the biggest and one of the best conducted clubs in the State. This corporation has purchased all the contracts from and has assumed all the obligations of Tex Rickard, whom you mention. Tex Rickard is to assist its regular manager, James J. Johnston, in the management of this particular exhibition. All the papers to substantiate the above are on file in this office and may be examined by you or your representative at your pleasure.

"Your bill introduced on Feb. 8 naturally interests us very much, because were it to become a law it would limit boxing to about four clubs in the State and would discourage real estate investors from putting any capital into any arena or coliseum in which boxing might properly be relied upon to guarantee a certain part of the returns on investments. I can see no possible objection to boxing in the Summer time at St. Nicholas Rink, a fine, clean, well-ventilated arena, which, were your bill to become a law, would be barred from holding boxing exhibitions because it was built for and was primarily an ice plant and skating rink. The same holds true of Madison Square Garden and numerous other arenas and theatres, that were built for amusement, entertainment, and exposition purposes, and since the State has legally included boxing in that category I cannot possibly imagine any objection to boxing exhibitions, provided, of course, all the rules of the commission and the laws of the State are lived up to in the conduct of boxing.

"In conclusion, let me assure you that we will greatly appreciate and welcome any co-operation or suggestions from you or from any other member of the State Legislature that will tend to improve and elevate the sport of boxing."

$70,000 IN SEATS SOLD.

Orders for $20,000 More for Willard-Moran Bout at Garden.

Tex Rickard, promoter of the Willard-Moran bout, announced yesterday that the box office at Madison Square Garden had already taken in about $70,000 in cash for tickets for the big bout on March 25. He also stated that the management of the Garden had more than $20,000 worth of orders for boxes, and $30,000 worth of seats still remain to be sold.

While Rickard has consented to follow the dictates of the State Athletic Commission concerning the financial details of the bout, nevertheless he does not think the commission would have a legal right to hold up the money that he has contracted to give the boxers. He has agreed to give them the purse for boxing an exhibition bout—not a prizefight—and when they box the ten rounds at the Garden they will have fulfilled their part of the contract. He believes that if the commission should decide that the bout was not satisfactory or a fake and withheld the purse the boxers could sue him for the amount he had contracted to give them.

Willard kept up his hard work at his training quarters at the Pioneer A. C. yesterday and when it was over he was tired and perspiring freely. His trainer, Walter Monahan, stated that since Willard has been training in New York he has reduced his weight nearly eight pounds. If that is true, he has lost more than four pounds since last Saturday.

The heavy woolen underwear which the champion has been wearing during the last few days has been a big aid in reducing his weight. Willard sailed into Walter Monahan hard yesterday and one of his left jabs cut his sparring partner's mouth and sent him off his balance to the floor. He also boxed two rounds with Boer Rodel and Jack Hemple.

Frank Moran is taking things easy at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse. He took his customary tramp over the snow-covered roads yesterday and returned and spent much of his time reading. Later he took a long ride in his automobile. Moran will rest again today and resume his boxing on Saturday afternoon.

Whitman Will Not Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Governor Charles S. Whitman said today that he would not interfere with the Willard-Moran fight at Madison Square Garden on March 25. When his attention was called by attempts of members of the Legislature to prevent the fight because provisions of the law, they said, were being violated, the Governor said he was confident the Sheriff and District Attorney of New York County would see that the law was obeyed.

Assemblyman McCue of New York will offer a resolution early next week ordering the State Athletic Commission to revoke the permit for the championship contest on the grounds that the promoters are not residents of New York, as is required by law.

YANKEES IN LONG GAME.

Team A Triumphs Over Team B, 3 to 2—Baker Not in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 9.—Manager Bill Donovan put his Yankee players through brisk and advanced baseball this afternoon. Team A beat Team B 3 to 2 in a ten-inning game, which contained diverse tactics in trying to get base runners around. The inside game was worked constantly, and although the hitting was too desultory to make the most of the hustling, the base running, sacrificing, and hit-and-run device kept the action going. The afternoon was warm and provided weather which prompted players in training to extend themselves.

While the game was on, Frank Baker was having his favorite hitting practice. Baker borrowed several of Donovan's pitchers, took them with him to a remote spot in the outfield, and there hit the ball with fervor all afternoon. Baker bruised his convalescent finger in the morning, but not enough to keep him away from practice in the afternoon

The practice game was lively in its early and late innings and dragged in between. The hitting slumped so that the constant movement on the bases to advance runners was useless. The second team opened on Blodgett with two hits by High and Cook, but Blodgett, aided by a running catch by Magee, stopped them. They did not make another hit off Blodgett and did not make any off Shocker. It was not until Ross, who, like Blodgett, is a left-hander, went in the box in the seventh that they began hitting the ball again.

Team A meanwhile was having trouble with Love and Brady. Gilhooley, the leading hitter of the squad so far, singled in the first and reached third on a steal and Nunamaker's high throw. He tried to score on Magee's rap to Cook, but Doc's splendid throw to Nunamaker nailed him. In the second inning Pipp drove a long home run over the left field fence. That was Team A's last run until the ninth. Their hitting died away and they faltered on the bases. Love caught two men napping off first base.

Ross retired two Team B men in the eighth and then passed High and Cook. Hendrix batted High across with a solid single. Hartzell singled in the ninth. Gedeon ran for him and stole second, an out put him on third, and as he was stealing home Alexander drifted a two-bagger to the left field fence. That put Team B one run ahead. Nick Cullop passed Maisel in the last half of the ninth, Gilhooley singled, and Magee sacrificed. Cullop fanned Pipp with a drooping curve, but when Alexander's throw to third to catch Maisel napping got away from Gedeon Maisel romped in with the tying run.

Team B had tough luck in the tenth. High walked, but was hit by Cook's savage liner to right. Hendrix followed with a hit which put Cook on third, but tried to stretch his hit and was cut down when Magee made a perfect throw to Mullen at second. Peck in the second half of the tenth inning reached second base when Hendrix dropped his fly. Aragon bunted deftly and Smith wafted a long fly to Cook, which brought Peck home.

Baumann played second base for Team B in place of Boone, who is laid up with a sore throat. Aragon was back at third base for the regulars. Magee did effective all-around work for the regulars. The score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Team B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2	9	5
Team A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3	6	2

Batteries—Love, Brady, Cullop, Nunamaker and Alexander; Blodgett, Shocker, Ross, Vance, Walters and Smith.

The Macon Y. M. C. A. has extended the use of its clubhouse to the Yankee players, and this will be helpful in the training on bad days.

SCHOOLBOY TESTS IN WATER

Preliminary Events in Championships Show High-Class Marks.

That there will be high-class swimming in at least two events in the high school individual championships, which will be contested tonight in the natatorium of the College of the City of New York, was indicated in the trials yesterday afternoon in the 220-yard swim and the plunge for distance. Close to record marks were made in these preliminaries, and P. S. A. L. officials believe the 220-yard mark will be excelled.

In the furlong swim L. Giebel of Stuyvesant High School, who last year annexed the plunge for distance championship; A. Sherman of Townsend Harris Hall, W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton, the present title holder, and L. Lehrman of Townsend Harris, were the qualifying contestants. In winning the second semi-final heat Giebel made the fast time of 2:50 3-5, within a few seconds of the record, and he would have done much better had he been hard pressed.

The plungers had to float under water for fifty-five feet to qualify, and only four went the distance—Paul Stickel, Stuyvesant; P. Morgan, Erasmus Hall; C. Greenman, De Witt Clinton, and L. Thuor, Townsend Harris. The last-named youth, who is favorite in this event, made the distance easily, while Stickel and Morgan also negotiated the required fifty-five feet on the first of the two trials allowed each contestant.

Almost every high school in New York will be represented among the boys who will participate in the championships in the C. C. N. Y. tank tonight. The swimming events will be decided over 50, 100, and 220 yard courses and the relay over a 300-oot route. The form dive and plunge conclude the program. The results in the trials yesterday follow:

220-Yard Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by L. Giebel, Stuyvesant; H. Griffiths, Townsend Harris, second. Time—3:00 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; A. De Fronzo, Manual Training, second. Time—3:05 2-5.

Third Heat—Won by L. Lehrman, Townsend Harris; L. Polk, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—3:04 1-5.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. Sherman, Townsend Harris; M. Brourr, High School of Commerce, second. Time—3:15 2-5.

First Semi-Final, (first two to qualify for final)—Won by W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; L. Lehrman, Townsend Harris, second; H. Brourr, High School of Commerce, third; H. Griffiths, Townsend Harris, fourth. Time—2:54 4-5.

Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by L. Giebel, Stuyvesant; A. Sherman, Townsend Harris, second; L. Polk, De Witt Clinton, third; A. De Fronzo, Manual Training, fourth. Time—2:50 3-5.

Plunge for Distance, (plunge of 55 feet or better necessary to qualify)—Paul Stickel, Stuyvesant; Louis Thuor, Townsend Harris; Paul Horgan, Erasmus Hall, and C. Greenman, De Witt Clinton, qualified.

Dillon and Flynn Box Tonight.

Manhattan Casino at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue will be reopened as a fight club tonight, when Jack Dillon, the heavy-hitting Western light heavyweight, engages Jim Flynn of Pueblo in the main bout scheduled for ten rounds. Dillon has always boxed fast bouts, and in Flynn he opposes one of the most rugged heavyweights who has worn the gloves. The Pueblo fireman has been specially prepared for this contest, and has a new row of gold teeth which he hopes to possess after Dillon is through with him.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

HEDDON WINS GAME, THEN CATCHES TRAIN

Michigan Billiardist Beats Poggenburg with Big Run and Rushes for Home.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
E. W. Gardner	5	0	80	10
M. D. Brown	4	1	59	13 23-29
F. S. Appleby	3	3	50	9 13-43
C. Heddon	3	3	81	10 10-39
E. T. Appleby	2	3	52	7 36-52
J. Poggenburg	1	4	73	11 15-35
J. Klinger	1	5	57	10 18-28

Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., played his last game in the 18.2 amateur billiard championship at the Arion Society yesterday afternoon and scored a victory over Fred Poggenburg by 400 to 364, this being the fourth defeat of the tournament for Poggenburg. The Western contestant was playing under a high tension, as he had made arrangements to leave for home on a 6 o'clock train, and the progress of the match indicated that it would interfere with his plans. Heddon was determined to give the match to his opponent at 5:30 o'clock, but when his turn again came to shoot his first effort brought the ivories to such perfect position that he continued shooting and ran the match out with a cluster of 33 points and caught his train.

The Western player was really indifferent as to whether he won as the game neared the end and threatened to interfere with his plans for leaving the city. During the latter part of the game he left repeated set-ups for his opponent, who could not take advantage of them. The Western player had only one object in mind to bring the match to a speedy conclusion, and victory or defeat mattered little to him as long as he could gain his object and live up to the ethics of the game by playing all of his matches.

His opponent, knowing the situation, apparently decided that playing against time was as good a chance as any, and he was deliberate in his shooting. The strategy, however, failed of its object and Poggenburg went down to defeat.

Heddon played at times a pretty game of balkline, somewhat approaching that which he showed in his opening game of the tournament. The fact that his mind was not altogether on the game seemed to help rather than deter him, and he played the ivories under splendid control.

In the early innings the advantage was all with the Western player, and then his opponent came to the front and to the surprise of many took the lead for a brief period in the middle of the game. The fact did not affect Heddon, however.

In the last three innings Heddon was at his best. Utterly carefree he clicked off the points rapidly. If he had used more care he might have fared better, and on the other hand he might have experienced greater difficulty. His forty-fourth inning furnished a cluster of 15, the next was better with 18, and in what proved to be the final inning he showed excellent judgment of speed and execution that gave him the game. The scores:

Charles Heddon—26 0 13 0 36 2 4 1 21 0 3 0 18 0 0 2 2 18 3 8 12 0 1 0 2 0 5 4 4 2 30 45 0 0 25 12 0 2 0 2 0 4 0 0 15 18 33. Total—400. Average—8 32-46. High runs—45, 38, and 36.

Poggenburg—4 1 0 11 5 9 12 8 2 9 0 0 24 0 22 0 21 0 14 15 0 0 6 8 2 5 42 4 31 7 4 5 1 4 19 0 0 11 0 0 11 3 19 6 6 13—Total—364. Average—7 32-46. High runs—42, 31, and 24.

A notable cluster of eighty carroms accumulated last night by E. W. Gardner in the twenty-second inning of his game with Francis S. Appleby, proved sufficient to swamp the craft of the young Columbia player, and enabled Gardner to rest on his oars for the rest of the evening.

Up to the time of this outburst on the part of the New Jersey cue expert, the battle had been waged on fairly even terms, with each player manoeuvring cautiously and seeking to offer as few openings as possible. That was the history, too, of the remainder of the game, as far as Gardner was concerned, although Appleby, striving desperately for the opportunity to regain some of the lost ground, took more chances.

Gardner's big run was a neatly compiled string, composed chiefly of points clicked off with the balls held closely clustered and barely moving, in marked distinction to his characteristic style of open-table play.

As a result of last night's game Gardner is more firmly intrenched than ever in first place. The scores:

E. W. Gardner—12 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 25 0 9 4 2 6 6 0 5 1 15 0 80 17 1 6 14 0 14 0 2 18 0 13 3 16 1 4 2 8 6 2 1 10 0 54 17 8 0 1 12. Total—400. Average—8. High runs—80, 54, 25.

F. S. Appleby—7 0 3 0 1 9 1 2 0 4 0 0 21 7 0 4 0 1 0 16 0 2 28 2 7 4 42 4 8 0 0 0 19 11 0 12 0 4 23 0 8 33 0 8 10 6 22 0 0 0. Total—329. Average 6 29-50. High runs—42, 33, 28.

TOM DOWNING SUSPENDED.

Jumper Said to Have Competed on Expired Registration Card.

Tom Downing, high jumper of the Irish-American A. C., was indefinitely suspended yesterday by Chairman Mathews of the Registration Committee of the A. A. U., for failing to return a first prize he won while competing on a registration card alleged to be several years old. According to Mathews, Downing won the running high jump at the Brooklyn College games several weeks ago, when he was ineligible to compete because his registration card had expired, and he had used a card taken out three years ago.

Four letters were sent to Downing asking him to return the trophy he received on account of his high-jump victory, yet Mathews asserts he received no reply from any of his communications. The last letter contained a threat of suspension from Mathews provided Downing declined to comply by March 4 with the order of the Registration Committee.

Interclass Wrestling at C. C. N. Y.

The interclass wrestling bouts of the College of the City of New York started yesterday in the gymnasium. The Juniors qualified men in both of the classes contested. The summaries:

120-Pound Class.—Kistinick, 1919, defeated Kopp, 1919, in 1 minute; Greenbaum, 1917, defeated Greenblatt in 2 minutes 30 seconds.

130-Pound Class.—Girdansky received decision over Schubert in 6 minutes; Soos, 1917, defeated Klees, 1919, in 45 seconds.

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Values $1.50 and $2
Underwear Clearance
Odd Shirts & Drawers 69c each
Were $1.00 and $1.50
$1.50 London Aertex, now 79c
$2 Imported Wool Mesh, now 95c
75c Merino, now 49c

BANKARD'S LONG PUTT WINS

Western Golfer Beats Reginald Lewis in Florida Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—High J. Willoughby of Wynwood won his way into the final of the Florida State championship golf tournament today by defeating H. K. Bend of Town and Country Club on the nineteenth hole, to which hole he had been forced for a decision in every one of his matches in the tournament. In the championship round tomorrow he will play E. H. Bankard, Jr., Midlothian.

Bankard in today's semi-finals defeated Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, 3 and 2, maintaining the splendid game he has been playing here. Both played to the turn in 33, and when Bankard had won on the sixteenth green he had two fours for a 68. On the first bye hole he pulled his drive out of bounds, taking a five, and made a medal score of 70 for the eighteen holes. On the inward journey Lewis lost the first two holes, 5 to 4 each, but won the third, 3 to 4. He pulled his drive on the next and was stymied by a tree and then over-approached and lost. The next two holes were halved in fours.

Lewis reached the last hole in 4 also, but Bankard ran down a putt from three feet off the green for a three and won the match.

There were nineteen-hole contests also in the consolation of the first flight, where D. C. Murray of Yahnundasis defeated Benjamin Rosenthal of Ravisloe, and in the third flight, where Douglass Paige of Rockaway Hunt Club defeated A. H. Poehler of Minikahda. The summary:

First Sixteen.—E. H. Bankard, Jr., Midlothian, defeated Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, 3 and 2; Hugh J. Willoughby, Jr., Wynwood, defeated H. K. Bend, Town and Country Club, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Sixteen.—A. H. Carty, Pine Valley, defeated G. E. Morse, Rutland, 2 and 1; Wilmot Smith, Oakland, defeated Henry Lippitt, Agawam, 4 and 3.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Many Bouts Are Staged in Crescent A. C. Preliminaries.

Aspirants for recognition in amateur boxing circles entertained a large crowd of members of the Crescent Athletic Club in a long program of bouts in the gymnasium of the club's town house last night. The contests were the preliminaries to the club's bi-monthly tournament. The finals will be decided tomorrow night. Contests in four classes were decided, and short bouts were numerous in each division.

Among the competitors were two deaf mutes, A. Barr and W. Radebold, both competing in the 125-pound class. The former was pitted against W. Dressler, East Side House, and lasted less than one round. Radebold was opposed by W. Schick, Clarke House, and after three rounds the judges decided in favor of the latter.

The best bout of the evening was the contest between J. O'Brien, unattached, and W. Morris, East Side House, in the 125-pound class. The judges gave the latter the decision, but he was forced to extend himself to win the honors.

Another good bout was the one between R. Levitsky and W. Kempf in the 110-pound class. This contest brought forth the only disagreement of the evening among the judges, but the referee, Eddie Forbes, decided in favor of Kempf without hesitating. The summary:

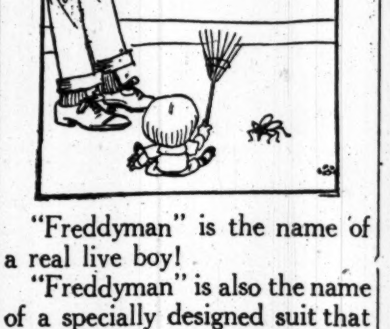
110-Pound Class.—G. Skillen defeated C. Owens, one round, referee's decision; F. Micele defeated S. Spolnick, three rounds, judges' decision; W. Kempf defeated R. Levitsky, three rounds, referee's decision, (judges disagreed;) C. Goldstein defeated J. Meyers, three rounds, judges' decision; M. Smith defeated N. Rosen, two rounds, referee's decision, (Rosen disqualified;) E. Herzog defeated J. J. Tuite, two rounds, referee's decision, (Tuite disqualified.)

145-Pound Class.—R. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated M. Tauber, Union Settlement A. C., two rounds, referee's decision, (Tauber disqualified for holding;) G. Bory, East Side House, defeated W. Nodine, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., two rounds, referee's decision; M. Buckwalter defeated A. Silberstein, three rounds, judges' decision; F. Meyer, Union Settlement A. C., defeated M. Starke, three rounds, judge's decision.

125-Pound Class.—M. Anderson, West Side Y. M. C. A., defeated S. Scheffman, Clark House, two rounds, referee's decision; W. Dressler, East Side House, defeated A. Barr, unattached, one round, referee's decision; F. Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated W. Dillon, Presentation Club, three rounds, judges' decision; W. Morris, East Side House, defeated J. O'Brien, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; B. Volger, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Jacobson, Grace Club, two rounds, referee's decision; L. Lonergan, Carmelite Club, defeated M. Rothman, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision; C. Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated G. De Lucas, West Side Y. M. C. A., one round, referee's decision; A. Enz, Paulist A. C., defeated W. Hirsch, unattached, one round, referee's decision; W. Schiek, Clark House, defeated W. Radebold, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—H. F. Conrad, Dominican Lyceum, defeated F. O'Hearn, St. Ann's Club, one round, referee's decision; C. Kovey, Educational Alliance, defeated R. Ahearn, St. Anthony's Club, two rounds, referee's decision; A. Marcus, Union Settlement A. C., defeated W. Brown, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

110-Pound Class, (Second Trials.)—G. Skillen defeated F. Micele, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated W. Kempf, one round, referee's decision.



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V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

CATHOLIC LEAGUE GROWING.

Two More Clubs Join the Reorganized Athletic Body.

The membership of the Catholic Athletic League was augmented last night by the admission of two new clubs at a special meeting held at Holy Cross Lyceum, with the Rev. James Ferris, President of the league, in the chair. The new members, which bring the total to fifteen, are the Italian Athletic Club, located in Houston Street and the Bowery, and St. Peter's A. C., with headquarters in Barclay Street.

Prospects for the outdoor Spring campaign were discussed by a large representation and further plans for the annual Catholic Athletic League handicap road run on April 30 were laid.

President Ferris found the outlook decidedly encouraging and informed the delegates that the league was never on a sounder basis than at present. Many of the clubs, through their delegates, announced increasing activity among their athletes following the rehabilitation of the Catholic League.

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SANTA MONICA TO HOLD VANDERBILT CUP AUTOMOBILE RACE IN APRIL

VANDERBILT CUP RACE IN WEST AGAIN

Santa Monica, Cal., to be Scene of Classic Automobile Contest in April.

It was learned yesterday that the Vanderbilt Cup automobile race will be held this season over the Santa Monica, Cal., course in the latter part of April. Llewellyn A. Nares, a member of the Board of Commerce of Fresno, Cal., applied to Henry B. Anderson, the official representative of the Motor Cups Holding Corporation, which has control over the trophy and the race, for permission to hold the race at Fresno this year, but he was informed that all arrangements had been completed by which the big road race was to go to Santa Monica this year. It was stated that this action was taken in view of the fact that the race was scheduled to go to Santa Monica last year, but the Santa Monica officials had relinquished their claims so that the contest might be conducted in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at the Fair Grounds in San Francisco.

This disposes of the report that the Vanderbilt Cup contest was to be staged at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway in April. The Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation and the Indianapolis Speedway Corporation had applied for the contest, but their requests were rejected because of the objections of the donor of the cup, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to holding the race on a track. It is also stated that the donor is in favor of a stiffer road test than that provided by the Santa Monica course, which has been reconstructed so completely for automobiles that it is almost considered a track, with only two curves of any sharpness—one called "Dead Man's Curve," near Santa Monica, and the other a square right angle turn near Sawtelle.

Mr. Nares, who is stopping at the St. Regis, said to a representative of THE TIMES last night that he would put in an application today with the Motor Cups Holding Corporation for the holding of the race in Fresno in 1917, and he expects to get the award of the contest in connection with the great Raisin Day celebration which is held there annually in April. He said that the course at Fresno is of the type desired by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the contest, with a long oiled boulevard wide enough for four cars at any place running in a winding direction through the hills and dales of the famous raisin district.

The contest this year at Santa Monica will provide the drivers of the high powered cars with an opportunity to break the record for this event which was made by Ralph De Palma in 1914 over the same course when he averaged 75.60 miles an hour.

The Vanderbilt Cup was first contested for on Long Island in 1904 when Heath, an American driver, won the race with a Panhard in an average of 52.02 miles an hour. Except for the year 1907 the race was held annually on Long Island until conditions became so dangerous that it was transferred to Savannah in 1911 and run off with the Grand Prix race. In 1912 it was held in Milwaukee, and in 1913 there was no race owing to a dispute between the managers and the drivers of the racing cars. In 1914 De Palma set his record at Santa Monica and last year the race was held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition and for the first time in the history of the event part of the race was run over a track, as the course led into the exposition grounds, where the track was specially prepared and the finish line placed. New York has not seen the race since Harry Grant won on Long Island in 1910 with his Locomobile with an average of 64 miles an hour.

Last of Senators Go to Camp.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The second squad of the Washington American League Baseball club left here today for their training camp at Charlottesville, Va., with Manager Griffith in charge. Griffith has thirty-one men from among whom he will select his team—thirteen pitchers, four catchers, six infielders, and eight outfielders. Ainsmith, one of the veteran catchers, who is here undergoing treatment for his eyes, did not accompany the squad, but will report later. Walter Johnson was the only pitcher in the party, all of the others being numbered among the first squad, which arrived in camp March 1. The team will stay at Charlottesville until the latter part of the month, leaving in time to reach here for a series of exhibition games, the first of which is scheduled March 29.

TIE IN BASKET BALL LEAGUE.

Princeton Beats Cornell in Final Game and Is Even with Penn.

FINAL STANDING OF TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	8	2	.800
Princeton	8	2	.800
Cornell	5	5	.500
Yale	5	5	.500
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	9	.100

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 9.—Princeton by defeating Cornell, 22 to 19, at basket ball here tonight tied the University of Pennsylvania for the championship of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League. The game was close from start to finish and the Cornell five showed flashes of return to form from their recent bad slump, which has placed them in a tie for third place with Yale, last year's pennant holders. The league season closed with this game and it is unlikely that there will be a play off of the tie for first place.

Cornell led 9 to 5 at the end of the first half, but a fast rally by the Tigers soon placed them in the lead, which was reached within a point twice by Cornell. Glick, who was substituted in the last minute of play, dropped a field goal, which placed Princeton safe. Haas, the Princeton star forward, was the star of the game, while Bill Sutterby, Captain McTigue's opponent at centre, was Cornell's best player. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Lunden	Left forward	Haas
Brown	Right forward	Feree
Sutterby	Centre	McTigue
Shelton	Left guard	Rohill
Austin	Right guard	Davis

Field goals—Lunden, Brown, Sutterby, (3,) Shelton, (3,) Austin, Haas, (4,) McTigue, Paulson, (3,) Davis, Glick. Foul goals—Brown, Haas, (2.) Substitutions—Paulson for Rohill, Glick for Paulson. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each. Referee—Mr. Deering, Manhattan College.

CYCLE TRACK FOR OUTLAWS.

Five-Lap Course to be Built at Belleville, N. J.

Work is to be started within a few days on a track at Belleville N. J., for the outlaw cyclists, according to Dave MacKay of Newark. The Stadium Amusement Company is to be incorporated for the purpose of conducting the meets Sunday afternoons and Wednesday nights, opposite Hillside Park, Belleville.

The company will be incorporated for $100,000 and MacKay is to be President and General Manager of the company. A plot of nine acres known as the Shaefer tract, is to be purchased for $31,000 and the track, which will be five laps to the mile, is to cost $45,000. It is the intention of the promoters to conduct athletic events also, and a six-lap running track will be built inside of the bicycle track.

MacKay stated that the $45,000 stadium would be built in three weeks, which will enable the outlaws to start their racing season fully as early as the Velodrome promoters, who have scheduled their opening for April 2.

There will be a meeting of the riders' union at MacKay's hall at Newark tonight and the riders in the union will be asked to guarantee their appearance at all of the meets during the season at the proposed track. When this guarantee is received the promoters of the company will go ahead with their venture. MacKay stated that there was no chance of a hitch in getting the riders to guarantee their appearance and that application for a franchise for the track will be made to the American Federation of Cyclists, following that guarantee.

To Change Squash Ratings.

The National Squash Association decided to change the method of ranking the leading players this year. In the past the first five players have been ranked numerically, but this season the ranking will give the first ten players numerically, and others will be grouped alphabetically in groups of ten, the method conforming in nearly every particular to that employed by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The rankings will probably be announced within a short time. A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club, the new President of the association, has appointed a committee headed by F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club, to report on the size and weight of the ball to be used in tournament play, and also on the construction and size of the courts.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Manhattan A. C.—Jack Dillon vs. Jim Flynn. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Billy Hamilton vs. Willie Ryan; Marty Schwartz vs. Pete Collins. Both ten-round bouts. One special bout and three four-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn — Dutch Brandt vs. Young Zulu Kid. Ten rounds.

East New York A. C., Brooklyn — George Sharkey vs. Buddy Nadler; George Kitson vs. Young Jersey. Both ten-round bouts.

HOCKEY CLUB CLOSES SEASON A LOSER

Crescent A. C. Ties Harvard Club for Third Place in Amateur League.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pc.
St. Nicholas S. C.	6	1	.857
Boston A. A.	5	2	.714
Crescent A. C.	4	4	.500
Harvard Club, Boston	4	4	.500
Hockey Club	0	8	.000

The Hockey Club seven went through the season without winning a game. They had their last chance at St. Nicholas Rink last night against the Crescent A. C. team and the New Mooners won by a score of 4 to 2 and are tied for third place in the Amateur Hockey League race with the Harvard Club of Boston, each team having won four games and lost four.

For a time last night the Hockey Club, with a rearranged lineup, held the advantage and it looked as though they would finish the season with one victory. In the second half, however, the Crescents got together and won out.

Jimmy Britton, who was a fast rover a few seasons ago, played one of the wing positions last night, but he did not have the speed he had in the days when the Hockey Club won the title. He was spilled many times and was rather roughly treated by the Crescent skaters.

The best performance of last night's game was by Smart, the Crescent goal tender. During the 40 minutes of play he turned aside 42 shots from the Hockey Club sticks. Lewis, the Hockey Club goal tender, had 20 stops.

The first half ended with the score tied 1 to 1. Britton scored first for the Hockey Club and White tied it for the Crescents with a lucky shot, which bounded off Lewis's shoulder. The second half furnished a lot of rough hockey, but the team work of the Crescent players began to tell, and they took the upper hand and kept it.

There was a mix-up in the second period when Klemmer and Smith went down together and began to make things exciting while they were flat on the ice. Both were ruled off the ice for a minute. With the score tied at 2 to 2, "Stubby" Smith put the Crescents in the lead with a pretty shot from Heffernan, and Heffernan scored the last goal alone. The line-up and summary:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Smart	Goal	Lewis
White	Point	Dufresne
Browne	Coverpoint	Young
McCarthy	Rover	Macdonnell
Heffernan	Centre	Smith
Klemmer	Left wing	Britton
Smith	Right Wing	O'Keefe

Goals, first half—First goal for Hockey Club by Britton in 1:43; second goal for Crescent by White in 11:17. Second half—Third goal for Hockey Club by Macdonell in 7:08; fourth goal for Crescents by Heffernan in 14:43; fifth goal for Crescents by Smith in 17:00; sixth goal for Crescents by Heffernan in 17:47. Referee—Ernest Garon. Assistant referee—Clyde Martin. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—20 minutes.

CARTER DEFEATED AT NET.

Pinehurst Tennis Final Won by J. P. Mattheysz of Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 9. — The final in the men's singles in the Pinehurst tennis championship tournament was won today by J. P. Mattheysz of Toronto. He defeated Phil Carter of Nassau, 3 sets to 1.

The mixed doubles were brought down to the semi-finals by the playing of two matches today. Miss Fay Neil will meet Miss Olivia Flint in the final of the women's singles for the championship. The scores:

Woman's Singles, First Round.—Miss Fay Neil, Columbus, Ohio, beat Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-final.—Miss Oliva Flint, Munson, Mass., beat Miss Ruth Stephenson, Northfork, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Neil beat Mrs. B. Hendricks, First Regiment Tennis Club, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Singles, Semi-final.—P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat B. Hendricks, Brae Burn, 6—0, 6—0; J. P. Mattheysz, Toronto, beat J. F. Abbott, Columbia C. C., 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Final.—Mattheysz beat Carter, 9—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—M. D. Crary, Warren, Penn., and Miss Barber, New York, beat Mr. and Mrs. B. Hendricks, Boston, 6—2, 6—3; P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, and Miss Elinor Gates, Nassau, beat Walter Goldstein, Toronto, and Miss Cora Danforth, Northfork, 6—0, 6—2.

STARS IN INDOOR TENNIS REACH FINAL

Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz Will Play Miss Ballin and Mrs. Weaver.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz will play as opponents to Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver in the final round of the Heights Casino tennis tournament. Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz went through the semi-final round by scoring a victory over Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Ballin and Mrs. Weaver advanced by defeating Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Helen Alexander, 6—2, 10—8. Miss Bjurstedt won her match in the third round of the singles, defeating Miss Caroma Winn, 6—4, 6—3. Miss Ballin defeated Miss Margaret Taylor 7—5, 6—3 and Mrs. Schmitz scored a victory over Miss Vanderhoef in an unusual three-set match at 0—6, 6—4, 6—0.

The victory of Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz was not unexpected. The two work together well, Mrs. Schmitz being willing to sacrifice her opportunities to the stronger play of her partner. Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy were unable to offer effective opposition to the speedy play of their opponents and lost five games in a row in the first set. For a moment they rallied as the set was nearing a close and took three games, but they could not maintain the pace and Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Weaver won the last game easily, their opponents getting a single ace.

The second set was better balanced, but the result was again in favor of Miss Bjurstedt and her partner. The Norwegian was clever in placing, scoring many aces as a result of clean passing. She was a trifle unsteady, making a number of errors, as did Mrs. Schmitz, but they were not so many as to preclude the possibility of easy victory.

The singles match between Miss Winn and Miss Bjurstedt attracted considerable attention. Miss Winn in her earlier endeavors in the tournament showed a forehand drive that compared favorably with that of the champion. It had speed and direction, but there was a tendency to drive out. Opposed by Miss Bjurstedt, however, Miss Winn's play did not quite reach the high standard of the previous matches, and it was a comparatively easy victory that Miss Bjurstedt scored in each of the two sets.

Mrs. Schmitz and Miss Vanderhoef played a peculiar match. The latter won a love set at the outset, two of the games going to deuce. Mrs. Schmitz scored a total of only 11 points. At the start of the second set Miss Vanderhoef still continued to win, taking the first two games. Miss Vanderhoef followed with two more and then Mrs. Schmitz ran out the set by taking four straight. The third set was a duplication of the first except that Mrs. Schmitz was the winner. Every game in this set went to deuce. The summary:

Women's Invitation Singles, Third Round.—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Vanderhoef, 0—6, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Alberta Weber won from Mrs. David C. Mills by default.

Invitation Doubles, Second Round. — Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Mrs. Percy Wilboum, 8—6, 6—1.

Semi-final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver defeated Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Helen Alexander, 6—2, 10—8.

Squash at New York A. C.

Charles Ward advanced to the fourth round in the Class B handicap squash tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday by defeating T. C. Habrich in a well-contested match. Extra points were needed to decide the first game which was won at 17—14 and Ward won the second game at 15—12. One of the best matches was between Dr. J. F. Connors and J. J. Hanley, both of whom were on scratch. Three closely fought games were played, Hanley finally winning by 14—17, 15—10, 15—13. Hanley was adept in taking shots from the back wall and his placing won many points. The summary:

Second Round.—J. J. Hanley, (scratch,) defeated Dr. F. A. Lund, 15—12, 8—15, 15—13; A. C. Seebeck, (plus 2 aces,) defeated A. C. Ranney, (scratch,) 15—7, 14—17, 15—8; S. Hall, (scratch,) defeated J. Meenan, (plus 3 aces,) 15—10, 10—15, 15—13; A. K. Handy, (scratch,) defeated H. K. Bird, (scratch.) 15—1, 15—6.

Third Round.—A. E. Seebeck, (scratch,) defeated S. Hall, (scratch,) 15—4, 15—8; A. K. Handy, (plus 8 aces,) defeated J. H. Marchmont, (scratch,) 17—6, 15—8; J. J. Hanley, (scratch,) defeated Dr. J. F. Connors, (scratch,) 14—17, 15—10, 15—13.

Fourth Round.—Charles Ward, (plus 3 aces,) defeated T. C. Habrich, (scratch,) 17—14, 15—12

Ben Franklin, who was a temperate as well as a wise man, said that temperance was—

to eat, but not to dullness
to drink, but not to elevation

If Ben Franklin were living today he would drink that wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

OUR CLOTHES MUST FIT

GIVE US THE "ONCE-OVER"

You'll be a surprised party when you examine our Spring Suitings and Topcoats at $20. It'll convince you how foolish it is to spend $30 to $40 elsewhere.

Our only price is $20. You can't pay us more.

CHOICE OF THE HOUSE.
Suit or Topcoat $30 to $40 Values
To Your Order
$20
No Extras

We don't sell one suit at $40 and make big money; we sell two for $40. Our profit is less, yes, but we do a bigger business by turning our stock into cash several times a year.

SAMPLES? Sure! Lots of them—FREE

SUIT ONLY ONE PRICE $20 O'COAT
SANFORD & CO., Tailors
40-41 Park Row, New York City, Opposite City Hall

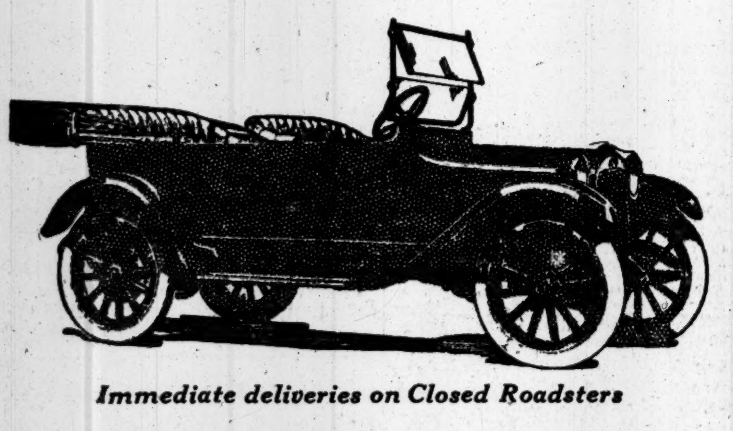
DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

The all-steel body and its beautiful finish are peculiar to this car, and the one is made possible by the other.

If a wooden frame were used it would not be practical to apply the enamel which gives the body its lustrous finish. The body is electrically welded into a unit. Then the enamel is baked on at a high temperature.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

The price of the Closed Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)



Immediate deliveries on Closed Roadsters

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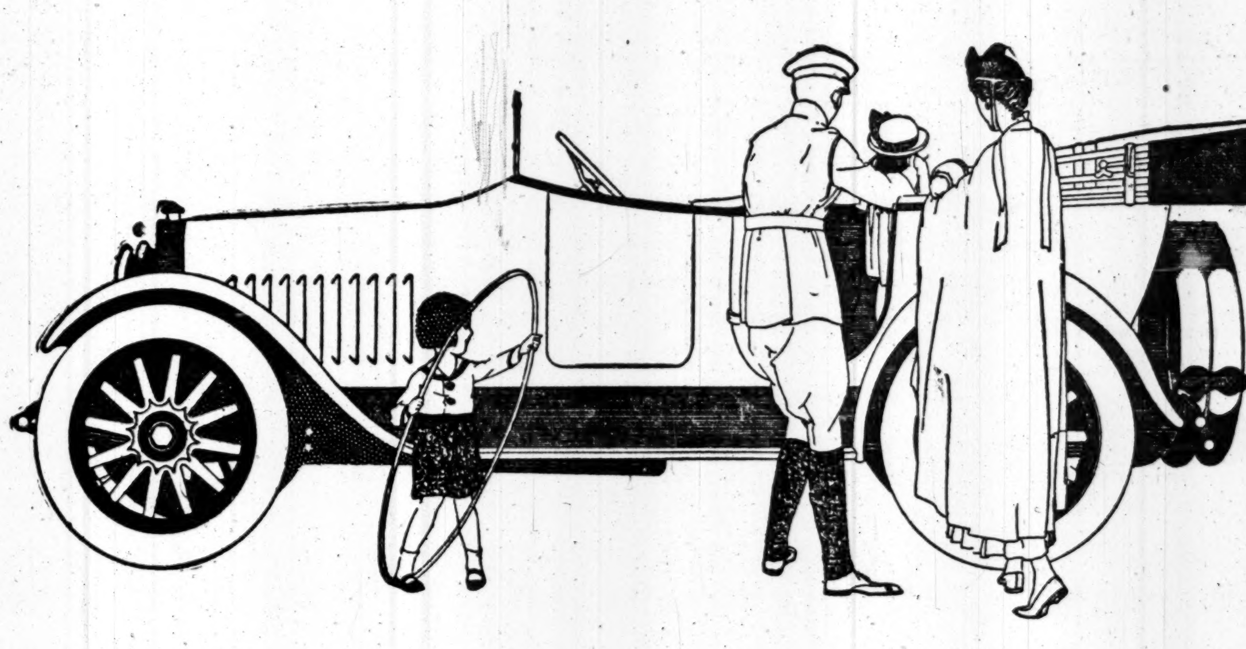
Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600

Open Evenings



3400 r. p. m. Chalmers Means Gallant Going Over All Kinds of Roads

The swift, silent breathing of the unique engine of the new 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers is faster than that of any other car on the road.

Without gasp or throb, this weird, aluminum-lunged beast inhales a mist of gasoline through the tiny nostril in its carburetor so rapidly that it can spin its motor at the supreme velocity of 3400 revolutions per minute.

High engine speed in a racer means just one thing—track-burning car speed.

But the high-speed engine of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers means automobile attributes not measured in mere speed alone.

It means the whole gamut of performance most desired by men and women who demand more from a car than a beltful of racing records.

Chalmers engineers have translated superlative engine speed into the composite boon of pick-up, poise, and power.

The versatility of this vehicle has won it the vigorous O. K. of every person I know for whom it has performed.

The 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers does everything a car should do. It wrings 18 miles of gallant going out of every gallon of gas, a mile a minute if you're keen for speed.

Always there is the feeling of velour beneath my accelerator foot.

This car has the liveliness of a spirited mare, with a Pullman-like stability that keeps your back-seat passengers from rattling around like peas in a pod, which happens in so many other light, fast cars.

This able Six is heavy enough and so finely poised that its four wheels stay always on the ground, with direction as straight as a bullet.

By transforming this car's superabundance of brute might into all-round performance, Chalmers engineering has saved you from $150 to $200 worth of fuel per year.

So it's a sane and sensible buy from every slant—and the smart ones whose sense of values hasn't been blunted by prosperity are dropping around with their check-books.

$1050 Detroit.

Color options: Oriford maroon with hood to match or Meteor blue with black hood.

Bergen Auto Co.	Rutherford & Passaic, N. J.	Henry Martin	Harrison, N. J.
C. S. Edwards	East Hampton, L. I.	Krause & Marshall	Weehawken, N. J.
Centre Moriches Garage	Centre Moriches, L. I.	Michel Schneider Garage, Inc.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
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The Foster Company	Pleasantville & Chappaqua, N. Y.	Bed Spring Garage	Glen Cove, L. I.
The Fillow Auto Co.	Danbury, Conn.	Gardner Motor & Garage Co.	Rockville Centre, L. I.
Southampton Garage	Southampton, L. I.	Otten Bros. Garage	Farmingdale, L. I.
City Hall Garage, Inc.	Paterson, N. J.	Broadway Garage	Hicksville, L. I.
Cornwell & Morrell	Riverhead, L. I.	De Martini Auto Shop	Bayshore, L. I.
White Bros.	488 Tremont Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. City	Ossining Garage Company	Ossining, N. Y.
Castleton Motor Car Co.	West New Brighton, S. I.	Franklin Garage	Jamaica, L. I.
Ernest W. Morrell	Cutchogue, L. I.	Frank X. Atzberger	East Islip, L. I.
Blue Ribbon Garage	Oyster Bay, L. I.	Sammis & Downer Co.	Huntington, L. I.
C. W. Smith Garage	Great Neck Station, L. I.	John R. Swezey Auto Co.	Patchogue, L. I.
J. M. Kishpaugh	Newton, N. J.	Main Street Garage	Hempstead, L. I.
Landers Motor & Supply Co.	Mineola, L. I.	Jake's Garage	Lynbrook, L. I.
Stannard's Garage	Port Washington, L. I.	Five Corners Garage	Westwood, N. J.
Richmond Hill Garage	Richmond Hill, L. I.	The Long Island Seed Co., Inc.	New Hyde Park, L. I.
Hudson Garage	Hoboken, N. J.	Rielly Engineering Co.	College Point, L. I.
Hart & Localze	Elmhurst, L. I.	Flushing Auto Co.	Flushing, L. I.

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White Motors Co.	New Haven, Conn.
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Thomson's Auto Garage	Asbury Park, N. J.
New Brunswick Garage Co.	New Brunswick, N. J.
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Fred H. Van Dorn	Red Bank, N. J.
F. L. Caulkins Garage	Middletown, Conn.
Perth Amboy Hardware Co.	Perth Amboy, N. J.

SEES PREPAREDNESS AS EDUCATORS' DUTY

Lehigh University President Warns Nation Against False Confidence.

PRAISES STUDENT CAMPS

Dr. Drinker Says He Is Glad He Took Part in Three of Them—War Peril Not Remote.

Special to The New York Times.

COLLEGEVILLE, Penn., March 9.—Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of Lehigh University, in addressing the students, Alumni, and Faculty of Ursinus College tonight at the founder's day exercises on "The Relation of Education to Preparedness," praised the newly-devised intercollege scheme of students' training camps in hearty terms. Dr. Drinker, himself a member of the Engineers' Reserve Corps-National Committee, as well as of other preparedness organizations, emphasized the value of military training camps to the youth of the United States not only for the knowledge of the technique of defense they impart, but for the improved morale of citizenship the camps confer on all who attend them through the disciplinary lessons learned there.

After declaring that he came from Quaker stock and that all his instincts were for peace, he said: "Of all things the American youth of today needs, and needs most, is the advantage resulting from an experience of rigorous, self-imposed discipline, such as the young men joining these camps get of their own motion.

"Today the great war abroad," Dr. Drinker said, "has brought home to our people with startling, insistent force the question of our ability and readiness to resist aggression. Our educational institutions, particularly those of higher grade, our colleges and universities, cannot shunt to others the duty of considering these matters. We are training and sending out annually thousands of young men to take their place in the world. The study of great national questions affecting the life of the nation concerns them and concerns those charged with their education. No duty is greater, no lesson more important, than the fostering of a spirit of true, broad patriotism, not militarism, but the lesson of devoted love of country and of our country's needs.

"We are a great, progressive, and enlightened nation, not prone to aggression against other nations for gain, but we have just seen abroad that this spirit confers no immunity against possible and causeless aggression against us. Are we prepared to meet and stay it?"

To answer this Dr. Drinker quoted from last September's War College report of the Army General Staff to the Secretary of War. This report contained a warning against the nation's false sense of security. He contrasted this present-day reminder with a quotation from Livy's history of the Macedonian war in B. C. 168. He declared the words of the old Roman Consul Aemilius Paulus were applicable today as then, when he warned the people against those who would steer the ship of state while in security, but would desert it in war.

Tempted by False Sense of Safety.

"The trouble seems to arise," said Dr. Drinker, "from the fact that we are essentially a peace-loving nation, averse to war, with a sharp realization of the folly and wickedness of war and unable to appreciate that we may be brought to experience its evils—not by our own act, but by that of others—and we are tempted to rest in a false security based on theoretical grounds of right and justice which should rule the nations of the earth, but which as yet are not controlling.

"There are two extremes of opinion on this question—the one maintained by those who are opposed to the use of force in any degree and the other urged by those who believe that we should be prepared by sufficient strength to defend our land or to enforce the maintenance of peace. When a man of peace says, as a noted exponent of the doctrine of peace is reported to have testified recently before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, that he is not an advocate of 'peace at any price,' but that he thinks the present agitation for preparation unduly great, his opposition to preparation becomes merely a question of expediency and judgment.

"If we consider the matter from that plane surely it behooves us to take counsel today, and for the future, to see that our thinking young men are given in their education the training to enable them justly and wisely to measure the possible dangers to our nation of a policy of non-preparedness.

"Peace will not come of itself to the world until a spirit of righteousness has so developed among the peoples of the world that war will be to all men an abhorrent and impossible mode of adjusting differences, but we have not reached that ideal condition.

"Our great cities cannot yet commit the security of their citizens to the innate sense of right of the community. We still need police to maintain order, and courts to punish infractions of the peace; and on a larger scale, as between nations, force is still needed to restrain the aggressive strong nation from imposing on its weaker neighbor, and to control and hold back the evil passions of those who would resort hastily to the sword to forward their ambitions or desires.

Lauds League to Enforce Peace.

"In this view the organization of the League to Enforce Peace appears to be one of the best conceived and most logical peace moves so far made, for while essentially an organization devoted to the establishment and maintenance of peace among the nations of the earth, it recognizes that today force may and often must be used to attain that end. The American branch of the league, organized appropriately in Independence Hall in Philadelphia in June last, is extending its influence throughout our country, and branches are being established in all the States of the Union. Its proposals embrace the formation of a league of nations binding the signatories to—

"First, the submission of all justiciable questions arising between them to an international judicial tribunal.

"Second, the submission of all other questions to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation; and,

"Third, the use by the signatory powers of their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall have been so submitted.

"Surely a wise and far-reaching program calling for preparedness, which, if eventually adopted by the nations of the earth, should go far to prevent the occurrence of war, and certainly a peace propaganda in advance in practicality of any peace movement heretofore conceived or pressed."

The university President then told the Ursinus students and his fellow-educators how he himself had taken part in the students' military instruction camps during the last three Summers. He described conditions there in detail, and praised the camps, both from a physical standpoint and their curricula and methods.

"I slept on a cot, as the boys did," he said, "and ate in the mess tent where the boys and officers met at meals. I was impressed with the cordiality and kindly intercourse between the officers and students and especially with the intense interest shown by the young men in all their exercises."

"A training school for good citizens," was the way he characterized the military camps system.

"I do not believe," he concluded, "that we need ever fear that a God-fearing, law-abiding nation such as is constituted by the people of these United States will ever use its strength for the oppression of other peoples—or in unholy aggression. We have too much horsesense for such wicked folly. God grant that we may have the wisdom to so develop our strength that we may defend our loved land against aggression and protect our women and children from what we see is befalling the women and children of other lands, and may be so guided and sustained in the work by right and justice and wisdom that in the words of the Father of our Country, our preparation for war may and shall be 'one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.'"

EDISON AIDS BOY INVENTOR.

Lad Would Offer Device to Detect Submarines to This Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—Thomas A. Edison has interested himself in an invention of a West Orange High School boy by means of which the lad believes it will be possible for a battleship or any other boat to detect submarines under water as it is now easy for the submarine to see objects on the surface by means of the periscope. Mr. Edison advised the lad to take his idea which has been tried out in Cable Lake, West Orange, to the Consulting Naval Board, of which Mr. Edison is Chairman.

The inventor is Orlando R. Angelillo, in his second year of the West Orange High School. He was born in Italy sixteen years ago. He is thoroughly American, and declares that he wants this Government to make use of his invention if it will. He wants the British Government to get hold of the device, if this Government will not try it out, because he thinks that nation has the greatest use for it. He does not want Italy to have it. He will apply to the British Admiralty Board through the New York Consulate if this country will not give him a hearing or decides against his invention.

The boy will not say what the nature of his invention is, except that it enables the searching boat to find a submarine just as the submarine can find a ship.

TORPEDO A DEFENSE EXHIBIT

One Obtained from Navy Department Put at Subway Entrance.

An idea of the interest New Yorkers are taking in the movement for an adequate national defense may be obtained from the throngs that at all hours are to be seen gazing at the Whitehead torpedo which the American Defense Society has placed on exhibition in the entrance to the Grand Central Terminal Station of the subway.

Some time ago the society obtained the torpedo from the Navy Department to be used in the campaign to educate citizens to the need for preparedness. The instrument of war, fully loaded and ready for business, was first placed before the public in a Fifth Avenue store window, where it attracted considerable attention. Later the torpedo was transferred to a Broadway shop, and there the crowds grew larger, but it was not until last week, when the "aquatic bullet" was put in the subway, that the people began to take real notice.

The thought of a torpedo in the subway seemed to appeal to a great many. The society stated that of the thousands who stop daily to look at the 1,500-pound instrument of death, an average of 150 daily have signed their names to support the preparedness movement. Examination of the "defense roll of honor" revealed that the signers lived in nearly every State in the Union.

BANK HAS RIFLE TEAMS.

Guaranty Trust Encourages Employes in Preparedness Campaign.

As a step in forwarding the preparedness campaign, the Guaranty Trust Company has formed among its employes several rifle teams which will receive regular instruction in sharp shooting. The training course will be under the supervision of an advisory board of men from different departments of the company, who have had military instruction. The board will consist of W. C. Bradley, veteran of Squadron A; Alden S. Blodget, Squadron A; E. P. Tate, veteran, Twenty-third Regiment; V. H. Seaman, First Cavalry; William McKenzie, veteran, Twenty-third Regiment, Alanson G. Fox, Squadron A; R. B. Randolph, veteran, Signal Corps, all of the National Guard of New York; F. W. Osburn, formerly in the United States Navy, and L. G. White, a former West Pointer.

$30,000 TO CONSCIENCE FUND

Contributor Says He Has Sent Four Times Amount He Stole.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The conscience fund in the United States Treasury took a sudden leap toward the half million mark today. In the mail this morning on the desk of George R. Cooksey, Secretary to Secretary McAdoo, lay an envelope mailed in New York which brought in cash the round sum of $30,000 to be deposited to the credit of "conscience." The sender evidently had planned his remittance with more than ordinary care to avoid possible discovery of his identity.

The amount restored to the Government is the largest single contribution ever received. It came in a long envelope and was in the form of old, well-used gold notes carefully smoothed out and placed lengthwise between pieces of white cardboard. There were eleven notes of $1,000 denomination, twenty-one $500 notes, and eighty-five $100 notes. The postmark on the envelope was that of the main postoffice in New York and the time mark was 10:30 yesterday morning.

In an ordinary plain white envelope found in the same mail and bearing the postmark of the main office in New York and the same time mark and date, was a letter, written in Philadelphia, which explained that the $30,000 makes a sum aggregating $80,000 which was sent to the United States, or four times the amount which the writer stole years ago. The writer adds: "May every thief understand the awfulness of the sin of stealing, is the sincere wish of a penitent. Let no one claim any of this amount on any pretext."

With this addition the conscience fund now amounts to $489,933.

The money will go into the general fund of the Treasury like all other conscience contributions.

Nothing was known of the latest and largest contributor to the Government Conscience Fund at the Customs House or any of the other Federal offices here yesterday.

MOORE LIBEL SUIT ENDS IN APOLOGY

Testimony of Viscount French, British Ex-Commander, Vindicates His American Friend.

WINS PROMPT DISAVOWAL

Lord Chief Justice Reading Calls The Manchester Chronicle's Charges Infamous.

LONDON, March 9.—An unusual sensation was caused in the Court of the King's Bench today by the appearance of Viscount French, the former Commander in Chief of the British Army in France, as a witness in the libel action brought by George Gordon Moore of Detroit against Hulton & Co., publishers of The Manchester Evening Chronicle.

The libel complained of consisted of an article accusing Mr. Moore of betraying British military secrets which he had learned through his intimacy with Lord French. After evidence had been given on behalf of Mr. Moore the defendants withdrew all charges and apologized. The case was then withdrawn on terms which were not made public, the defendants paying the costs.

Many prominent persons were in court when the case was called, Henry Edward Duke, member of Parliament for Exeter, who acted as counsel for Mr. Moore, in opening the case said that it was only fair to say that the defendants were not responsible for the libel and that he expected to receive assurances which would permit the case to be closed forthwith on terms which had been agreed upon. Mr. Duke then explained that Mr. Moore had been a close friend of General French for some years and that he had visited him at headquarters in France. He said that his client had been associated in business undertakings with the Duke of Argyll, Lord Rowland Hill, Lord Francis Knollys, Sir John Rolleston, and other influential men, and that the libel grew out of the fact of the friendship between General French and Mr. Moore and the fact that they shared a residence in London.

These facts, he said, were made the basis of odious imputations that Mr. Moore had obtained military secrets and betrayed them to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States. It was further charged that Mr. Moore had used his own position and the services of a member of his family to work mischief against the cause of the Allies. Mr. Duke denounced these charges as being malicious inventions, the fact being that General French had consulted Mr. Moore upon military problems requiring scientific knowledge and industrial experience, problems which it was not in the public interest to divulge. This work, he said, extended over a considerable period and necessitated several visits to General French's headquarters.

Absolves Moore's Sister.

Regarding the charges involving Count von Bernstorff, counsel said that the visit Mr. Moore had paid in Long Island was to Theodore Roosevelt. Turning to the imputation that Mr. Moore's sister was involved, Mr. Duke said: "His only sister is an invalid lady residing in Canada, who has never met Count von Bernstorff."

Lord French confirmed the statements of Mr. Duke. Asked whether Moore became acquainted with any military secrets, Lord French replied emphatically: "There is not a shadow of foundation in such a charge. I absolutely deny it."

Lord French testified that Mr. Moore rendered valuable services gratuitously and continuously and on occasion of some danger to himself. For some months, he said, his work was done in consultation with the staff and his chief engineer and was invaluable.

Mr. Moore testified that after he had made a speech in Detroit advocating the cause of the Allies he received letters threatening his life. He said he had not a single friend or family connection with a drop of German blood in his veins.

After the defendants had explained that the publication of the libelous article was due to the indiscretion of a subeditor, and offered a full apology, the case was withdrawn with the concurrence of Lord Chief Justice Reading. The Chief Justice described the charges against Moore as infamous and wholly unfounded. He concluded by stating that nobody would have believed the suggestions made against Lord French, but it was right that he should have had the opportunity of entering the witness box to deny them.

Moore's Defense of French.

When Mr. Moore was at the Hotel Manhattan in this city last June he undertook to defend Sir John French against the charge that he took British aristocratic society far more seriously than he did his post as Commander in Chief of the English Army in Flanders. On that occasion Mr. Moore said:

"The British commander is a great General, and Lord Kitchener is a great War Secretary. Sir John's only enemies are the Germans. He is my intimate friend—when he went to the front in the middle of August, 1914, he asked me to visit him. I did so, and have been at the British Headquarters almost continuously since the outbreak of hostilities. I was the only American so favored.

"As far as I know, the only woman entertained at the British Headquarters in France was Lady Eileen Roberts, daughter of Lord Roberts, who was there when her father died. It is not true that Sir John surrounds himself with young and inexperienced officers because of their social position."

When the war began Mr. Moore was already famous as a promoter who had won an international reputation; when he retired from active business in 1912, at the age of 36, he was one of the principal owners of public utilities in Georgia, Nebraska, Canada, Brazil, and certain German States.

He was born in Lampton County, Ontario, enjoyed a common school education, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21. At first he was a partner of O'Brien J. Atkinson at Port Huron, Mich., but gave up law for corporation promoting four years later. What is said to be his greatest achievement was taking over the Michigan United Traction Company and developing it from 18 miles to 500, thereby controlling the electric transportation of Michigan and making it one of the largest electric systems in the country.

He has a wonderful game preserve in North Carolina of over 100,000 acres. At St. Clair, Mich., he has a stud farm which produced Justice Brooke, the record-breaking two-year-old trotting stallion. He also has large interests in Kentucky stock farms.

GIVES COURTESY TO GARY.

Prosecutor Won't Compel Youngstown Visit to Furnish Bail.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 9.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who was indicted yesterday in connection with an alleged conspiracy to fix the price of labor in the steel mills of this district, will not be brought to Youngstown to furnish bail. A. M. Henderson, Prosecuting Attorney, announced today that Judge Gary would not be required to come here until the trial begins, probably within the next month or six weeks.

Judge Gary supplemented his comment of Wednesday on the indictment returned by the Grand Jury with a statement yesterday regarding the wage matter.

"The wages of our men have not been decreased since Jan. 1, 1904," he said. "They were restored as follows: On Jan. 1, 1907, by about 7 per cent.; on Jan. 16, 1910, by about 6¼ per cent.; on Feb. 1, 1913, by about 10 per cent., and on Feb. 1, 1915, by 10 per cent. The percentage of increase, as stated, applied in every case to rates being paid at the time such increases were made."

Judge Gary declined to say whether or not he intended to fight extradition to Youngstown.

DUKE WANTS TO PAY DEBTS.

Manchester Appears in Bankruptcy Court to Discuss His Affairs.

LONDON, March 9.—The Duke of Manchester appeared in bankruptcy court today to testify in the continuation of his case. In his examination the Duke went over many details of his affairs, which already have been made public.

Replying to a question from a creditor, he declared he was anxious to get all of his debts paid in full as soon as possible.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara	Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Talthybius	Mar. 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru	Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 12
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian	Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Monteagle	Mar. 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	Mar. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Mar. 17

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:16|Sun sets..5:58|Moon sets..12:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:04	12:00	6:18	6:12
Governors Island	12:15	12:40	7:08	7:09
Hell Gate	2:21	2:46	8:44	8:50

Arrived—Thursday, March 9.

SS America, Naples, Feb. 23.
SS Rio Colorado, Victoria, Feb. 7.
SS Manchioneal, Kingston, March 4.
SS Munamar, Nuevitas, March 5.
SS Standard, Tuxpan, March 1.
SS Serbian Prince, La Pallice, Feb. 21.
SS Evelyn, San Juan, March 1.
SS Salamis, Norfolk, March 7.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 8.
SS Santurce, Boston, March 7.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, March 8.
SS San Jacinto, Key West, March 7.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, March 2.
SS Almirante Lobo, Cadiz, Feb. 21.
SS Conde, Cardiff, Feb. 17.
SS Leonatus, Matanzas, Feb. 29.
SS Santa Marta, Santa Marta, Feb. 28.
SS Evangeline, Bermuda, March 7.
SS Advance, Colon, March 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
*Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
*Ioannina	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Gitano	London	Feb. 20
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlanten	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Czaritza	Kola Bay	Feb. 24
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 28
Phoeda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Lancastrian	London	Feb. 22
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Exeter City	Bristol	Feb. 21
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Kasenga	London	Feb. 22
*Zulia	Porto Rico	Mar. 4
Samnanger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Lucilline	Dartmouth	Feb. 28
Harrovian	Havre	Feb. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	Galveston	Mar. 4
DUE TOMORROW.		
Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Pannonia	London	Feb. 27
Narragansett	London	Feb. 25
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Den of Airlie	London	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 8
DUE SUNDAY.		
*Cameronia	Liverpool	Mar. 4
*Manuel Calvo	Barcelona	Feb. 20
*Prins F. Hendrix	Curacao	Mar. 1
*Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	Mar. 3
Atahualpa	Manaos	Feb. 28
Goyaz	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 16
Philadelphian	London	Feb. 29
Verona	Gibraltar	Feb. 25
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 6
DUE MONDAY.		
*St. Paul	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Caserta	Naples	Feb. 20
Holbein	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Ocean	Rotterdam	Feb. 27
*Iroquois	San Jacinto	Mar. 2
Palacine	Fowey	Feb. 27
*Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 11
Guahyba	Pernambuco	Feb. 26
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 10
Samarinda	Rotterdam	Feb. 26
*Coamo	San Juan	Mar. 8
*Mexico	Havana	Mar. 9
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 10
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 7

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlas, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	2:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Siberia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
V. Constantinos, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	8:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 14, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Italy—Close at 6:30 A. M. March 11, SS San Guglielmo.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 11, SS Kristianiafjord.

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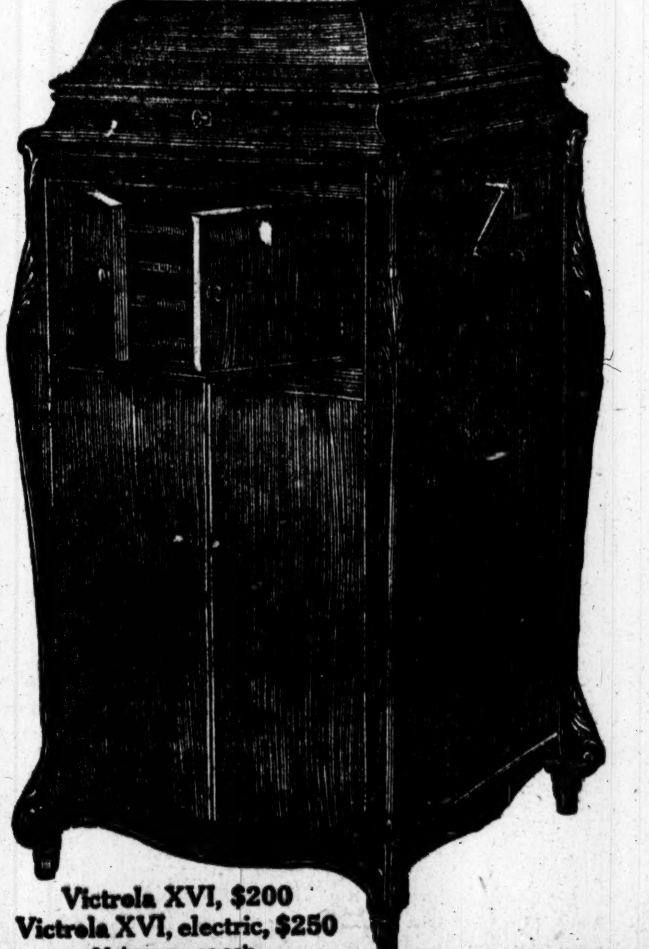

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,794. In Bankruptcy.—BUSY LADY BAKING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Busy Lady Baking Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 14th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 8th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,950.—In Bankruptcy.—SIMON T. J. WILLAX, Jr., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Simon T. J. Willax, Jr., are hereby given notice that on March 6th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 20th, 1916, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,951.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNA A. G. WILLAX, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Anna A. G. Willax are hereby given notice that on March 6, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 20th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 9, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,931.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANKLIN D. MACK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Franklin D. Mack are hereby given notice that on March 1st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 23rd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. SINGER, MEYER SINGER, DANIEL D. SINGER, and SAMUEL J. SINGER, Jr., individually and composing the firm of S. J. SINGER & SONS, and the said firm of S. J. SINGER & SONS, Bankrupts.—No. 20,959.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the trustee herein will sell at public auction by Frederick W. Tepel, Auctioneer, on Friday, March 10th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the front corridor of the Court House at Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, all the right, title, and interest of the above-named bankrupts in that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the northwest corner of Rural Avenue and Walnut Street, thence westward along the northerly line of Rural Avenue, sixty-six (66) feet to a point, thence northward on a line at right angles to said Rural Avenue, one hundred fifty (150) feet to an eighteen (18) feet alley, thence eastward along the south line of said alley sixty-six (66) feet to a point on the west line of Walnut Street, thence southward along the west line of Walnut Street one hundred fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning."

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

For further particulars apply to Charles L. Greenhall, Attorney for Trustee, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BUDD & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 10th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 155 W. 34th St., and immediately thereafter at 71 Spring St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of household furniture, such as bureaus, dressing tables, chairs, wicker furniture, davenports, dining room sets, library tables, bedroom sets, lamps, mirrors, etc.; office furniture, such as cabinets, desks, chairs, leather furniture, metal racks, fixtures, &c., and (5) passenger, 1916 model automobile; and at 71 Spring St., office furniture, such as filing cabinets, steel cabinets, desks, chairs, electric fans, leather chairs, telephone booth, dynamo, saw table, motor, oak lumber, partition, fixtures, etc.

BENNO LEWINSON, Receiver.
JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 128 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,943.—In Bankruptcy.—VICTOR COHEN and BERT COHEN, individually and copartners trading under the firm name of FRED SQUIRES & MORESTO, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Victor Cohen and Bert Cohen, individually and copartners trading under the firm name of Fred Squires & Moresto are hereby given notice that on March 4th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 23rd, 1916, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,948.—In Bankruptcy.—CLARA SIMON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Clara Simon are hereby given notice that on March 6th, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 20th, 1916, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1916.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, March 20, 1916, Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c., for cargo damage, $8,305.76.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR,
Proctor for Libellant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Expona issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Alliance, at Cristobal, March 9.
SS Chulmleigh, at Nantes, March 8.
SS Silvia, at Porto Ferrajo, March 8.
SS King Bleddyn, at Havre, March 5.
SS Retiau, at Havre, March 5.
SS Westbury, at Marseilles, March 6.
SS Copenhagen, at Coquimbo, March 8.
SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, March 8.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, March 9.
SS Giuseppe Verdi, at Fayal, March 8.
SS Queen Mary, at Sabang, March 8.
SS Espagne, at Bordeaux, March 9.
SS Jeserio, at Port Natal, March 7.

Sailed.

SS Falestria, from Copenhagen, March 1.
SS Caserta, from Naples, March 8.
SS Risholm, from Swansea, March 8.
SS Santa Cecilia, from Rio Janeiro, March 8.
SS Camino, from London, March 8.
SS Murital, from London, March 8.
SS Atholl, from Glasgow, March 8.

Passed.

SS Themistocles, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Northam, New York for Hull, passed Dover.
SS Gold Shell, New York for Dunkirk, passed Lizard.
SS Ryswyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 9.

SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 1,025 miles S. at 7 P. M., March 8.
SS Gulfstream, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 189 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 10 miles S. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 238 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 1,127 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 433 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 35 miles N. of Charleston Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 158 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 188 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 107 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Diana, Charleston to New York, was 30 miles N. of Cape Charles at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 236 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7:26 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Auckland, Feb. 9; Wellington, Feb. 10; Melbourne, Feb. 15; Sydney, Feb. 16, and Honolulu, Feb. 29—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east March 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 11.

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*CALIFORNIA - SAT., APR. 8, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA - SAT., APR. 22, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.

NEW YORK—LONDON
PANNONIA - SAT., MAR. 18, 10 A. M.
†ANDANIA - THURS., APR. 6, 10 A. M.
†Calling at Halifax.

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White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland..........Apr. 12 | Baltic..........Apr. 18
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic......April 5 | Canopic......April 18
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

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CHICAGO	Mar. 14, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE	Mar. 18, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE	Mar. 25, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Apr. 1, 3 P. M.

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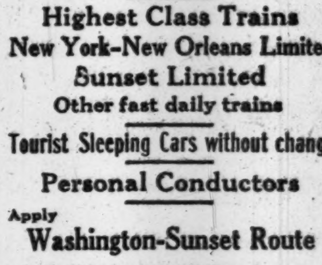

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S. S. BYRON...........Mch. 18, 2:30 P. M.
S. S. VESTRIS..............Apr. 1, 8:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

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Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00

Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.

New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

$5 Direct between NEW YORK & PORTLAND MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 3800 Cort.
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First Mortgage
5% Gold Bonds

Security: Absolute first mortgage.

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Competition: None.

Adequate maintenance depreciation sinking and improvement funds.

Issue approved by New Jersey Public Service Commission.

Yielding 5.15%

Full particulars on request for Circular AC-88.

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Two Customers

one a city—the other a railroad, consume the entire output of a Public Utility Company, whose First (closed) Mortgage 6% Bonds we offer for conservative investment.

These two customers purchase water from this Company under minimum contracts amply sufficient to guarantee the interest charges on these bonds.

A constantly increasing margin of equity is provided for by the serial retirement of these bonds.

Price to yield
(all Maturities)
6½%

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We have selected five bonds ranging in price from 86½ to 102 which in our opinion meet the requirements of true investment. The purchaser of these five bonds would get an income averaging about 5.33%.

Full details regarding this carefully prepared and diversified investment offering will be sent on request for Circular Letter No. 109.

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Incorporated
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Philadelphia Boston Detroit
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Information on Listed Stocks

Special Circular

If you are in any sense interested in railroad and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, we suggest that you send for our special circular describing over one hundred different issues.

Write for Circular 1561
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks"

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

$450,000

Omaha, Neb.

4½s
Due March 1, 1920-36
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Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York and New England.

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4% Refunding Water Bonds

Due serially January 1, 1924, to 1928, inclusive.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK AND ALL NEW ENGLAND SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.

Prices to yield 3.90%

Circular on application

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A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange
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20 Broad Street New York
BRANCHES:
Grand Central Terminal (70 East 45th St.)
Robert C. Watson, Manager,
25 West 33rd Street
Amsterdam Berlin

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise and Are More Active—Hopeful View of International Relations.

Stocks gained considerable ground yesterday. Moreover, they were much more active than they had been on recent days. The action of the market seemed to bear out the view which a good many people came to take of the Washington situation while the attitude of Congress toward the Administration's foreign policy was under discussion. It seemed then that the importance of this matter from a stock market point of view was being exaggerated, for there was nothing to show that a vote upholding the President would bring about any great change in our international relations.

The confidence which the market displayed yesterday was based in part at least on the fact that the forty-eight hours which had passed since the vote in the House following the previous vote in the Senate had not led to any more acute stage in our relations with Germany. On the contrary, the impression was gained that the negotiations over the submarine issue were running in somewhat smoother channels. This did a good deal to modify the apprehension which a minority in the financial district had previously felt and lifted some of the barriers which had stood in the way of the stock market.

Not much evidence was afforded that the public had renewed to any large extent its interest in Stock Exchange speculation, but the supply of stock in the market was so small that buying by professional traders, some of them organized into pools, sufficed to lift the market in substantial degree. There were some conspicuous exceptions among the railroad stocks. In the case of Reading the reaction was primarily due to the fact that the recent advance had been large enough to invite some free profit-taking, but a more general adverse influence was exerted by the joining of issues between the railroads and their employes on the question of the wage increase and shorter hours demanded by the men. The railroad labor situation is in some respects a thing apart from other labor questions, but there is no reason for assuming that it will not be settled without an open break between the men and the roads. The common expectation is that some form of arbitration will be resorted to. There are few if any in the financial district who think that a railroad strike is at all likely, but the mere talk is enough to exert restraining influence upon those who otherwise might be attracted to the railroad stocks by the extraordinarily good earnings which have lately been reported by so many lines.

The war news was rather better than that of preceding days inasmuch as it indicated that at several points the French were finding it possible to make more effective counterattacks and the further progress reported by the Russians in their campaign against the Turks offered some offset to the gains which Germany reported on the western front. How commonplace a thing war has become was shown by the indifference with which news was received that Germany had declared war on Portugal. Such a step had been expected and therefore might be regarded as being discounted, but as a matter of fact, it would probably be truer to say that it was regarded as too unimportant to exert any influence upon prices. All things are relative, even wars.

In some earlier stages of the Mexican trouble the news from the border yesterday would have caused excitment in the market in the belief that the Villista raid might lead to serious complications. The news was accepted yesterday with perfect calm, the belief being that this latest incident would bring no change in the Government's attitude toward the Mexican problem.

WABASH BONDHOLDER SUES

Opposes Plan for the Rehabilitation of the Railroad.

Joseph T. Brenan, an owner of $35,000 bonds of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Company, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to restrain J. N. Wallace, Haley Fiske, Harry Bronner, Gordon Abbott, and Richard Sutro, as well as the Central Trust Company, from carrying out a plan for the rehabilitation of the railroad which was put out on Jan. 4 last. He also asked that they be ordered to deliver to him the bonds which he had deposited under an earlier agreement with the Central Trust Company, and that the trust agreement of June 3, 1908, be terminated.

The plan to which Mr. Brenan has objected was formed by the joint committee which resulted from the combination of the original Wallace Committee and a second one formed in 1910. The first plan they sent out was rejected, and so on Jan. 4 they suggested that an underwriting syndicate be formed to supply the $5,000,000 of cash required for the reorganization less $500,000 to be supplied in cash by the bondholders. This, Mr. Brenan complains, has been declared operative by the committee, although less than one-half the bondholders have assented to it, and it would tend to create a class of bondholders who would be able and willing to pay the assessment required by the plan in association with an outside underwriting syndicate, and this class would have interests with respect to the mortgaged property and the proceedings concerning it, which would be directly opposed to the interests of one-half the bondholders who had not assented to it.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	3,904,000
Silver in hand decreased	234,000
Notes in circulation increased	189,513,000
Treasury deposits decreased	12,655,000
General deposits decreased	8,432,000
Bills discounted decreased	40,763,000
Advances decreased	4,037,000

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frederick F. Graham, Secretary of the Lackawanna Steel Company, was elected a Director at the annual meeting yesterday to succeed the late John G. McCullough. The company has twenty Directors with one vacancy in the Board still to be filled.

William D. Seddon, R. C. Conklin, and S. A. R. Grossman have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

John H. Brennen has been appointed credit manager of the Atlantic National Bank. Mr. Brennen had been connected with the Citizens' Central National Bank for fifteen years.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Blair & Co., Reorganization Managers, gave notice yesterday that the interest due on the various securities involved in the plan of reorganization for the Kansas City Railway & Light Company would be paid on March 15, at the office of the New York Trust Company. On the same date the interest due Jan. 1, 1916, on the new securities issuable under the plan to the depositors of old securities will be paid.

An investment firm, consisting of George Perry, Jr., Beecher Winckler, Winfield S. Fleming, and Frederick H. Michel, has been formed under the name of Perry, Winckler & Co., 52 Broadway.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	699,142
Same day last year	171,655
Year to date	32,075,286
Same period last year	11,335,747
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.70 + .70
Same day last year	61.58 + .11

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	144	300	Adams Express	140¼	140¼	140	140	+2
20⅞	21	15,800	Alaska Gold Mines	22¼	22¼	20⅝	20⅞	−⅞
9⅝	10	3,100	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	10	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
29⅝	30¼	2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	30⅜	30	30	...
78	79	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	+1
67½	68	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67¾	68	67¾	68	+¼
69¼	69½	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	68½	69½	68½	69¼	+1
60	60⅛	8,600	Am. Can	59⅝	61	59⅝	60	+⅝
111	112	348	Am. Can pf.	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝	+⅝
69	69¼	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry.	67½	69¾	67½	69¼	+2⅛
161	163½	900	Am. Coal Products	160⅝	164	160⅝	163½	+5½
126	130	200	Am. Express	126¾	126⅞	126¾	126⅞	−⅛
9⅞	10	1,200	Am. H. & Leather	9¾	10¼	9¾	10	+⅜
49⅛	49¾	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	48	49⅝	48	49⅛	+2⅛
29	29½	500	Am. Ice Securities	29	29½	29	29¼	+¼
21¼	21½	800	Am. Linseed	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅝
39⅛	39¾	400	Am. Linseed pf.	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+1⅛
70½	70⅞	18,200	Am. Locomotive	70¾	71⅝	69½	70⅞	+⅝
101⅞	102	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	101½	102	101½	102	+¼
8½	9	400	Am. Malt	9⅛	9¼	8½	8½	−½
35	36	600	Am. Malt pf.	36	36½	35½	35⅝	+⅝
100⅞	101	30,210	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	100½	102¼	99⅝	101	+1⅝
111⅝	112¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112	112	112	112	+⅝
93	93¾	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
86½	87½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
..	..	1,350	Do., s. 30 f.	85½	86	85½	86	...
51	51⅛	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	49¼	52¼	49¼	51	+1¼
108½	109	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	109½	109⅞	109	109	−¾
128	128¼	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127⅞	128	127⅞	127⅞	+⅛
198⅛	200	600	Am. Tobacco	197	199¾	197	199¾	+2¼
53⅛	53¼	3,100	Am. Woolen	53	53¼	52¾	53¼	+¼
99¾	99⅞	900	Am. Woolen pf.	99½	99⅞	99⅛	99¾	+¾
86⅞	87	35,200	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	84¼	88¾	84¼	87	+3¾
87⅛	87¼	14,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	86¾	87¾	86¾	87¼	+⅝
102⅝	102⅞	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102¾	103	102¾	102⅞	+⅛
100½	102	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
105	105¼	12,900	Baldwin Loco.	105¼	106⅝	104⅝	105⅛	+⅝
87½	87¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87½	87	87⅜	+⅛
76¼	76¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+¾
76¼	76¾	50	Do., odd lot	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	...
..	..	23	Bank of Commerce	173	173	172	172	...
1⅞	2¼	500	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
480	484	300	Bethlehem Steel	478	484	478	484	+7
85⅛	85½	100	Bklyn. Rap. Tr. x d.	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
11	12	3,000	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	12	12¾	11½	11½	+½
104	104¼	20,800	Butte & Superior	102	105¼	101⅜	104	+1½
24¼	25	8,550	California Petrol.	23	25	21⅞	24½	+1¾
53	53½	2,500	California Pet. pf.	51½	54¾	51	53½	+2
165½	166	1,600	Canadian Pacific	165¾	166⅞	165½	165½	−¼
53⅝	53¾	1,800	Central Leather Co.	53¼	53⅝	53	53⅝	+½
92	92¼	500	Chandler Motor	92¼	92½	92	92	...
61¼	62	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	62¼	61¼	61¾	+¾
35¼	36¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+¼
93¼	93⅞	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅛	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	+⅞
126	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	126	126½	126	126½	+½
16⅛	16¾	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	17	17	17	+¼
22⅞	23	2,800	Chile Copper	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23	+⅛
57	57¼	6,800	Chino Copper	57⅞	57⅞	57	57¼	−¼
43⅝	43¾	7,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	41⅞	44	41⅞	43⅝	+1⅝
26	27	200	Col. & Southern	26	26	26	26	...
46	47½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
133¾	134	500	Consolidated Gas	133	133½	133	133½	+⅝
81½	83	100	Continental Can	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
108	110	100	Continental Can pf.	108	108	108	108	+2
23⅜	23½	10,700	Corn Products Ref.	23	23¾	22⅞	23⅜	+⅜
99	99½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98⅝	99	98½	98½	+½
81¾	82	42,600	Crucible Steel	81¼	83⅝	80⅝	82	+1⅛
113½	115	500	Crucible Steel pf.	114½	114⅞	114½	114⅞	+1⅜
202	204	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	204¼	204½	202	202	+1
131¼	132½	100	Detroit Edison	132½	132½	132½	132½	+1½
131½	132½	80	Do., odd lots	132⅝	132⅝	132¼	132¼	...
..	..	100	Detroit Edison rgts.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
..	..	60	Do., odd lots	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	...
47⅞	48⅛	8,600	Distillers Secur.	47¼	48⅞	46½	48	+1
37	37⅛	8,200	Erie	36⅞	37⅞	36⅝	37	+¼
52½	53	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	52½	53	52½	52½	+½
28	33	500	Federal Min. & S.	30⅞	31	30⅝	31	+3
52	55	600	Federal M. & S. pf.	53¾	54	53	53	−1
310	315	200	General Chemical	305	310	305	310	+10
310	315	86	Do., odd lots	314	315	314	315	...
115½	117½	300	Gen. Chemical pf.	115⅝	115¾	115⅝	115¾	+1¼
169⅝	170½	950	General Electric	169½	170½	169½	170	+1
460	470	400	General Motors	465	469½	460	469½	+4½
72	72¼	6,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	70½	72¼	70	72	+¾
115⅞	116⅛	500	Goodrich pf.	115⅞	116	115⅞	116	+½
92⅜	92⅝	500	Granby Consol.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+1
121	121½	100	Great Northern pf.	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	+⅜
43⅛	43½	5,900	G. N. certs. ore prop.	42½	43¾	42½	43¼	+1
50½	51	11,700	Greene-Cananea	50	53⅜	49⅞	50¾	+⅞
21	21¼	100	Guggenheim Explor.	21	21	21	21	...
102	103	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	...
102	103	25	Do., odd lot	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
46⅝	46¾	10,450	Inspiration Copper	46½	47	46⅛	46⅝	+⅜
17	17¼	200	Interboro Consol.	17	17	17	17	+½
74	74½	200	Interboro Con. pf.	73¾	74	73¾	74	...
21	21¾	500	Int. Agricultural	20¾	22½	20¾	21¾	+1⅝
60½	61¾	3,600	Int. Agricultural pf.	61¼	64	60	61	+½
109¾	111	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¼
68	70	300	Int. Harv. Corp.	70	70	68⅛	68⅛	−⅛
17	17¼	10,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	16⅜	17½	16⅝	17	+⅝
69¾	70	49,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	69	71⅜	68⅝	69¾	+1¼
46½	46¾	3,700	Int. Nickel	46½	47	46⅜	46¾	+¼
71	73	2,300	Jewel Tea	67	72¾	67	72¾	...
106½	110	200	Jewel Tea pf.	106	106	106	106	...
25⅝	25¾	500	Kansas City South.	25	25¾	25	25¾	+⅛
80	85	50	Kayser (J.) & Co.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	...
69¼	70¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	69¾	70	69¾	69¾	...
57⅛	57¼	31,400	Kennecott Copper	57	57⅜	57	57⅛	+⅛
129	129¼	600	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	129	129	129	129	+½
129	129½	10	Do., odd lot	128¼	128½	128½	128½	...
76½	77	5,000	Lackawanna Steel	76¼	78½	76	77	+1⅛
103½	106	100	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106	+1
51	51¼	1,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	50½	51¼	50¼	51	+⅞
78	78½	2,100	Lehigh Valley	78	78½	77¾	78¼	+⅝
80	90	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+⅛
122½	128	100	Louis. & Nash.	122	122	122	122	+¾
80	81¾	100	Mackay Cos.	80½	80½	80½	80½	−⅞
67	68¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	68	...
129	131	100	Manhattan Elev.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	+¼
60½	61	2,800	Maxwell Motors	60	61⅞	60	61	+1
84⅝	85	300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+½
45½	46¾	500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	46	46¾	46	46	+½
103	105½	100	May Dept. St. pf.	105	105	105	105	+2½
102	102⅛	13,600	Mexican Petroleum	102½	103½	101⅝	102	...
36¼	36½	3,550	Miami Copper	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	+⅛
127	140	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	135	135	135	135	−¾
3⅞	4¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	...
11	12	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11	11	11	11	−¼
4½	5	100	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
120½	123	600	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120½	121¾	120½	121¾	+½
25½	26	1,750	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25⅛	26½	25⅛	26	+1
97	98	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	−½
68¼	69¼	3,000	Nat. Lead Co.	68½	69⅝	68¼	68½	+1
16⅜	16½	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	...
144½	145½	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	142	145¼	142	145¼	+1¼
104¼	104½	3,800	N. Y. Central	104½	104¾	104¼	104⅜	+⅛
66¼	66¾	4,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66½	66½	64½	66	−¾
117	117¼	2,700	Norfolk & Western	115¾	117½	115¾	117	+1⅝
69½	70	200	North American	69½	69½	69½	69½	+1
69½	70	30	do., odd lot	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
112⅝	113	200	Northern Pacific	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+⅜
71½	72½	100	Old Dominion	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
7	7⅜	800	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
24½	25	800	Pacific Mail	25	25	24½	24¾	−¼
56¾	56⅞	2,840	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅞	+⅛
104½	105	100	People's Gas, Chi.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	−¾
41⅝	42½	800	Philadelphia Co.	41⅜	42¼	41⅜	42¼	+1¼
28½	29	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	29	28¼	28⅞	+⅜
102	103	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+⅝
94	95	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
53¼	53⅜	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	52½	53½	52½	53½	+1½
162	164	200	Pullman Co.	162	162½	162	162½	+½
4½	5	100	Quicksilver	4½	4½	4½	4½	−¼
6½	7	100	Quicksilver pf.	6¼	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
39¾	40	700	Railway Steel Sp.	39	40	39	39¾	+1⅝
95	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	−1¼
24¾	24⅞	2,600	Ray Con. Copper	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+⅛
84	84⅛	26,500	Reading	85	85¼	84	84¼	−¾
52⅛	52½	4,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	52	52⅞	52	52⅜	+1⅛
111	112	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	−⅛
5⅜	8¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6	6	6	6	−¼
15½	16¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½	15½	−½
177	177¾	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	177	177	177	177	+1
38	38¼	9,300	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅞	38⅝	37¼	37⅞	+⅞
55½	56½	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	56	56	56	56	+1
97½	97¾	3,500	Southern Pacific	97½	97⅞	97½	97½	+½
111½	112	50	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	112	112	112	112	...
20⅝	20¾	1,400	Southern Railway	20⅛	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+⅝
58½	59	100	Southern Ry. pf.	59	59	59	59	+1
140¾	141¼	9,700	Studebaker Co.	140¼	142¼	139¾	141¼	+1¼
113	114	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	+⅛
56½	57¼	1,800	Tennessee Copper	57⅛	57⅝	56¾	57	+⅛
207	207¼	5,800	Texas Co.	203	208½	202	207	+3⅞
6⅞	7¼	300	Texas & Pacific	7	7	7	7	+¼
60½	61	500	Third Avenue	61	61¼	61	61	+½
106½	108	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
95½	96	100	Twin City R. T.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	−¾
7½	7⅝	300	Union B. & P. Co.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅜
29¼	30½	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+½
132⅛	132⅜	8,700	Union Pacific	132¼	132⅜	132	132⅛	+⅛
82	82½	100	Union Pacific pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
9⅜	9½	600	United Cigar Stores	9½	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
143¼	144	3,400	United Fruit Co.	145	145⅜	144	144	−¾
14⅝	14⅞	500	United Rys. Inv.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅝
29½	31	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+1
19	20	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+1⅛
48	50¼	400	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	−¾
45	48	200	U. S. Express	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
149⅛	150	6,600	U. S. Ind. Alco.	150	152½	149	149½	−¾
1⅝	1⅞	300	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
1⅝	2⅛	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−¼
50½	51	700	U. S. Rubber	50	50½	50	50½	+¾
107	108	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+½
83¾	83⅞	79,000	U. S. Steel	83⅝	84½	83	83¾	+¾
116½	116¾	700	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116½	+⅜
85⅝	85⅞	13,000	Utah Copper	86	86⅛	85½	85⅝	+½
17½	19	200	Utah Securities	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−¼
43¾	45	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	44	44	44	+1
109	111	30	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	109	109	109	109	...
13¾	14	700	Wabash	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
13¾	14	10	do., odd lot	13⅝	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
43¼	43½	1,800	Wabash pf. A	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43¼	+¼
26½	26¾	1,600	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½	+¼
124	128	90	Wells Fargo Exp.	126	126	125	125	...
26¾	27¼	1,800	Western Maryland	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+¼
41	44	800	West. Maryland pf.	41¾	43½	41¾	43½	+2¼
89½	90	100	Western Union Tel.	90	90	90	90	+1
64½	64¾	10,400	Westingh. E. & M.	64	65	64	64½	+½
228	232	400	Willys-Overland	230	230	230	230	+1½
120	122	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	121	121	121	121	+1

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£171,000
Circulation decreased	202,000
Bullion decreased	31,333
Other securities decreased	3,562,000
Other deposits decreased	4,983,000
Public deposits increased	1,544,000
Notes reserve increased	63,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.76 per cent.; last week it was 27.02 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$6,019,274	$137,873,606
Ord. int. rev. receipts	7,637,167	260,412,942
Income tax	503,943	19,103,901
Miscellaneous	1,109,884	31,219,000
Total receipts	15,270,269	448,609,451
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rec'ts	16,467	52,873,349
Excess of total rec'ts over total disburse.	2,257,757	....
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	....	38,718,807
Expenditures	15,286,737	501,482,801

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Two Exchange Factors.

Dealers in foreign exchange say that, week by week, they are seeing a decline in the demand from drygoods importers for remittances to London and Paris. This is because of dwindling imports of finished goods. The wholesale houses, it is said, are buying more goods of domestic manufacture than a year ago and, consequently, receipts from abroad are less. While this trade tendency is displaying itself, imports of raw material in the way of wool, silk, flax, &c., are increasing, and, the bankers say, purchases are being financed largely through long-term bills rather than through immediate check or cable remittances. Both of these trade factors, while speaking well for the country's industries, are not ecouraging to the foreign exchange broker who sees commissions grow less as the need for exchange falls away.

⁂

Steel Tonnage Figures Today.

The Steel Corporation's tonnage figures appear today. If the order books do not show that unfilled contracts increased 500,000 tons in February many persons in the financial district will be disappointed. A gain less than this figure will not, however, bring lasting gloom to anybody, for it is believed that the total reported will represent every ton that the officials thought should be taken of the great pressure of offerings made to them.

⁂

New Names on the Ticker.

Yesterday saw the introduction on the New York Stock Exchange of three more industrials, all of which benefited in price by the transfer of trading from other exchanges to the big board. Jewel Tea, which has dwelt on the Curb, sold up to 72¾ for the common and to 106 for the preferred. The latter was unchanged from its curb price, but the common showed a gain for the first day indoors of 5¾ points. Kelly Springfield Tire sold at 70 and closed within ¼ of that figure. Its final quotation on the crub was 69. Old Dominion Copper was inactive, only 100 shares changing hands at 72½. It sold in Boston on the previous day at 71½.

⁂

Enlarging the Market.

The New York Stock Exchange is broadening out rapidly with the listing of stocks taken from Boston and the Curb. There are a number of issues now receiving consideration from the listing committee, and the applications have come so fast on one another's heels that the committee is far behind in its work.

⁂

Pere Marquette Plans.

When J. P. Morgan & Co. purchased $11,000,000 of the $14,000,000 common stock of the Pere Marquette in 1911 it was reported that the property was safe. Nevertheless, the receivership followed in the next year. Ever since that time there has been a feeling in some quarters that the Morgan firm would some day assume all liabilities, pay the upset price of $14,000,000 for the property, and save the day for the bondholders. But this has not happened and there is no chance that it will happen, it is said. The various protective committees have recently approved of a tentative plan of reorganization, and it is understood that all classe of outstanding stock, amounting all told to more than $26,000,000, and also several classes of bonds figure in the proposed plan. Improved earnings are counted on to show a surplus at the end of the fiscal year, and the surplus could be applied to the cash needs. It is said that between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 must be raised.

⁂

A Reorganization Seance.

The Rock Island situation is in such a muddle, it is admitted, that it will take a get-together meeting to straighten things out for the enlightenment of Judge Carpenter of the Federal Court of Chicago, who has jurisdiction over all receivership affairs. The meeting will be held in this city some time next week and will probably take the form of a reorganization wrangle. The court wants to know, it is presumed, what course will be best to meet the $500,000 debenture interest due next Thursday, the $4,100,000 notes due March 29, and the $2,545,000 interest and principal payments due April 1. The Hayden stockholders' committee, the Amster stockholders' committee, the Prosser committee for the debenture bonds, and representatives of the railway's Board of Directors, it is understood, will participate in the meeting. The Peabody Committee for the refunding bonds may also be represented, but members of that committee said yesterday that they knew nothing about the meeting. Looking on from a distance will be the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which, as is generally understood, will not lend a hand in the reorganization unless there is harmony among the factions.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Good War News Causes a Revival in Trading.

LONDON, March 9.—The stock market developed a more cheerful tone today on the war news. Consols and the war loan were more freely bought, while rubber stocks, gold mines and the Russian oil group continued in good demand. American securities were slightly more active in the afternoon and closed steady.

The appearance of the first Russian commercial credit bills to provide Russian merchants with sterling remittances at easier rates is expected to favorably affect the exchange position soon. It is believed the scheme will provide credits amounting to £1,500,000 monthly.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 9.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rents 62 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.96	76.46	76.76	+ .26
25 industrials	97.15	95.66	96.64	+1.13
50 stocks	87.05	86.06	86.70	+ .70

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 9	87.05	86.06	86.70	+ .70
March 8	86.21	85.42	86.00	− .13
March 7	86.77	85.82	86.13	− .23
March 6	86.53	85.22	86.36	+1.26
March 4	85.45	85.00	85.10	− .24
March 3	85.40	84.50	85.34	+ .98
March 2	84.95	84.19	84.36	+ .02
March 1	84.81	83.49	84.34	− .68
Feb. 29	85.87	84.64	85.02	+ .23

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	87.05	9	83.49	1	86.70
1915	65.83	31	59.86	1	64.95
1914	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.20
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	86.70
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales March 9	$2,385,000
Same day last year	1,920,000
Year to date	221,190,500
Same period last year	123,914,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	86.55 − .01
Same day last year	82.85 + .05

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.35 Feb. 4	86.47 Mar. 3
Same period last year	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Anglo-French 5s
2,000 .... 94¼
6,000 .... 94⅜
500s30f 94¼
15,000s10f 94¼
15,000s30f 94¼
35,000 .... 94¼
500 .... 94⅜
500 .... 94⅜
79,000 .... 94¼
4,000 .... 94¼
1,000 .... 94¼
115,000 .... 94¼
15,000 .... 94¼
500 .... 94¼
2,000 .... 94¼
10,000s30f 94¼
4,000 .... 94¼
2,000 .... 94¼
500 .... 94⅜
10,000 .... 94¼
Argentine Govt 5s
10,000 .... 89¾
City of Tokio 5s
9,000 .... 78½
Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan, 2d Series
1,000 .... 84⅛
German stamp
5,000 .... 76⅝
4,000 .... 76¼
1,000 .... 76⅞
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904
1,000 .... 100¼
Va 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
6,000 .... 50¼
10,000 51
N Y City 4s, 1956, registered
2,000 .... 98¼
4s, 1959
1,000 .... 99¼
4½s, 1964
5,000 .... 102⅛
10,000 .... 102¼
4½s, Nov, 1957
5,000 .... 106⅜
4½s, May, 1957
5,000 .... 106⅜
4½s, 1963
10,000 107
Adams Exp 4s
1,000 .... 84¼
Alaska Gold Mines conv deb 6s
500 103
sub rcts, f pd
20,000 100
Alb & Susq 3½s
2,000 .... 87⅞
5,000 .... 87⅛
10,000 .... 87¼
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
500 .... 97¼
1,000 .... 98½
conv 5s
2,000 .... 102½
Am Sm Secur 6s
5,000 112
7,000 .... 111⅝
1,000 .... 111⅜
7,000 .... 111¼
Am T & T col 4s
17,000 92
conv 4s
1,000 .... 100½
conv 4½s
30,000 .... 106¼
5,000 .... 106⅜
20,000 .... 106⅛
Armour & Co 4½s
1,000 .... 94¼
A, T & S F gen 4s
500 .... 94½
500 .... 94⅜
2,000 .... 94½
500 95
3,000 .... 94⅜
7,000 .... 94¾
adjustment 4s
1,000 .... 87¼
adjust 4s, stpd
1,000 .... 87⅜
6,000 .... 87½
1,000 .... 87⅜
2,000 .... 87⅜
Atl Coast Line gen unified 4½s
10,000 .... 92⅝
Baldwin Loco 5s
3,000 105
Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 .... 91⅝
temp ref 5s
1,000 .... 101⅜
10,000 .... 101¼
2,000 .... 101⅜
5,000 .... 101¼
4,000 .... 101⅜
5,000 .... 101¼
conv 4½s
1,000 .... 96⅞
500 97
5,000 97
49,000 .... 96⅞
S W div 3½s
2,000 .... 91½
P L E & W V 4s
10,000 89
Beth Steel ext 5s
5,000 .... 103⅞
1st & ref 5s
5,000 102
Bklyn City R R 5s
1,000 101
B R T gold 5s
1,000 .... 102¾
5s, 1918
1,000 .... 101⅛
14,000 101
Bkl Un El 1st 5s
3,000 102
stamped
6,000 102
Bkln Un Gas 5s
2,000 106
Bush Term 5s
5,000 92
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s
5,000 .... 88⅝
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
3,000 .... 98⅜
3,000 .... 98¼
3,000 .... 98⅜
Cent Leather 5s
11,000 .... 101⅞
2,000 102

Cent Pac gtd 4s
3,000 .... 90⅛
8,000 .... 90⅜
1,000 C 90⅜
Ches & O conv 4½s
5,000 .... 87½
7,000 .... 87⅜
3,000 .... 87½
1,000 88
2,000 .... 87⅜
gen 4½s
1,000 .... 92⅛
C, B & Qy joint 4s
20,000 .... 98⅜
16,000 .... 98⅜
registered
10,000 .... 98⅜
Ill div 3½s
2,000 .... 85⅝
11,000 .... 85⅝
1,000 .... 85⅝
Ill div 4s
2,000 95
Iowa div 4s
2,000 .... 99¾
C & Erie 1st 5s
1,000 .... 106¼
Chi Gt West 4s
2,000 72
5,000 .... 71⅞
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
1,000 .... 92⅝
4s, 1934
10,000 .... 92⅝
gen 3½s, Ser B
10,000 .... 80½
gen 4½s
1,000 .... 103¼
cv 5s, Series B
500 107
83,000 .... 107⅜
Chi & N W gen 5s
1,000 116
gen 4s
1,000 .... 94¼
St L, Peo & N W 4s
20,000 .... 106¼
5,000 107
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
4,000 .... 65⅝
9,000 66
Chi Rys 5s
3,000 .... 98½
Chi & W I con 4s
2,000s7f 79
Chile Copper 7s
22,000 .... 130⅛
10,000 130
8,000 .... 130¼
1,000 .... 130⅛
3,000 130
4,000 .... 129⅞
9,000 130
Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 .... 77½
Colo Industrial 5s
1,000 75
5,000s30f 75
Col & So 1st 4s
5,000 .... 92½
ref & ext 4½s
21,000 .... 85¼
1,000 85
Con Gas conv 6s
5,000 .... 121⅝
Cumberland Tel 5s
1,000 100
Del & Hudson cv 5s
1,000 .... 106⅝
5,000 107
deb 4s, 1916
1,000 .... 100¼
1st & ref 4s
3,000 97
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s
31,000 57
Det Edison ref 5s
1,000 101
Det Un Ry con 4½s
2,000 77
Dis Sec Corp 5s
2,000 72
4,000 .... 71⅞
13,000 .... 72¼
7,000 .... 72⅛
11,000 .... 72⅝
2,000 .... 72⅛
5,000 .... 72¼
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
5,000 105
Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000 .... 74½
1st con 4s
12,000 .... 84¾
cv 4s, Series B
5,000 .... 78¼
1,000 .... 78½
5,000 78
Gen Elec deb 5s
500 104
Great Nor ref 4¼s
10,000 .... 99½
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
45,000 73
Ill Cent ref 4s
1,000 .... 89⅝
5,000 90
Illinois Steel 4½s
1,000 .... 91½
Insp Con Copper conv 6s, 1919
5,000 .... 187⅛
conv 6s, 1922
30,000 187
5,000 .... 187⅛
5,000 187
Inter-Met 4½s
6,000 .... 73¼
8,000 .... 73¼
I R T 1st & ref 5s
22,000 .... 99⅝
Int Mer Mar col tr 4½s, ctfs of dep
10,000 .... 97½
15,000 .... 97⅝
10,000 .... 97⅞
108,000 98
5,000 .... 98½
5,000 .... 98⅝
5,000 .... 98¼
2,000 .... 98⅛
1,000 98
15,000 .... 98⅛
20,000 .... 98¼

1,000 .... 98⅛
15,000 .... 98⅛
5,000 .... 98⅛
25,000 .... 98⅜
5,000 .... 98⅜
6,000 .... 98⅜
5,000 .... 98⅛
21,000 .... 98¼
Kan & M 1st 4s
1,000 83
K C, Ft S & M 6s
1,000 .... 110¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s
3,000 .... 75⅝
Kan City & P 4s
6,000 61
Kan City So 3s
1,000 .... 70¼
Kan City So 5s
1,000 .... 92⅝
Kan City Term 4s
5,000 .... 88⅝
Kings Co Elev 4s
3,000 86
Kings Co E L & P conv 6s, 1925
1,000 126
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
2,000 .... 99⅛
1950
10,000 .... 93⅜
10,000 .... 93⅝
11,000 .... 93⅛
12,000 .... 93⅛
5,000 .... 93⅜
L E & Wn 1st 5s
3,000 .... 99⅛
L S & M So 3½s
16,000 .... 85⅝
4s, 1928
4,000 .... 95¼
1931
5,000 95
2,000 .... 94⅞
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
1,000 102
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000 127
Lou & N, Atl, K & Cin 4s
7,000 .... 88⅝
Pad & Mem 4s
13,000 90
Manhattan con 4s, tax exempt
7,000 .... 92⅞
Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Series A
1,000 110
Series C
2,000 .... 109⅝
Minn & St Louis con 5s
1,000 89
Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s
6,000 60
1,000 .... 60⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 74
6,000 .... 73⅞
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st & ref 4s
1,000 53
M, K & T of T 5s
2,000 .... 51¾
Mo Pac 5s, 1917, Colum Tr Ctfs
7,000 90
Montana Power 5s, series A
1,000 97
Morris & Essex 1st & ref 3½s
10,000 .... 87½
Nat Enameling & Stamping 5s
2,000 98
Natl Tube 5s
6,000 .... 101¼
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
1,000 104
N Y Cent. deb 6s
6,000 .... 114⅝
gen 3½s
8,000 83
4,000 .... 83¼
registered
1,000 82
deb 4s, 1934
16,000 .... 92¼
11,000 .... 92⅛
1,000s30f 92¼
con 4s, ser A
5,000 .... 86⅞
deb 4s, 1934
1,000 .... 92¼
ref & imp 4½s, series A
7,000 .... 94¾
L S col 3½s
1,000 77
registered
3,000 76
M C col 3½s
1,000 .... 78½
N Y, C & St L 1st 4s
5,000 .... 94⅝
N Y Dock Co 4s
1,000 74
N Y G E L H & P col tr 5s
10,000 .... 105½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
1,000 .... 114½
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 .... 82⅝
N Y Rail ref 4s
8,000 .... 77⅝
10,000 .... 77¼
adj 5s
4,000 .... 61⅝
11,000 .... 61⅜
10,000 .... 61⅞
N Y S Rys con 4½s
2,000 .... 88½
N Y Tel 4½s
3,000 99
8,000 .... 99⅛
Norfolk & Wn P C & C 4s
12,000 .... 89½
8,000 .... 89¾
1,000 .... 89½

Northn Pac 4s
27,000 .... 93⅛
Northn Pac 3s
10,000 .... 66⅜
5,000 .... 66¼
3,000 .... 66⅜
Oreg Short Line gtd ref 4s
1,000 .... 93⅛
1,000 .... 93⅛
O W R R & Nv 1st & ref 4s
5,000 .... 86⅝
10,000 .... 86⅝
Pac T & T 5s
3,000 .... 100⅞
Penn R R con 4½s
1,000 .... 105½
gen 4½s, tem cfs
54,000 102
5,000 .... 102⅛
Peo & E 1st 4s
7,000 .... 67½
P G & C of C ref 5s
2,000 .... 101⅝
Phil Co con 5s, 1922
10,000 .... 93⅛
Pub Ser Corp sinking fund 5s
5,000 90
1,000 .... 90¼
Reading gen 4s
3,000 95
St L, Ir M & So gen 5s
1,000 .... 101¼
unify & ref 4s
11,000 .... 79⅝
River & G 4s
3,000 73
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000 .... 102¼
St L & S F R R gen 5s
4,000 47
ref 4s, cfs of deposit stamped
1,000 .... 62¼
St L, Southwn 1st 4s
1,000 .... 78½
St P & Kan City S Line 1st 4½s
2,000 .... 66⅛
St Paul, Min & M Mont ext 4s reg
1,000 .... 96⅛
San An & A P 4s
1,000 66
Seab Air L ref 4s
1,000 70
adj 5s
2,000 65
S B T & T 1st 5s
5,000 .... 100⅝
2,000 .... 100⅞
So Pac conv 4s
97,000 .... 87⅝
So Pac conv 5s
5,000 .... 104⅛
12,000 .... 104⅛
500 .... 104⅛
1,000 .... 104⅞
So Pac 1st ref 4s
2,000 .... 90⅝
11,000 .... 90⅛
5,000 90
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 .... 102⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s
19,000 72
Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm div 6s
2,000 .... 101⅞
Tenn Cop cv 6s, sub rcts, full paid
6,000 120
500 .... 119½
3,000 120
Texas Co conv 6s
15,000 .... 105¼
3,000 .... 105⅜
Third Av ref 4s
4,000 82
Tor, Ham & Buff 4s
2,000 83
Tri City 5s
1,000 .... 100¼
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000 .... 97¼
4,000 .... 97⅜
1,000 .... 97½
1st & ref 4s
1,000 .... 90⅝
Un R Rs of S Fr 4s
1,000 43
U S Rubber 6s
9,000 .... 102⅞
1,000 .... 102⅝
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
3,000 .... 104⅞
2,000 .... 104⅜
1,000 .... 104⅞
14,000 .... 104¾
1,000 .... 104⅞
1,000 .... 104⅝
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 .... 98½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 .... 104¼
2d 5s
3,000 .... 99¼
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
6,000 .... 1½
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s
1,000 .... 83⅝
West Shore 4s
2,000 92
West Un fund & real est 4½s
1,000 .... 95½
Westingh E & M conv 5s
4,000 128
5 p c notes
25,000 .... 101⅝
Wh & L E 1st 5s
2,000 100
1st con 4s
5,000 .... 69⅛
ext 5s
3,000 97
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 .... 87⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99	..
2s, c, 1930	99¾	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	102½	..
3s, r, 1918	102¼	102⅝	Pan 3s, c, 1961	103	..
3s, c, 1918	102¼	102⅝			
4s, r, 1925	111	..			
4s, c, 1925	111¼	112¼			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & S.	..	280
Am Ag C pf.	97	98
Am B Sug pf.	94½	96
A B S & Fdy	100	106¼
Do pf.	170	190
Am Coal.	20	..
Am Coal P pf.	15⅝	17
Am Cot O.	52½	53⅝
Do pf.	100	102
Am Snuff	140	149
Do pf.	105	108½
Am S Ref pf.	115	116
A T & C.	65	72
Am T pf.	106	107½
Am Wr Pa pf.	10½	12
Assets R.	5⅝	6½
A M 1st pf	52	62
Assoc Oil.	67	68
Atl C L.	109	111
Bald L pf.	108½	109½
Booth Fish	..	40
Do pf.	..	75
Beth S pf.	130	135
B Un G.	130½	132
Brown Sh.	50	54
Do pf.	96½	98
B, R & P.	94	100
Do pf.	115	117
But'k Co.	29¼	31
Bush Ter.	112¾	115¾
Burns Br.	81	85
Do pf.	105	110
Can So.	58½	60
Case (J I) pf.	84	87½
Cent L pf.	111¼	112¼
C R R of N J.	270	310
C & S A Tel	135	140
Chi & Alt.	..	9
Do pf.	11	30
Chi Gt W.	12¾	13
C, M & St Paul pf.	129¼	129¾
C & N W pf.	170	175
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	123
Do pf.	130	140
C, C, C & St L.	40	42
Do pf.	72	74
Cleve & P.	79¾	..
Do spec.	48½	..
Cluett-P	67	72
Do pf.	109	111
Col & So.	26	27
Do 1st pf	47½	50
Do 2d pf.	40	45
Cons G, B.	107¾	114
Cont Ins.	58	60
Crex Carp.	41	49
Crip C C.	..	40
Do pf.	..	40
C-Am Sug pf.	104	107
D & Co pf.	94½	95½
Del & H.	149½	150½
D, L & W.	215	219
D & R G.	8	10
Do pf.	14½	16
D P & L.	30	50
Det & M.	80	..
Do pf.	90	..
Det U R.	87	90
Dia Match	103½	106
Dome Min.	24¾	25
D, S S & A	4½	6
Do pf.	6	10¼
Erie & P.	..	70
Erie 2d pf.	44	46
Gen M pf.	112¾	113¾
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	170	195
Do pf.	114	..
Homestake	129	132
I H, N J, pf.	114	119½
Int H Cor pf.	100	108½
Int N pf.	110	111
Int Paper	10	10½
Do pf.	44	45
Iowa Cent.	..	5
Do pf.	..	10
K C, Ft S & M pf.	61	65
Kan C So pf.	60	61½
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	110	..
K & D M.	2	4
Do pf.	..	35
K S T pf.	95½	96½
Kresge(SS) Co pf.	110¼	111¼
L E & W.	11	14
Do pf.	32	37
Ligg & M.	250	257
Do pf.	120	..
Long Isl'd.	20	22
L-W Bis.	15¼	18¾
Do 2d pf.	47	55
Lorill'd Co.	196	197⅞
Do pf.	118	..
Man B'ch.	1	3
Man Shirt.	53	60
Do pf.	103	110
M Dep Sts.	54	58
Mex P pf.	100	102
Mich Cent.	..	130
M & St L.	4¼	5
Do pf.	14	16
M, St P & S S M.	118	124
Do l l.	74½	85
Mo Pac c.	4½	5
M P 1st pf.	92½	..
Mon Pow.	76	76½
Do pf.	111	..
Mor & Es.	79¾	80
M & B pf.	65	75
N C & St L	129	140
Nat B pf.	122½	126¼
N C & S.	71	73
Do pf.	108	110½
Nat L pf.	113	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23¾
Do 2d pf.	6¾	7½
N Y, C & St L.	35	38
Do 1st pf	73	86
Do 2d pf.	55	59
N Y Dock.	10	14¾
Do pf.	18	35
N Y, L & West	114⅛	123
N Y, O & West	27½	28
Norf So.	20	26½
N & W pf.	85⅛	86
N O T & Light	72	..
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pabst B pf	80½	82
Pac Coast	45	70
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf.	55	80
P T & T.	35	39
Do pf.	95	99
Pett-Mull.	45	50
Do 1st pf	90	95
Peo & E.	10	13
P, C, C & St L.	70	78
Do pf.	88	90
P, Ft W & C	157½	..
Pr St'l Car pf.	101	102½
P S, N J.	117	119¼
Rdg 1st pf	45	45½
Do 2d pf.	46	46½
Rock Isl'd.	½	⅝
Do pf.	⅝	⅞
St L & S Fran	4	5
Do 2d pf.	4½	6½
St L S W.	..	18⅝
Do pf.	..	44
Seab A L pf.	35	36¼
Sears-R pf.	126⅝	..
S-S S & I pf.	95	97½
So P R S.	178	182
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	85	90
Do pf.	85	87
T, St L & West	4	7
Do ctfs.	3	6
T P L Tr.	109	..
T, St L & W pf.	8	12
Do ctfs.	8	11
T C R T pf.	128¼	..
Und Type.	81	88
Do pf.	110	114
U C S pf.	11⅞	12
Un Cig M.	59	60
Do pf.	105	110
Un Dry G	20½	..
Do pf.	60½	70
U S Ind A pf.	103	106
U S R & Imp	45	47
Va R & P.	..	50
W E & M 1st pf.	75	77
Waym-B	205	..
Do pf.	114	..
W & L E.	3	3½
Do 1st pf	11	14
Do 2d pf.	4	4½
W-Ov pf, f paid	104	105
Wis Cent.	33	35
W'w'th (F W) pf.	125¼	..

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & East. Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.00
Chi. & Northw.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.12
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.10
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.38	4.15
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-23	4½	4.25	4.12
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s—Sept.,	1916	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
6s—Sept.,	1917	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s—June,	1965	107⅛	107¼	107⅛	107¼
4½s—Mar.,	1963	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s—Nov.,	1957	106⅝	107	106⅝	107
4½s—May,	1957	106⅝	107	106⅝	107
4½s—Nov.,	1917	101⅛	..	101	..
4½s—May,	1917	101	..	100⅞	..
4¼s—Mar.,	1964	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼
4¼s—Mar.,	1962	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼
4¼s—Sept.,	1960	102¼	102½	102⅛	102¼
4¼s—Mar.,	1930-60	102¼	102⅝	102	102¼
4s—May,	1959	99	99⅜	99	99¼
4s—Nov.,	1958	99	99⅜	99	99¼
4s—May,	1957	99	99⅜	99	99¼
4s—Nov.,	1956	98¼	99	98⅛	98¾
4s—Nov.,	1955	98¼	99	98⅛	98½
4s—Nov.,	1936	97⅞	..	97⅞	..
3½s—Nov.,	1955	88⅛	..	88⅛	..
3½s—Nov.,	1954	88½	89¼	88½	89¼
3½s—May,	1954	88½	89⅛	88½	89⅛

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GOLD COINAGE LAW BURDENS TREASURY

Reserve Board Urges Amendment to Meet Situation Due to War.

BULLION IS PILING UP

And Law Limits the Amount Which Can Be Kept in Form of Bars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—So much gold is piling up in this country as a result of the European war and the increasing balance of trade in favor of the United States that the Treasury cannot comply with the law, without great expense, as to gold reserves against gold certificates. The Reserve Board today recommended to Congress a change in the existing law so that the Treasury may hold one-half of the gold reserved against gold certificates, in bars or coin, from foreign countries instead of only one-third as at present.

It is asserted that there is now an abundance of gold coin for commercial use in the United States. To comply with the present law it would be necessary to coin $100,000,000 of foreign gold at a cost of $125,000 to this Government, such coinage being unnecessary for circulation. There is now about one billion dollars in gold coin in the United States. The Reserve Board recommends this change in existing law:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, receive, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, deposits of gold bullion bearing the stamp of the coinage mints of the United States, or the assay office of New York, certifying their weight, fineness and value, in amounts of not less than $1,000 in value, and issue gold certificates therefor of the description herein authorized. But the amount of gold bullion and foreign coin so held shall not at any time exceed one-half of the total amount of gold certificates at such time outstanding."

In explaining the advisability of the change in the law that gold may be held in bars and not coined, the Reserve Board says, through Secretary McAdoo:

"The present law permits the issuance of gold certificates against gold bullion and foreign gold coin to the extent of one-third of the total gold certificates outstanding, the other two-thirds being secured by gold coin stored in the vaults of the Treasury Department.

"There is at present a total of gold coin so held amounting to approximately one billion, and the amount of gold bullion held as a reserve against gold certificates has reached the prescribed one-third, owing to the heavy influx of gold since the commencement of hostilities in Europe.

"The Treasury is placed in the position of having to coin upward of one hundred millions in order to offset these bullion receipts, and the expense of such coinage is deemed totally unnecessary when one considers that the amount of gold coin used as a circulating medium is infinitely small compared to the stock of gold coin stored in our vaults. Again, under the present provisions, it will be necessary to immediately turn into coin all further bullion received, or at least two-thirds of it, to permit the issuance of additional gold certificates with which to pay for the bullion, as payment is almost invariably requested in certificates.

"The cost of coining one hundred millions in gold is approximately $125,000, and there is no actual demand for such additional coin for any purpose other than to store it in our vaults to be held as a basis for further issue of gold certificates. It might just as well be stored in the form of fine gold bars, thus eliminating the expense of coining it.

"The bill I am submitting would permit the increase of our bullion reserve and eliminate the necessity for further coinage of gold to be stored as a reserve against gold certificates until such time as the amount of bullion so held equaled the amount of coin held, thereby effecting a considerable saving.

"Another phase which has a direct bearing on this situation is that when gold is wanted for export purposes, the demand is invariably for fine gold bars, and the enactment of the proposed bill would permit us to accumulate a good stock of such bars."

Phelps, Dodge & Co. Dividend.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., the copper-producing firm, declared yesterday an extra dividend of $3.50 a share besides the usual quarterly payment of $2.50, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 20. In each of the three preceding quarters the extra payment was $3 a share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	16	15⅛	16
Atlantic Refining	660	670	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	282	288	280	285
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	44	47
Cumberland Pipe Line	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	152	154	151	153
Galena Signal Oil pf.	134	137	133	137
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	103	106
Ohio Oil	234	236	231	233
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	65	63	65
Pierce Oil	15¼	15½	15	15½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	83	85	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	425	428	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	228	230	227	229
Solar Refining	290	300	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	362	366	360	365
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal	256	259	255	265
Stand. Oil of Ind.	525	530	520	525
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	460	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	357	362	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	360	355	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	518	516	512	515
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	213	216	213	215
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	220	225	220	225
Washington Oil	42	48	45	50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.17
Andes	.06	Occidental Con.	.75
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.16
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.30	Seg Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Sierra Nevada	.37
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.46
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Kentucky Con.	.04	Jacket Con.	.11

TONOPAH.		Dia'f'd Bl. Butte	.02
Belmont	4.15	Dia'f'd Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.87	Florence	.42
MacNamara	.07	Goldfield Con.	.88
Midway	.15	Goldfield Kew.	.15
Montana	.22	Goldfield Mer.	.12
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extension	.84
Rescue Eula	.21	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Ext.	4.65	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.07
West End	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Packard	.32
Booth	.31	Rochester Mines	.57
Cod	.03	Round Mountain	.61
Combination Frac.	.70	White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10⅝	11	Gold Sov.	4½	5
Elkton	32½	34	Isabella	25	25¼
El Paso	82	89	Jackpot	6½	8
Findlay	4⅛	5⅝	McKinney	45	48
Gold. Cyc.	209½	210¼	Portland	175	185
Gold Dol.	2½	4	Vindicator	239¼	240½

ELLIOTT HAS ASSISTANT.

E. J. Pearson New Vice President of the New Haven System.

E. J. Pearson, President of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, has been elected Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He will act as general assistant to Howard Elliott, President and Chairman of the New Haven system, and will have charge of construction and maintenance work. The New Haven is planning extensive improvement work, and Mr. Pearson's experience as a railway engineer will be utilized by the company. J. D. Lancaster is to succeed Mr. Pearson as President of the Texas & Pacific, a Gould road.

Mr. Pearson, it was recalled yesterday, was formerly the associate of B. F. Bush in the operating department of the Missouri Pacific system. Mr. Bush was also on the Texas & Pacific Board, but was forced out through the influence of the Gould Directors, supposedly in retaliation for the ousting of the Gould Directors from the Missouri Pacific.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

For the greater part of the day, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was trending upward. Prices, however, reacted somewhat from the best toward the close, profit-taking apparently being chiefly responsible. On the earlier advances the market reflected a distinct tendency to broaden out. Trading sentiment showed an improvement, and over night the impression appeared to have strengthened that the submarine situation was clarifying.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska Gold	21½	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛
270	Allis-Chalmers	30⅛	30⅝	30	30⅝
50	Am. Beet Sug.	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	69
2,140	Am. Can	59⅞	61	59⅞	60⅛
220	Am. C. & F.	67⅞	69⅛	67⅞	69¼
50	Am. Lin. pf.	39½	39¼	39¼	39¼
1,770	Am. Loco	70½	71⅜	69⅞	70⅛
8,960	Am. Smelting	100	102¼	100	101
20	Am. St. Found	51½	51⅞	51½	51½
240	Am. Zinc	85⅝	88⅞	85½	87
2,960	Anaconda Cop.	86⅞	87⅞	86⅞	87¼
1,220	Baldwin Loco.	105⅝	106⅞	104⅝	105⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
100	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
30	Brook. R. T.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85¾
70	Bruns. Dock	12¼	12¼	11⅜	11⅜
1,070	Butte & Sup.	101⅞	105⅞	101⅜	103½
390	Cal. Pet.	23	24⅞	22⅞	24
100	Cal. Pet. pf.	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52¼
80	Can. Pacific	167	167	165½	165½
145	Central Leath.	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
120	Ches. & Ohio	61½	61⅞	61¼	61⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝
10	C., R. I. & P.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
60	Chile Copper	23¼	23¼	23	23
80	Chino Copper	57⅞	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞
420	Col. F. & I.	42½	44	42½	43½
270	Corn Products	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23½
5,690	Crucible Steel	81¼	83⅜	80⅜	82
780	Dist. Securi.	47¼	48⅝	47	48
750	Erie	37	37⅝	36⅜	37⅛
170	Goodrich Co.	71	72	70⅝	72
150	Gt. North. Ore.	43	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝
60	Greene-Can.	52⅛	53⅛	51⅜	51⅜
190	Inspir. Cop	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
70	Int. M. M.	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
1,870	Int. M. M. pf.	69¼	71⅞	69	70⅛
40	Int. Nickel	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46½
499	Ken. Cop.	57¼	57⅝	57	57
70	Lack. Steel	77½	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝
10	Lehigh Valley	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
10	Maxwell Motor	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1,860	Mexican Pet.	102¼	103⅝	101⅞	101⅞
20	Miami Copper	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
180	Nevada Cons.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝
280	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63⅞	66	64⅝	66
10	Ontario Min.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Pacific Mail	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
160	Pitts. Coal	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅞
90	Pr. Steel Car	52⅜	53⅜	52⅜	53⅜
10	Mich. Silver	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
110	Ray Copper	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅜
2,178	Reading	85	85⅛	84⅛	84⅜
80	Rep. Iron & S.	52⅝	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞
210	Shattuck Cop.	38	38⅜	38	38⅜
180	Southern Pac.	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
10	Southern Ry.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
560	Studebaker	140	142⅛	139⅞	141⅛
50	Tenn. Copper	57¼	57¼	57	57¼
270	Union Pacific	132½	132⅝	132	132⅝
20	United Fruit	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞
75	U. S. Ind. Alc.	150¼	152⅝	150¼	151⅛
120	U. S. Rubber	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛
19,686	U. S. Steel	83¼	84⅛	83⅛	84
370	Utah Copper	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	44½	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
30	Wabash pf. B.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
51	W. Union Tel.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
280	West. E. & M.	64⅝	65	64⅛	64⅜
58,478					

MINING STOCK.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
1,300	Comb. Trac.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	G'field Cons.	.89	.89	.89	.89
500	G'field Mer.	.13	.13	.13	.13
300	Halifax	.67	.67	.67	.67
200	Jim Butler	.87½	.87½	.87½	.87½
400	Jumbo Ext.	.90	.90	.90	.90
500	McNamara	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
1,500	Rescue Eula	.20½	.22	.20½	.22
150	Tonop. Belm.	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.42½	4.42½	4.42½	4.42½
300	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73
6,450					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Days. Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½		

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2@2¼
Ninety days ....2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

TIME LOANS.

60 days.......2½@2¾ | 5 months..........3
90 days.......2¾ | 6 months..........3
4 months.....2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 to 6 months.......3 @3¼
30 to 90 days.......2½@3
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.......3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76 3/16	$4.75 15/16	$4.76⅛	+.00 3/16
Cables	4.76 11/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 11/16	+.00 1/16
Paris—				
Demand	5.91	5.91½	5.91	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90¼	5.90⅞	5.90¼	+.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	72.50	72.25	72.50	—.06¼
Cables	72.56¼	72.31¼	72.56¼	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅛	4.76 11/16
5.1826	Paris	5.91	5.90¼
95.28	Berlin	72.50	72.56¼
20.20	Austria	12.60	12.65
26.70	Scandinavia	28.35	28.40
19.29	Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826	Switzerland	5.23¾	5.23
40.19	Holland	42.18¾	42.37½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.70½	6.70
51.45	Russia	....	31.87½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	46.75	46.90
....	Shanghai	64.00	64.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	......
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	......
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37¼
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44	Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $407,536,522; balance, $26,896,266; Subtreasury credit balance, $939,667.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $5.93¾ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d unchanged; New York, 56⅝c unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43⅝c.

NEW LOW HERE FOR MARKS.

Berlin Exchange Touches 72 1-4 Cents, but Rallies to 72 1-2.

The market for Berlin exchange suffered another relapse yesterday, moderate selling sending the reichsmark check rate down to a new low record at 72¼ cents for 4 marks at this centre, compared with a normal value of slightly more than 95 cents. German banks were again sellers by wireless, but offerings from these sources slackened in the afternoon and the demand for exchange thereafter was sufficient to cause a recovery to 72½.

Bankers in touch with the operations of the Berlin institutions bore out the statement in THE TIMES yesterday that a large balance was being built up here for the purpose of effecting a "call" upon our gold after the war, and supplemented this with information that, in spite of the blockade, Germany was still getting many goods from this side, which were being paid for through wireless remittances to New York. Merchandise, consisting largely of cotton and preserved foodstuffs, it was said, was finding its way steadily to German cities through neutral countries.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'29	94¼	94⅝	6.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	101½	4.10
Argen. Govt.	Disc.	Feb. 21,'17	94¾	95½	4.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅜	102⅛	4.65
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅜	102⅛	5.43
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.15
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅜	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½	5.73
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅝	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	93⅝	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅝	101⅝	4.05
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	1.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.10
Anac. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	8.40
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	6	July 1,'19	97	98½	..
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	101¼	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101⅝	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅞	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103⅛	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅞	100⅝	4.90
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	13.70
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	99¾	100½	..
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	4.50
E. Pow. & L.	5	Mar 1,'18	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101½	101¾	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.45
Gd. Tk. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100½	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102¼	3.90
‡Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101½	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	4.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅝	..
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101½	..
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	90	94	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	99½	6.50
Morg. & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100	6.00
NY. N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.00
Penn. Co	4½	June, 15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Cart.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.87
Sulzberg'r & S.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100½	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	104¼	104⅝	5.30
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
Unit. Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.30
Westingh. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅜	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.10
W. Va. Tr. & El.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	..
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 1,'18	100¼	101	..
Win. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
W. Sta. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.
‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

GUGGENHEIM CONCERN ENDS

Exploration Company Stockholders Ratify Plan of Dissolution.

Stockholders of the Guggenheim Exploration Company yesterday formally ratified the concern's dissolution at a meeting in Jersey City, about 94 per cent. of the shares being voted in favor of the procedure. The chief assets of the company, including a block of 420,000 shares of Utah Copper stock, have already been disposed of, and it was decided to pay out $12 a share in cash from the Guggenheim treasury, after which the remainder of the assets will be assumed by the Yukon-Alaska Trust. The cash will be distributed about April 15.

The trust will take over $1,000,000 cash to liquidate certain obligations, upward of 2,800,000 share of stock in the Yukon Gold Company, and other securities. The present stock owners in the Guggenheim Exploration Company will receive certificates of beneficial interest in the trust, representing their share of the property held by it.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroad reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of February showed the following change compared with last year:

Ann Arbor..............$62,387 +$21,398

The following is a summary of the roads that have gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the fourth week of February:

Twenty-six roads..$12,871,327 +$3,434,542

DELAWARE & HUDSON for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$2,140,284	$1,585,639	$554,644
Net aft. taxes	722,068	257,061	465,006
7 mos. gross	15,092,351	13,506,284	1,586,067
Net aft. taxes	5,760,458	4,299,945	1,460,512

MISSOURI PACIFIC for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,313,393	2,087,719	225,673
Net aft. taxes	273,222	252,212	21,010
7 mos. gross	18,235,088	17,506,541	728,546
Net aft. taxes	3,600,991	3,746,806	*145,811

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	970,797	979,379	*8,582

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gr. of subsid's	5,006,020	4,368,883	637,137
Bal. sub. e'gs ac'g to A.G.& E. af. all ded.	1,307,942	1,016,919	291,023
Ot. inc. A.G.&E.	452,829	113,920	338,909
Total income	1,760,771	1,130,839	629,932
Int. & ot. chgs.	708,657	335,636	373,021
Pref. divs.	101,283	100,884	399
Surplus	950,831	694,319	256,512

MIDWEST OIL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Earn. from all sources	820,464	1,148,459	*327,995
Exp. and cost crude oil	641,694	698,906	*57,212
Net earnings	178,770	449,553	*270,783
Other income	6,144	....	6,144
Total income	184,914	449,553	*264,639
Prev. surplus	230,287	1,358,000	*1,127,713
Total surplus	415,201	1,807,553	*1,392,352
Total ded'tions	60,000	1,577,267	*1,517,267
P. & L. surp.	451,835	230,287	221,548

*Decrease.

QUINCY MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Min prod., lbs.	34,251,765	22,612,460	18,161,175
Pounds copper	22,054,813	15,356,380	12,184,128
Gross receipts	3,983,958	2,064,622	1,921,199
Exp. tax, &c.	2,078,652	†1,767,693	1,663,359
Net profit	1,905,306	286,929	257,840
Other income	15,787	9,028	18,929
Total income	1,921,093	295,597	276,769
Total surplus	2,771,206	952,531	1,309,438
Dividends	880,000	55,000	412,500
Land payment	‡226,250	......	*150,000
P. & L. surp.	1,664,956	897,531	746,938

*Payments on land purchased from St. Mary's Co. †Includes $29,787 strike expenses. ‡Payment on land purchased from Hancock Consolidated Mining Co.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rad.	395	395	395	395
185	Am. Shipbldg.	39¾	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
10	Am. Ship. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	Fish	28	28	28	28
150	Fish pf.	74⅞	75	74⅞	75
40	Chi. Title & T.	222	222	222	222
1	Com. Edison	142	142	142	142
12	Diamond Mtch.	105	105	105	105
40	Illinois Brick	80	80	80	80
450	Lindsay Light	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
62	Mont. Wd. pf.	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝
185	Carbon	172½	172⅝	172½	172⅝
110	People's Gas	104½	104½	104½	104½
35	Public Service	114	114	114	114
4	Quak. Oats pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
80	Sears Roebuck	175¼	177	175¼	177
128	Stewart Warn.	85½	86	85½	86
334	Swift & Co.	132½	133	132½	132⅝
20	Carbide	170	171	170	171
45	Deere pf.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
10	Roofing pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Armour 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	City Ry. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	C. Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Morris 4½s	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
10,500	Swift 5s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
132	Ahmeek	103⅝	103⅝	102½	102½
5,675	Alaska Gold	22	22¼	20½	21
200	Allouez	71⅝	71⅝	71	71½
17,965	Am. Zinc	84½	88	84	87
450	Ariz. Coml.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
65	Butte & Balak.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,900	Butte & Sup.	103	105¼	101½	104½
735	Cal. & Ariz.	72⅝	72⅝	72	72⅝
17	Cal. & Hecla	552	557½	552	557½
10	Chino	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1,070	Copper Range	61	64¼	63⅝	64
40	Daly West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	East Butte	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝
90	Franklin	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼
215	Granby	92	92	92	92
791	Greene-Can.	50	52⅛	50	51¼
145	Hancock	15	15¼	15	15⅛
100	Helvetia	24c	24c	24c	24c
100	Indiana	4	4	4	4
20	Inspiration	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
25	Island Creek	45½	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
290	Isle Royale	28	28½	27⅝	28
10	Kerr Lake	3¼	3½	3½	3½
1,185	Keweenaw	3½	4⅛	3½	4
265	Lake	17	18	17	17½
65	La Salle	4⅝	5	4⅛	5
570	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
655	Mass. Con.	13½	14½	13½	14
100	Mayflower	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
625	Mohawk	94	96	93⅞	96
110	New Arc.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Nipissing	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜
2,978	North Butte	29	31	29	30
20	Old Colony	2½	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
750	Old Dominion	72½	72½	72	72
205	Osceola	95½	95¼	95	95
136	Pond Creek	12	12	12	12
305	Quincy	92½	93	92½	93
10	Ray Con.	25	25	25	25
245	Santa Fe	3½	3⅛	3	3
355	Shannon	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
1,838	South Lake	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8
1,665	South Utah	30c	30c	25c	25c
460	St. Mary's Ld.	69½	71½	69½	70½
470	Sup. & Boston	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
70	Superior	18½	19	18½	19
165	Tamarack	53	54	53	54
635	Trinity	9	10½	9	9⅝
13,915	U. S. Smelter	64	66	64	65⅝
1,223	U. S. Sm. pf.	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50½
2,515	Utah Apex	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
1,085	Utah Con.	14½	15⅝	14	15¼
35	Utah Copper	85	86	85	86
930	Utah Metal	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
200	Victoria	4	4½	4	4½
5	Winona	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4½
130	Wolverine	59¼	60	59¼	60
200	Wyandotte	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Bos. & Albany	195	196	195	196
40	Boston El.	80¼	80½	80	80
475	Boston & Me.	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44½
3	B. & M. pf.	69	69	69	69
100	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Conn. River	158	158	158	158
26	Fitch. pf.	78	78	78	78
10	Me. Central	102	102	102	102
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	37	37	37	37
195	New Haven	66¼	66¼	65	66
11	West End	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
30	West End pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Ag. Chm.	67½	68	67½	67½
123	Am. A. C. pf.	98	98¼	97½	97½
3	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
120	Am. Sugar	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼
13	Am. Sugar pf.	116¼	116½	115¾	115¾
100	Am. T. & T.	128	128¼	127⅞	128¼
50	Am. Wool ctfs.	53	53	53	53
36	A. W. pf. cfs.	99½	100	99½	100
715	A. G. & W. I.	28½	30¼	28½	30
1,635	A. G. & W. I. pf.	47⅜	48½	47⅜	48½
40	Edison	249	249	249	249
9	Gen. Elec.	169⅝	170	169⅝	170
187	Mass Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
25	McElwain pf.	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
5	Mergenthaler	186	186	186	186
12	N. E. Tel.	136½	136½	136	136
520	Nipe Bay	133	133	133	133
50	Pullman	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝
246	Swift	132⅞	133¼	132⅞	133¼
35	Torrington	46½	46½	46½	46½
479	United Fruit	145½	145½	144	144½
55	Un. Sh. Mach.	54¼	55	54¼	54¾
210	Un. S. M. pf.	29	29½	29	29
1,617	U. S. Steel	83	84⅝	83	83⅞
6	U. S. Steel pf.	116¼	116⅝	116¼	116⅝
1,195	Ventura Oil	9½	9⅝	9½	9½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	92	92	91⅞	91⅞
2,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s.	94	94	94	94
1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1,000	N. E. Cot Y. 5s.	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, '32	102	102	102	102
15,000	Un. Frt. 4½s, '23	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
25,000	Un. Frt. 4½s, '25	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100	100	100	100

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
136	Baltimore Tube	107	107	107	107
25	Balt. Tube pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
10	Chalmers Oil	7	7	7	7
100	Chalm. Oil pf.	4	4	4	4
2	Com. Credit	49	49	49	49
85	Cons. Power	108	108	108	108
10	Cons. Power pf.	112	112	112	112
860	Cosden	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22½
607	Cosden O. & G.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
1,350	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
306	Davison Chem.	61½	62	61	61½
200	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19¼	19	19¼
6	Fidelity & Dep.	136	136	136	136
56	Mt. Vernon M.	13	13	13	13
5	Mon. V. Tr. pf.	75	75	75	75
45	Poole Engineer.	122	122	122	122
210	Sapulpa	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1,820	Sapulpa rights	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
1	United R. & E.	28	28	28	28
720	Wayland O. & G.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Arun. S. & G. 6s.	102	102	102	102
500	C. of B. 4s, w. i.	100	100	100	100
600	C. B. 4s 1961, S. L.	100	100	100	100
200	C. B. 4s, 1957.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Coal & C. 5s.	89	89	89	89
3,000	Con. Pow. 4½s.	89	89	89	89
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1,000	Elkhorn 6s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Elkh. Fuel 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Md. State 4s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	M. & M. T. 6s.	102	102	102	102
17,000	U. R. & E. inc.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
3,500	UR&E fdg. 5s.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1,000	U. R. & E. 4s.	84	84	84	84

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Rys.	30	30	30	30
20	Baldwin Loco.	105	105	105	105
60	Bald. Loco. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
36	Buf. & Sus. pf.	60	60	60	60
612	Elec. Stor. Bat.	63½	63½	63	63
120	Gen. Asph. pf.	71	71	70½	70½
74	Ins. Co. N. A.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
5	Keystone Tel.	13½	13½	13½	13½
600	Lake Sup. Cor.	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞
555	Leh. Val. R. R.	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
65	L. Val. Tran.	21½	21½	21½	21½
30	L. V. Tran. pf.	43	43	43	43
375	Penna. R. R.	57	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛
67	Penn. Steel pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
68	Phila. Co.	41¼	42	41¼	42
2	Phila. Co. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
33	Ph. Co. cum. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
1,475	Phila. Electric	27½	27½	27	27
145	Phil. R. T. t. c.	19	19⅜	19	19⅛
150	Phila. Trac.	79	79	79	79
285	Reading	85	85	84⅝	84⅝
20	Union Traction	43½	43½	43½	43½
185	Un. Gas Imp.	89⅝	90	89⅝	90
25	War. I. & S.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
62	W. J. & S. S.	50½	50½	50½	50½
25	Westmor. Coal	68	68	68	68

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,900	A. G. & E. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
3,000	Bald. Loco. 1st 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
5,500	City 4s, 1938.	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½
4,000	Eq. Ill. G. 6s.	103	106	106	106
4,000	I'state Rys. 4s.	58	58	58	58
6,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	93¾	93⅝	93½	93¾
2,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	105⅝	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3,000	L. V. Tran. 5s.	93	93	93	93
5,000	Pa. & M. S. 6s.	106	106	106	106
6,000	P. W. & B. 4s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
7,000	Pa. Co. cons. 5s.	94	94	93½	94
7,000	Pa. Co. 1st 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
14,700	Phila. Elec. 4s.	83½	83½	83	83½
8,000	Phila. Elec. 5s.	104	104	104	104
24,000	Un. Rys. inv. 5s	71½	71½	71½	71½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Am. W. Gl. Mach.	48	48	47½	47¾
50	Am. W. Gl. M. pf.	144	144	144	144
165	Consol. Ice	5	5	5	5
100	Harb. & Walker	84	84	84	84
100	Harb. & W. pf.	102	102	102	102
25	Ind. Brewing	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	La B. Iron & St.	50½	50½	50½	50½
20	La B. I. & St. pf.	129	129	129	129
100	Mfrs.' Lt. & Ht.	50⅝	51	50⅝	51
55	Nat. F'proofing	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
190	Nat. F'proof. pf.	20	20½	20	20½
100	Ohio Fuel Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
490	Pitts. Coal	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
310	Pure Oil	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
10	W'house A. B.	138½	138½	138½	138½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Cent. Dist. Tel. & Tel 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000	Ind. Brew. 6s.	50	50	50	50
5,500	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s.	97	98	97	98

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1¾
B. St. Gas	.20	.23	La Rose	.60	.62
Bing. Min.	11	11¼	Majestic	.93	.96
Bohemia	2	2⅛	McK.-D.	.42	.48
Begole	.60	1.00	Mex. Mets.	.47	.48
Butte & L.	.70	.73	M. of Am.	2½	2⅝
Boston Ely	.40	.45	N. Baltic	3	3¼
B. & N. Y.	3	3¼	N. Cornelia	12½	12¾
Bost. & M.	.48	.50	Nev. Doug.	1	1⅛
Calaveras	3	3¼	O. D. rcts.	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅝	1⅜	Ohio Cop.	.18	.22
Con. Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Oneco	1	1¼
Con. Cop.	1¾	2	Onondaga	1½	1⅝
Cortez	.60	.75	S'west M.	1¾	2¼
Crown Res.	.40	.50	S'west M.	.30	.40
Cal. Corbin	4	4½	Truro	.07	.10
Cuban Cem	8⅝	8½	Un P. Shar	1½	1⅝
Davis-D.	1⅞	2	U. V. Ext.	16⅞	17⅜
E. & B. B.	1⅛	1⅛	Tono. Bel.	4½	4⅝
First N. C.	6⅛	6⅝	Tono. Min.	6⅝	7
G'field Con	.90	.95	Yukon G.	2½	2⅝
Houghton	2	2⅛			

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	25,000	Rochester, N. Y.	4¼%	1920	3.80
	50,000	Chemung County, N. Y.	4½%	1925-1928	3.85
LX	100,000	Buffalo, N. Y.	4½%	1934-1965	3.85
LX	200,000	New York State Reg.	4%	1961	3.87
	50,000	Jefferson County, N. Y.	4½%	1929-1933	3.90
L	100,000	Cleveland, Ohio	4½%	1926-1962	3.95
L	100,000	Paterson, N. J.	4¼%	1946	3.95
L	25,000	Toledo, Ohio	4½%	1932-1934	3.95
L	20,000	Cincinnati, Ohio	4½%	1933-1935	3.95
	20,000	Pelham, N. Y.	4.35%	1929	3.95
	100,000	Portland, Oregon	4%	1939	4.02
	100,000	Chicago, N. W. Park Dist.	4½%	1922-1936	4.05
LX	200,000	New York City	4½%	1965	4.12

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City of Toronto, Ont.	4½%	"	1925
City of Galt, Ont.	5½%	"	1936
City of Sherbrooke, Que.	5%	"	1921
City of Montreal (Schools)	4%	"	1923
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Ia.

First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds.

Notice of Redemption on 27th day of March, 1916.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of the Deed of Trust dated August 11, 1891, made by the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company with the undersigned as Trustee to secure $300,000 six per cent. First Mortgage Refunding and Improvement Bonds of the said Des Moines Suburban Railway Company, the Iowa Loan & Trust Company as Trustee thereunder hereby give notice that funds have been deposited with the Trustee, and that on the 27th day of March, 1916, the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Iowa, will redeem all the outstanding bonds of the above mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000.00.

Said First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds will be redeemed pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Deed of Trust securing the same at par, together with accrued interest due on said bonds on the redemption date, upon the surrender thereof duly transferred to bearer at the office of the Chemical National Bank of New York City, or at the office of the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, Des Moines, Iowa, on or after March 27th, 1916. Interest on said bonds will cease on March 27th, 1916.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 26th, 1916.

Iowa Loan & Trust Company
By G. B. HIPPEE, President.

TO THE HOLDERS
—of the—
THREE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES
—of—
THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the collateral trust agreement of The United Gas and Electric Corporation with the Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated April 1, 1915, notice is hereby given that The United Gas and Electric Corporation has elected to call and redeem all the Three-year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of the said Corporation outstanding under the said agreement, from the holder or holders thereof, on the first day of April, 1916, at one hundred and one-half of one per cent. of the face amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to the said first day of April, 1916, upon presentation and surrender of said notes with all coupons maturing on and after said first day of April, 1916, at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, the Trustee under said agreement, in Philadelphia, Pa. The interest on the aforesaid notes shall cease on the said first day of April, 1916.

Dated February 25, 1916.

THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
By J. A. McKenna, Secretary.

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FINANCIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates No. A-14672 for 40 shares, No. A-15825 for 50 shares, and No. B-44598 for 10 shares of the preferred stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company standing in the name of Elise L. Davis, late of Hartford, Connecticut, deceased, were lost from our office in Hartford, Connecticut, on or about October 5, 1915. Bankers and brokers are requested to examine their collateral for these certificates and if the same should appear therein to notify the undersigned.

RICHTER & COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL, Steel Plates, Cold Rolled Steel, Soft Steel, Steel Billets, Planished Iron, Steel Cable, Electric Cable, Steel Wire, Steel and Iron Pipe, Wire Lath, Electric Motors, Lathe, Band Saws, Dies, Fusible Plugs, Spark Plugs, Grease Cups, Oil Cups, Priming Cups, Water-Gauge Lamps, Water-Closets, Lavatories, Washers, Packing, Canvas, Rubber Bands, Lime, Sal Soda, Aluminum, Putty, Muriatic Acid, Acetone, Shellac, Varnish, Lacquer, Umber, and Vermillion.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., March 31, 1916, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 1022) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney Central Building, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Tex. Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.—Earl I. Brown, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY COUPON Books.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., March 29, 1916, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 1021) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney Central Building, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Mobile, Ala.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash. F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

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50 E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Farmers' Loan & Trust Stock
50 Germania Insurance Stock
10 Globe & Rutgers Ins. Stock
50 Great Northern Paper Stock
50 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Jas. Butler Pfd. Stock
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
25 Thompson Starrett Com. Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
25 Wash. Stl. & Ordnance Com. Stk.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
50 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 Aluminum Co. of America Stock
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stk.
100 Amer. Cyanamid Com. Stock
25 Bankers Trust Stock
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Continental Insurance Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock.
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock.
100 Remington Typewriter Com. Stk.
100 Unexcelled Mfg. Stock
15 U. S. Fire Insurance Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Wash. Stl. & Ordnance Com. Stk.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. Graphophone
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Gulf States Steel

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Corn Exchange Bank
Bankers Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
N. Y. Title Ins. Co.
Mech. & Met. Nat. Bk.
Continental Ins. Co.

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector.

WE WILL BUY
10 International Silver 1st. 6s 1948
15 Binghampton R'way Cons. 5s 1931
50 Mathieson Alkali Com.
25 Adirondack Power Pfd.
15 Buffalo Lake Erie Tract. 5s 1936
WE WILL SELL
100 Ontario Power
100 Niagara Falls Power
5 Un. Waxed & Parch. Paper 6s 1920

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Incorporated.
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Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

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Atlas Portland Cement 6s, '39
Booth Fisheries Deb. 6s, 1926
Federal Lt. & Trac. 6s, 1922
Federal Lt. & Trac. 7s, 1923
Joplin & Pittsburgh 5s, 1930
Newark Gas Co. 6s, 1944
Southern Cal. Gas. 1st 6s, '50
Standard Motor Cons. 6s, 1927
Eastern Steel Com.
N. Y. & Richmond Gas Co. Stock

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

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of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
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The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells investment bonds; investigates and examines bond issues; maintains for the Company and its clients a bureau of statistical information on investments.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before March 31 earn from April 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916—4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength Characterize Dealings in Curb Market—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 409,876 shares of stock and $159,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 118,223; oil, 44,463, and mining, 247,190. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aet. Ex. w.i..	22⅞	23⅛	22½	22½
900	Ajax Rub. Inc.	69⅝	70	69⅝	70
1,200	A.G.&W.I.S.S..	29	30¼	29	30
600	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf......	47	48	47	48
700	Burns Bros. I. w. i..........	80	81	80	80
3,600	Can. Nat. Gas.	2	2¼	2	2¼
4,000	‡Car. L. & P..	5¼	6	5¼	5⅝
285	Carwen Steel..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
920	Chev. Mtr. C..	145	145	143	145
25,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	54½	56⅞	54½	56½
355	Driggs-Seab....	143	143	141	143
500	‡Electric Gun	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Emer. Phon....	12	12	12	12
827	Guan. Sugar...	76	76	74	76
15	Hall Signal....	15	15	15	15
600	I. A. F. S. C..	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2,050	Inter. Rubber..	14⅝	*16	*14⅝	15½
300	Kath. B. pf...	22½	23	22½	23
400	‡Lake T. B...	10	10	9½	9½
5,500	‡Lynn Phonog.	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
1,850	Man. Transit..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	‡Maxim Muni.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼
5,300	‡Mid. Steel....	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛
25,000	‡M. S., rights	1	1⅛	*⅞	1
1,000	‡Nevins Elec..	¼	⅜	¼	¼
250	P. T. & M. C.	28	28	27⅞	28
1,625	‡P. E.& M. Co.	122	126	120	125
200	‡Pyrene M. Co.	18	18½	18	18½
300	C. of R. & H.	5½	5½	5½	5½
300	Red. El., Inc.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
336	‡Sax. M C. Co.	67½	68½	*67	68½
200	‡Stand. Motors	8⅞	9½	8⅞	9½
3,400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼
600	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. cfs.	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36¾
700	Sub. B., v.t.cfs.	36	36½	35½	36
6,700	‡Tobacco Prod.	45	47½	44⅞	47
400	Tri. F. v. t.cfs.	3½	3⅞	3½	3½
1,600	Un. Pr. Shar..	1⅝	1 7/16	1⅝	1 7/16
8,600	‡Univ. Motor..	8½	9⅛	8⅝	9
80	‡U. C. S., w. i.	95	95	94½	94½
2,000	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞
100	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cor. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	‡Virgn. Ry....	23⅞	24	24⅛	24
120	White Motors..	48	48	48	48
1,100	World Film C. v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20	Continental Oil.	285	285	285	+5
10	Illinois P. L...	183	183	183	+1
120	Ohio Oil.......	237	233	235	+3
25	Prairie O. & G.	425	425	425	+1
25	Prairie P. L...	229	227	229	+1
70	St. O. of Cal..	259	257	258	+1
23	St. O. of Ind..	530	525	530	+6
20	St. O. of N. J.	515	512	515	..
20	St. O. of N. Y.	215	213	213	—1
5	Un. Tank Line.	84	84	84	—1
20	Vacuum Oil....	222	222	222	—6

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Oil & Gas	1 1/16	1½	1 1/16	1½
1,100	‡Barn. O. & G.	3	3⅛	3	3
1,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)...	23	23	22½	22½
800	‡Cos. Oil & G., w. i.........	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
500	‡Cos. Oil & G., w. i., pf....	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,500	Empire Petrol.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
3,300	‡Federal Oil...	11/16	⅞	⅝	⅞
200	‡Houston Oil..	18½	18½	18½	18½
15,000	†‡Midwest Oil.	71	74	71	74
4,500	†‡Mid. Oil pf..	100	100	97	99
305	Midwest Ref..	61½	63	61½	63
100	Pierce Oil....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
3,000	‡Musk'gee Ref.	2⅞	2 11/16	2⅞	2 11/16
2,800	‡Sap. O. & Ref.	13½	14	13½	13¾
100	Savoy Oil......	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	‡Vent Cons. O.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
600	‡Victoria Oil..	1½	1½	1⅜	1¼
8,000	Way. Oil & G.	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†Alta Cons....	23	23	23	23
8,500	†‡Atlanta	17½	17½	17	17
1,000	†Am. Comm....	9	9	9	9
500	Big Ledge D...	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Bingh. Min....	11	11	11	11
2,500	†‡Booth	31½	32	31½	32
1,550	Butte & N. Y.	3	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
38,800	B.C.&Z.v.t.cfs.	9⅝	11⅛	9⅝	10⅞
200	‡Cal. Copper..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	†Caledonia	98	99	98	99
2,000	‡Can. Copper..	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
450	Cerro de P. C.	39	39	38⅛	38⅛
9,500	Con. Ariz. S..	1¼	1 5/16	1¼	1⅜
330	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
10,000	†Ely Witch.....	20	27	18	25
5,000	†‡Emma Cop..	55	59	55	58
5,000	†‡F. R. M. Co.	19	19	19	19
7,500	First Nat. C...	6	6⅝	6	6½
2,700	†Goldfield Con.	91	91	89	90
6,800	†‡Goldfield M..	13	13	12	13
800	Howe Sound..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	Hecla Mining.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4½
3,000	†‡Inter. Mines.	13	13	13	13
1,000	†‡Iron Blossom	1 11/16	1¾	1 11/16	1¾
4,500	†‡Jim Butler..	85	87	85	86
6,800	Jumbo Exten.	90	91	88	89
2,400	†‡Kewanas ...	16	16¼	16	16
2,500	Magma Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅞
1,200	†Majestic M...	⅞	1	⅞	1
6,000	†‡Marsh Min..	38	38	37½	38
1,100	†McK.-Dar.....	45	45	45	45
1,000	†‡Mojave Tung.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
8,000	†‡Mont. Cons..	½	1⅛	½	⅞
35,000	†‡Mother Lode.	29	30	28½	29½
800	†Nat. Z. & L..	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
1,500	New Ut. Bing.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
500	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
600	‡N. Butte Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	†‡Oatman Gold (a prospect).	69	69	69	69
200	†‡Oat. Crescent (a prospect).	44	44	44	44
500	†‡Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
1,000	†Peterson Lake	26	26	26	26
2,000	†Rex Con. M..	20	22	20	20
800	†Rochester M.	55	58	55	56
1,100	†‡Round Mt...	60	61	60	61
400	†‡Ruby Silver.	53	53	53	53
6,800	†Scratch Grav. Gold Min....	1¼	1 5/16	1 5/16	1 5/16
3,000	†Seven Tr'ghs Coalition ...	41	41	41	41
4,700	†‡Silver Pick..	7	8	7	8
5,600	†‡Silver Tip (a prospect) ...	20	20	20	20
1,000	St. Sil.-Lead...	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	Stewart	5/16	⅜	¼	5/16
9,700	†‡Success Min.	93	94	91	92
4,300	†Superstl. Min. (a prospect).	34	35	34	34
375	‡Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4 3/16	4½
500	Tonopah Ext..	4 7/16	4½	4 7/16	4 7/16
2,000	†Ton. R. Eula.	20½	21	20½	21
1,275	United East...	4	4¼	4	4¼
3,000	†‡U.S. Con. M.	13	13	13	13
8,000	†‡Un. V. Ext.	18	18	17	17⅛
2,500	†W. E. Consol.	72	72	71	72
210	‡W Oaks M...	6¼	7	6¼	7
800	‡Yuscar. Con.	1 5/16	1 5/16	1 5/16	1 5/16

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$50,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
50,000	‡Erie conv. 4s, w. i........	88⅝	88½	88⅜	88½
6,000	‡Erie rights..	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
53,000	‡Midv. Steel, conv.5s, w.i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—March 3 not reported, 200 Consolidated Nevada-Utah at ¼.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate.	12¼	12½	12	12⅝
Balt. Tube Co........	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf..	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b..	14	15	14	15
Curtiss Aeroplane....	47	50	47	50
Crocker Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
H. & B. Car Co......	44	45	44	45
Hopkins & A. Arms.	..	65	..	65
Inter. Mer. Marine..	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛
Lima Locomotive ...	18	23	18	23
Marconi of America..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Marlin Arms	82	84	82	84
N. Y. Transportation.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Stand. Shipbuilding..	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Virginia Railway ...	23	23⅝	23	23⅝
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i..	17⅛	19	17⅛	19
Wab.-P. T. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52

OIL STOCKS.

Int. Petroleum	11⅝	12	11⅝	12

MINING STOCK.

Bannack Gold	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil Co........	83	85	83	85

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass......	258	262	258	262
Atlas Powder	242	250	242	250
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).......	355	365	355	365
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	83	75	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	165	185	165	185
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms..........	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powder, new.	842	852	842	852
Du Pont Powder pf..	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder.....	380	395	380	395
Hercules Powder pf..	117	120	117	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	175	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.......	475	495	475	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,500

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

In the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power.........	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf......	75	77
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.........	135	140
*American Gas & Electric pf......	50	51
American Light & Traction.......	374	378
American Light & Traction pf....	112	115
American Power & Light.........	64	66
American Power & Light pf......	86	87
American Public Utilities	46	49
American Public Utilities pf.....	75	78
American Water Works & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf......	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf......	45	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.......	92	95
Carolina Power & Light..........	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.......	98	101
Cities Service	130	133
Cities Service pf...............	76	78
Colorado Power	27½	29
Colorado Power pf...............	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L..........	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929.......	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Me........	93	96
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit............	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.........	100	..
Empire District Electric	79	82
Federal Light & Traction........	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf......	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf......	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946......	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf....	59	62
Northern States Power...........	48	49
Northern States Power pf........	91	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric...........	62½	63
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	91½	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf......	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co..........	26	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	70	74
Southern California Edison.......	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf....	103	105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf.....	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.........	8	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf......	80¼	81½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	12⅝	18¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	45	45½
Toledo Traction, Light & Power..	17	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf....	44	52
United Light & Rys.	51	54
United Light & Rys. 1st pf......	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf...............	58¼	59

*Par value $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	51.00	....	49.50	....
Lead	7.00	....	6.90	....
Spelter	18.75	....	18.75	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$260.00	....	$260.00	....
Aluminium	61.60	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.........	97	15	0	95	15	0
Copper, futures......	96	0	0	95	0	0
Tin, spot............	188	0	0	187	0	0
Tin, futures.........	187	15	0	187	15	0
Spelter	97	0	0	98	0	0
Lead	32	15	0	32	0	0

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair, moderate s. w. winds.

Geo. and Ala.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair; gentle variable winds, mostly n. and n. e. over s.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat., gentle shifting winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri., probably rain or snow in n. and cen., colder at night. Sat. fair; strong w. to n. w. winds, diminishing Fri. night.

Ind.—Fair Fri., colder in n. Sat. fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow and colder Fri., with strong n. w. winds. Sat. fair.

Upper Mich—Snow and colder Fri. Sat. fair.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Cloudy and colder Fri., cold wave in extreme n. Sat. fair, colder in s. e.; strong n. w. winds Fri.

Mo.—Cloudy and colder Fri. with fresh n. w. winds. Sat. probably fair.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Fri., probably snow flurries in extreme e., cold wave in s. Sat. fair, warmer in w.; n. w. gales diminishing Fri. night.

Minn.—Fair Fri., colder in e. and s. Sat. probably unsettled and warmer; diminishing n. w. winds.

Iowa—Cloudy and colder Fri., cold wave in n. e. Sat. probably fair.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cold Fri. Sat. probably unsettled and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; colder Fri.

aKn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Fri.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

COTTON ADVANCES IN ACTIVE MARKET

Maximum of 30 Points Rise Over Wednesday's Close Cut to 22 by Profit Taking.

SALES IN 5,000-BALE LOTS

Stock Market Strength Encourages Bullish Sentiment—Spot Position Steadier.

Cotton was active and higher yesterday, with marked strength in the afternoon. There was a maximum advance of nearly 30 points over Wednesday's close, although some profit taking brought the net gain down to a matter of 22 to 28 points.

The growing bullishness of sentiment in cotton received fresh encouragement from the strength of the stock market, and along in the afternoon Wall Street and trade shorts, who had been more or less nervous, rushed to cover. Buying was at times on a large scale, and blocks of 5,000 bales or more changed hands without affecting prices materially.

Spot markets were steadier, and Southern quotations showed advances of 1-16 to ⅛ of a cent. The export movement for the day was light, but this had no market effect, as it is known that quite a large number of vessels are due to arrive at Southern ports, notably Galveston, in the near future, and shipments of cotton abroad are expected to increase somewhat.

Around yesterday's high prices cotton had scored a recovery of about 70 points. The congestion on the short side, in the opinion of many good judges, has been relieved, and it probably will require some fresh incentive of a strong news character to bring about a further advance.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 25 points advance, 11.90 for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March ..	11.75	11.45	11.74@11.75	11.46@11.47
May	11.95	11.66	11.89@11.90	11.66@11.68
July	12.13	11.90	12.08@12.09	11.86@11.87
Oct.	12.28	12.05	12.23@12.24	12.01@12.02
Dec.	12.45	12.25	12.41@12.42	12.18@12.10
Jan.	12.50	12.34	12.47@12.48	12.25@12.26

Total port receipts, 10,934 bales; last week, 12,814 bales; last year, 16,926 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	2,688	2,687	3,064
Galveston	5,917	6,963	5,317
Mobile	175	1,508	108
Charleston	133	199	875
Savannah	878	....	4,398
Wilmington	115	619	841
Norfolk	991	643	2,104

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	304	261	718
Memphis	619	1,486	3,847
St. Louis	362	7,332	2,678
Houston	2,337	2,326	5,555

Exports, 1,577 bales; total thus far this season, 3,632,906 bales; total last season, 5,850,600 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
250	Galveston	12.10	320,708	485,979
3,685	New Orleans..	11.63	377,631	380,397
375	Mobile	11.38	20,568	46,820
19,080	Savannah	11⅝	182,424	206,965
....	Charleston	11¼	74,096	85,551
....	Wilmington	11½	44,043	61,897
274	Norfolk	11.44	116,942	79,769
1,182	Augusta	11.69	153,264	139,923
1,250	Memphis	11.75	209,264	219,400
....	St. Louis	11⅝	19,272	87,322
3,389	Houston	12.00	144,367	173,226

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 4 points decline at 7.76. Sales, 6,000. Receipts nil. Market closed quiet.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Some very bearish deductions were made on the Government report figures on farm reserves, published on Wednesday, but while yesterday was the first chance the wheat trade had to express its views of the report through market operations, prices rallied very quickly from a slight early decline and advanced 2 to 2⅝c from the opening. There was a partial reaction toward the close, but final quotations were ½c to ⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.30½; No. 2 hard, $1.26½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.34½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.45¼, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.19½	1.18⅞	1.62¼
July	..	..	1.12½	1.11⅞	1.27½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.12⅝	1.10	1.11⅝	1.10⅞	1.52½
July	1.10½	1.08⅛	1.09½	1.08⅞	1.19⅝

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the advance in wheat, and after an early decline of ⅜c to ⅝c prices rallied, and closed with net gains of ½c to ⅝c. Liverpool was easier, and offers from the Argentine were said to be larger. Argentine shipments were estimated at 850,000 bushels, compared with 604,000 last week and 2,211,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½c to 83¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	73⅞	75	74⅛	72⅜
July	76	74½	75⅝	74⅞	74⅝

OATS.

The oats market showed a steady tone and closing prices were ½c net higher. The Government report figures were large, but were offset to some extent by the action of wheat and corn and by rumors of export demand. The local cash market was quiet, standard being quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 48c to 48½c; No. 4 white, 47½c to 48c; fancy clipped white, 49½c to 51c; ordinary clipped white, 48c to 49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅝	42½	43⅛	43	57⅞
July	41⅞	41	41⅝	41¼	52⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market again showed a strong undertone with evidences of confidence on the long side. Hog receipts were moderate and hog prices were generally higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago wre 26,000, estimated for Friday 20,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.10	10.90	11.00	10.82	10.57
July	11.32	11.10	11.22	11.02	10.77
Ribs—					
May	12.12	11.97	12.07	11.80	10.12
July	12.27	12.05	12.20	11.90	10.42
Pork—					
May	22.87	22.32	22.70	22.10	17.67
July	22.70	22.25	22.60	22.07	18.07

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil again made new high records, and at the close of the day was 5 to 19 points higher. Belated shorts in March were anxious buyers, and that position went to a premium of 2 points over May at the close, and sales were made at 10 points higher than May.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.45@10.70	10.28
March	10.55	10.45	10.46@10.49	10.28
April	....	....	10.40@10.50	10.32
May	10.45	10.39	10.44@10.45	10.35
June	10.40	10.35	10.35@10.39	10.30
July	10.35	10.29	10.34@10.35	10.24
August	10.37	10.32	10.37@10.39	10.25
September	10.27	10.22	10.26@10.27	10.13
October	9.37	9.28	9.34@9.38	9.15

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again firm, and prices advanced 8 to 15 points. The volume of business was not large, total sales consisting of 23,750 bags, but the buying was more aggressive than the selling. The local spot market was inactive, but prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.99@8.01	7.85
April	..	..	8.06@8.08	7.90
May	8.11	8.08	8.11@8.12	7.90
June	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.00
July	8.15	8.10	8.14@8.16	8.04
August	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.08
September	8.23	8.15	8.20@8.21	8.11
October	..	..	8.23@8.25	8.14
November	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.17
December	8.31	8.25	8.29@8.31	8.21
January	..	..	8.33@8.35	8.25
February	..	..	8.37@8.39	8.29

SUGAR.

Continued strength in raws, firmness in refined, and rumors that the drought in Cuba might curtail crop estimates caused futures to become fairly active today and with a good buying demand. Opening prices were generally unchanged to an advance of 5 points, but a little short covering later sent values up several points, and in the early afternoon active positions were about 4@9 points net higher. The market closed firm, generally 1@10 points net higher, with sales for the day 10,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.50	4.49	4.48@4.50	4.38
April	4.50	4.49	4.49@4.50	4.43
May	4.57	4.50	4.55@4.56	4.48
June	..	..	4.60@4.61	4.53
July	4.67	4.63	4.65@4.66	4.57
August	..	..	4.69@4.70	4.62
September	4.75	4.73	4.73@4.74	4.67
October	4.73	4.73	4.75@4.76	4.68
November	..	..	4.70@4.72	4.64
December	4.48	4.47	4.46@4.47	4.45
January	4.40	4.40	4.37@4.40	4.45
February	..	..	4.37@4.40	..

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,170 packages. Trade somewhat improved and the market had a little steadier tone but without material change; 120 tubs creamery extras sold on 'Change at 37c, and that price was current on the street. Very much of the business, however, was in range of 35@36½c. A considerable quantity of storage creamery has changed hands at full late prices. Renovated firmer, with a disposition to ask a little more money. Ladles and packing stock quite strong. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 32½@35c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 27@28c; State dairy, finest, 36@37c; good to prime, 33@35c; common to fair, 26@32c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 22@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 23c; lower grades, 21@22½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 22½c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 20@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 21,496 cases. The tone of the market is momentarily firm on the higher grades of fresh gathered stock. Out-of-town trade helped clear the market again, and early receipts were moved out quite promptly. Some promise of heavier deliveries, and the outlook of values for the immediate future is still very uncertain. Near-by eggs continue firm. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24½@25c; extra firsts, 23½@24c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 19c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30@31c; ordinary to good, 27@29c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 27@29c; small whites, 27@28c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 25½@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@24½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 33c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 37@38c; Western and prime Southern, 32@34c; common to fair, Southern, 28@30c.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals, in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1916, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of THE COLORADO FUEL CO., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1916, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 29, 1916.
J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

Cities Service Preferred Stock

A high-grade Public Utility Investment, with a decidedly attractive income yield, enhancement possibilities and a ready market.

Net income for 1915 applicable to dividends on this issue was two and one-half times the requirements and is now showing large monthly gains.

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DIVIDENDS.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
March 7th, 1916.
DIVIDEND NO. 498.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of sixty-five (65c.) cents per share payable March 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1916. Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
FRED CLARK, Secretary.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"Promises may get thee friends but non-performance will turn them into enemies."

INDIVIDUALS often undertake the management of *charitable funds* through a desire to be of service, and later find that the work demands more time than it is possible for them to give.

In such cases this Company offers its services as *Assistant Treasurer.* It performs all the detail work, receives subscriptions and other income, pays bills and salaries, and renders accounts in proper form whenever desired.

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Members Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 3, 1916.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
New Brunswick, New Jersey, Feb. 4th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 21st, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering the voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 16th, 1915, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-fourth Annual report to stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York office of the Company, 1,790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after March 1st, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 15th, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees.
ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.,
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 13.
Troy, N. Y., March 8th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., have this day declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable April 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1916. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.
E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treasurer.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company
New York, March 9, 1916.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 43), and a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock (No. 18) have been declared payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, March 20, 1916.
THOMAS A DOE, Treasurer.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
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This Bank Offers to individuals, firms, corporations and institutions the service of its organization. Correspondence is invited from those who desire to establish new or additional banking relations.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1915), $203,000,000

Kansas City Railway & Light Company

REORGANIZATION

OF THE

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEMS AT KANSAS CITY

To the Depositors under the Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, including the

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued by Old Colony Trust Company, as Depositary, or its Agents, under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911, for

Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913 (called "Metropolitan Consols");

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued by the New York Trust Company, as Depositary, or its Agents, under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913, for

Kansas City Railway & Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 15, 1913 (called "Railway 5s");

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued by The New York Trust Company, as Depositary, or its Agent, under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912, for

Kansas City Railway & Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes due September 1, 1912 (called "Railway 6s");

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued by the New York Trust Company, as Depositary, or its Agent, under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914, for

Central Electric Railway Company (of Kansas City, Missouri) Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds due May 1, 1914 (called "Central Electrics");

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued by The New York Trust Company, as Depositary, or its Agents, under the above-mentioned Plan, for any of the foregoing securities, or for

Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1916 (called "Corrigans");

East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1911 (called "East Side Electrics");

Notes of Kansas City Railway & Light Company to Kansas City Banks, secured by stock of Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company (called "Notes to Banks");

Kansas City & Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1926 (called "Westports");

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1922 (called "Elevated 6s");

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1922 (called "Elevated 4s");

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the interest to which the Depositors are entitled pursuant to paragraph (11) of Division IV of the above-mentioned Plan and also the interest payable January 1, 1916, upon the new securities issuable to the Depositors under said Plan, will be paid on MARCH 15, 1916, at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, in the City of New York, or at the office of any Agent of the Depositary under the Plan on certificates issued by such Agent, as follows:

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for

METROPOLITAN CONSOLS, at the rate of $72.50 for each $1,000 face amount of bonds represented by such certificate;

RAILWAY 5s, at the rate of $77.50 for each $1,000 face amount of bonds represented by such certificate;

RAILWAY 6s, at the rate of $53.33 for each $1,000 face amount of notes represented by such certificate;

CENTRAL ELECTRICS, at the rate of $65. for each $1,000 face amount of bonds represented by such certificate;

CORRIGANS, at the rate of $52.50 for each $1,000 face amount of bonds represented by such certificate;

EAST SIDE ELECTRICS, at the rate of $57.50 for each $1,000 face amount of bonds represented by such certificate;

NOTES TO BANKS, at the rate of $27.50 for each $1,000 face amount of notes represented by such certificate;

WESTPORTS, at the rate of $50 for each $1,000 face amount of bonds represented by such certificate;

ELEVATED 6s, at the rate of $57.50 for each $1,000 face amount of bonds represented by such certificate;

ELEVATED 4s, at the rate of $41.58 for each $1,000 face amount of bonds represented by such certificate.

Certificates of Deposit representing the foregoing securities must be presented for endorsement thereon of the payment of the interest and must be accompanied by the appropriate certificates of ownership required by the regulations issued under the Federal Income Tax Law. There will be deducted from the foregoing amounts (except such portions thereof as represent interest on the above-mentioned obligations agreed to be paid without deduction of any tax), such sums as will be sufficient to pay the normal tax imposed thereon and required to be deducted therefrom by said Federal Income Tax Law.

The permanent engraved securities to which the Depositors are entitled under the Plan will be distributed as soon as the preparation of the same can be completed—probably not before the early part of May.

Dated, March 8, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
BLAIR & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

H. L. STUART,
Judge Hook's Representative,
The Rookery, Chicago.

BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston.
Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The first instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock and of 7½% of the thirty per cent. dividend upon the common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable on April 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on March 15, 1916, the second instalments of the dividends will be payable on July 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on June 15, 1916; the third on October 2, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on September 15, 1916; and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
Dated March 1, 1916.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1916.
L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.

A dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 20.
W. A. GREEN, Treasurer.
March 8, 1916.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR COMPANY.
February 24, 1916.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared Quarterly Dividends of 2% on Preferred Stock and 5% on Common Stock, payable on April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record March 11, 1916.
F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the COAL AND IRON NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, held March 8th, 1916, a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) was declared from the earnings of the Bank, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 8th, 1916.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.

The usual monthly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared payable April 1st to the Common Shareholders of record at the close of busines day, March 21st. Stock transfer books will be closed from March 22 to April 1st, both days inclusive.
JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

WALL PAPER HOUSE BANKRUPT BY WAR

Frederick Beck & Co., Unable to Get Dyes, File Voluntary Petition.

$110,000 ORDERS UNFILLED

Liabilities Are Estimated at $500,000, with Assets $200,000—Receivers' Bond of $50,000.

Frederick Beck & Co., a large wall paper concern, with head offices at 111 Broadway and branches at 206-208 West Twenty-ninth Street and in New Jersey, filed yesterday in the Federal District Court a voluntary petition in bankruptcy through its attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. Judge Mayer appointed later as receivers, under a joint bond of $50,000, Ezra P. Prentice, a lawyer, of 61 Broadway, and George J. Leeming, the manager and Treasurer of the concern. They received authority to carry the business on for twenty days and to institute ancillary proceedings in New Jersey.

Mr. Leeming declined yesterday to discuss the failure of the concern, but said when its affairs had been looked into there might be a statement issued. He said, however, that its bankruptcy was due to business conditions, and in particular to the effect of the war. The company has, it is said, orders outstanding to the amount of $110,000, but the war has prevented it from getting materials and particularly the aniline dyes, which are required for the coloring of papers.

Exact figures of the extent of the assets and liabilities are not given in the bankruptcy petition, but it is estimated that the former amount to about $200,000, including stock valued at $41,692, while the liabilities are about $500,000.

Among the liabilities are $70,697 due the estate of Frederick C. R. Bauerdorf on a promissory note; $51,000, secured, due to Charles R. Bauerdorf as Trustee; $19,768 to the estate of Frederick Beck, $17,979 to H. G. Craig & Co., $6,275 to the Wallcomac Paper Company, $8,595 to the Gatti-McQuade Company, and $5,596 to Robert Craig & Sons.

Ranking behind these liabilities are claims for about $300,000 on debentures. Of these the largest holders are: Estate of Frederick Beck, $240,300; Bertha Beck, $30,000; G. J. Leeming, $18,000; Dora Hanfield, $16,300; Frederica Schaeffer, $13,800.

MUNITIONS KEEP DYES DOWN.

Metz Says Needed Materials Are Used for War Purposes.

Ex-Congressman Herman A. Metz told the members of the Paints, Oils and Varnish Club at their dinner at the Hotel Astor last night that one of the chief reasons for the present shortage of dyes was that a large part of the materials which should be used for dyes was going into ammunition. Mr. Metz said that a certain percentage of the materials should be reserved for dyes.

"We are setting aside practically nothing from the dye materials," he said. "We are putting a great deal of the chemicals into munitions which are being shipped to England. England in turn, instead of shipping us some of her materials, is sending them to Sweden to be made into dyes. Another troube is that we are much too wasteful. We have not developed the manufacture of by-products as Germany has. We are throwing away large quantities of good materials."

The officers of the club are Frank Woolsey, President; H. S. Chatfield, Vice President; Frank E. Cornell, Secretary, and F. W. Medberry, Treasurer.

FEARED FOR LIFE IN CANADA.

Minister Who Left After Being Mobbed to Start for Here Today.

BUFFALO, March 9.—The Rev. C. Reinhold Tappert, the Lutheran clergyman who was mobbed by soldiers in his home at Berlin, Ont., spent today in Buffalo with his brother in law, the Rev. William C. Drach, and will leave tomorrow morning for New York. Mr. Tappert left Berlin with his family of nine children when it came to his ears that the ringleaders of the soldiers who attacked him would go unpunished.

"I believed my life and the lives of my children were in danger," he said. "After I have conferred with Dr. George Haas, President of the New York Ministerium in New York tomorrow I expect to visit Washington to supplement the report that is being forwarded to the State Department by J. de Olivares, United States Consul at Hamilton, Ont."

The minister plainly showed the marks of the beating he received from the soldiers. His right eye is swollen and bruised, a tooth is missing and there is a cut on the back of his head. He is a native of Germany, but has lived in this country about thirty years.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 9.—Sergeant Granville Blood and Private Sam Schaefer, the two soldiers arrested in Berlin, Ont., in connection with the raid on the Rev. C. R. Tappert, will come up for a further hearing next Monday in the Berlin Police Court, the military officials today guaranteeing their appearance. On the Monday following the incident the men were given a preliminary hearing.

BUY URAL GOLD DEPOSITS.

California and English Syndicates Participate in $15,000,000 Venture.

LONDON, March 9.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Times says that a representative of English and California syndicates has arrived from the Ural Mountains, where he bought at auction 252 deposits of gold and platinum for a total sum of $15,000,000.

OSBORNE VISITS SING SING.

Ex-Warden Confers with Welfare League Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 9.—Former Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, prison attachés reported, paid a visit to the prison today and conferred with executive committeemen of the Mutual Welfare League. Some of the league delegates are expected to be witnesses at the Osborne trial at White Plains on Monday.

There have been several changes in officers of the league, including the Executive Committee, since the former Warden left. Tammane of the foundry company, selected as an executive committeeman, and Wright of the jobbing company, as a judicial committeeman, are among the new officers handling the prisoners' affairs.

So readily do discharged inmates get work on leaving Sing Sing, Chairman Barry of the Employment Committee reports, no applications have been received for work from those released in the last month.

ART IN HIDING WRINKLES.

Timothy Cole Tells of Woman's Adaptability During Lecture.

In a lecture on "The Analogy Between Engraving and Painting" yesterday before the American Academy of Art and Letters in the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, Timothy Cole, one of the foremost masters of wood engraving, told of the art involved in concealing a woman's wrinkles.

"I have seen a narrow strip of black velvet ribbon," he said, "encircling the necks of those whose faces would, without this startling device, have shown deep lines—as in matrons of experience and character—but by this artful contrivance the lines vanish. How is it possible to discover the wrinkles when this infinitely deeper wrinkle holds the eye? Millet counsels the artist to hide his art behind his canvas. So the engraver hides his behind his block. So also the feminine arts are past finding out: no one knows where they lie concealed."

Mr. Cole said that there were all kinds of lines in nature, the rough, the smooth, winding, straight, angular, and round, and that nature has for the most part mingled her inferior and noble elements as she mingles the sunshine and the shade. Hogarth's line of beauty, he said, was the serpentine figure of the letter "S," but that it palls by its too frequent use. He said that beauty deprived of its proper foils and adjuncts ceases to be enjoyed as beauty just as light deprived of all shadow ceases to be discerned as light.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cole's lecture Professor Brander Matthews, on the part of the academy, read an appreciation of the character of Professor Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, who died last April.

Y.W.C.A. TO RUN CAFETERIAS

Training School to Teach the Work to Girls Opens Today.

A big, new, practical work begins today by the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association in a training centre for cafeteria directors at 29 to 33 West Thirty-sixth Street. The students are to be put through the actual experience of managing a lunch room of the cafeteria order to supply the particular needs of Young Women Christian Associations.

The Association Cafeteria, which will be a public lunch room, occupies a main floor and basement of the building it is using, and will be opened this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock with a luncheon by the National Board to the Board of Directors of New York City and Presidents and Boards of Directors of nearby associations. There will be a supper this evening at 6:45 o'clock to the girls of New York who visited the Y. W. C. A. camps last Summer, and tomorrow evening at the same hour there will be a supper for the girls who are members of the classes and clubs in the associations in New York and surrounding cities. The cafeteria will be open to the public Monday morning, and will serve its guests from 7 A. M. through the evenings.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board, will preside at the luncheon today, and Miss Louise Holmquist, Executive of the Department of Method and National Organization, will explain the purposes of the cafeteria. Miss Ella Schooley, who was Executive of the Young Woman's Christian Association at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will be the chief executive in the National Cafeteria Training School, and will speak on the need which the National Board is hoping to meet in this new undertaking.

Y. W. H. A. Branch for Brooklyn.

Steps were taken yesterday to form a branch of the Young Women's Hebrew Association in Brooklyn, at a meeting held in the home of Mrs. Martin Jacobs, 227 Seventeenth Street, in that borough. It was announced that the new organization would be purely social and would be self-supporting. Two silver medals are to be awarded to the young women obtaining the greatest number of new members in a specified time. Several offers were received of the use of schools for meeting places, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Jacobs, President; Miss Betty Weinstein, Vice President; Miss Molly Silverstein, Secretary, and Miss Josephine Housman, Treasurer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Thirty-two corporations were chartered today, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,217,100. They include:

Massapequa Golf, Inc., realty, managerial, developing, golf courses, tennis, squash court, $1,000,000; W. D. Walker, S. Hecht, R. D. Blackburn, Broadway and 77th St.

Dempsey Oil Engine Co., Inc., machines, appliances, devices, oil engines, $10,000; D. J. Meehan, W. J. Spain, P. P. Dempsey, 569 West 185th St.

Adirondack Leather Co., Inc., New Hartford, leather, lumber, belting, boots, shoes, $30,000; J. C. Taylor, W. H. Griffin, J. Tramutola, 35 Oak St.

Fitzgerald & Hermann Co., Inc., Elmira, furniture, carpets, rugs, curtains, bronzes, works of art, $20,000; M. Danaher, W. Hermann, T. B. Fitzgerald, Elmira.

The Quality Grocery Co., Inc., Bronx, food products, $15,000; J. A. Grogan, M. Ryan, C. Amann, 550 East 182d St.

Bushwick Paper Box Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; B. Elsinger, M. Rosen, M. Kessler, 2,178 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Raudnitz & Friedman, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, novelties, $10,000; M. and J. Friedman, F. Raudnitz, 1 West 79th St.

Old King Cole Cigar and Tobacco Co., Inc., $10,000; A. H. Carling, J. B. and J. B. Regan, Jr., Hotel Knickerbocker.

Ryder Farm, Inc., carmel, realty, farming, dairying, $9,000; D. N., E. H. and M. A. Ryder, Brewster.

Delevan Building Co., Inc., Buffalo, contractors, realty, $10,000; P. J., H. F. and W. T. Schorb, 313 Kehr St., Buffalo.

Manion Bros. Co., Inc., Rochester, contracting, livery, carting, teaming, cement blocks, $10,000; H. F. Fisher, J. E. and W. H. Manion, Rochester.

Thonet's Great Atlantic Shows, Inc., Brooklyn, circuses, theatres, opera houses, managers, $10,000; F. W. and M. C. Poland, S. R. Kent, 662 53d St., Brooklyn.

The Harrison Engineering and Construction Corp., Buffalo, contractors, construction, miners, metallurgists, engineers, farmers, merchants, $10,000; W. C. Newcomb, W. S. and H. B. Harrison, 608 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo.

J. Clade Co., Inc., meat, provisions, $7,000; M. L. La Place, W. Koch, J. Clade, 90 Barclay St.

L. S. Trading and Premium Co., Inc., publishing furniture, $5,000; D. Porfilio, L. Schnilowitz, L. Goodman, 71 East 98th St.

Lousol's, Inc., women's garments, merchandise, $10,000; B. J. Blickman, J., and L. C. Sols, 1,535 Philadelphia Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

Premier Building Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty agent, broker, $5,000; S. Michael, E. and M. Wolsk, 1,630 47th St., Brooklyn.

Santini & Borea, Inc., commission, custom house brokers, merchandise, $5,000; H. Grasso, J. Borea, H. Santini, 2 Stone St.

Nostrand Lumber Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; G. W. Whitbread, J. J. Brown, Jr., J. Saltzman, 1,318 B'way.

Weber Trimming Co., Inc., laces, trimmings, silks, woolens, dry goods, $5,000; E. H. and J. Weber, 953 East 163d St.

Brown-Pollard Construction Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, builders, decorators, building materials, contractors, $6,000; R. W. Pollard, F. B. and R. Brown, Niagara Falls.

Cutting & Washington, Inc., machinery, mechanical, wireless transmission devices, $5,000; F. H. B. and R. F. Cutting, 32 Nassau St.

Authorization: Powers Accounting Machine Co., Inc., Dover, Del., calculating, accounting, printing, and distributing machines, $2,000,000; representative, Wm. S. James, 50 Church St.

Capital increase: Star Fuse Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $5,000.

Capital reductions: General Transfer and Storage Co., Manhattan, $80,000 to $20,000; the Merchants Audit and Accounting Co., Inc., New York, $15,000 to $7,500.

Voluntary dissolution: Powers Accounting Machine Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—Charters filed:

Jersey Metal Ceiling Co., Bayonne, to deal in metal ceilings, $25,000; Mary Perliman, Sidney Levy, Bayonne; Samuel Shaker, Brooklyn.

Atlantic City Revera Parkway Co., Camden, real estate, $100,000; Joseph G. Kerney, Camden; Walter E. Stagg, Philadelphia; George H. Delevan, New York City.

Day-Elder Motors Co., Newark, automobiles, $100,000; Charles P. Day, East Orange; Fred G. Elder, Glen Ridge; Theodore McMarsh, Newark.

Seashore Service Co., Atlantic City, automobiles, and to conduct a jitney service, $50,000; Paul J. O'Neil, Alfred A. Stevens, Marcus Weintrob, Atlantic City.

Hubers-Becker Garage and Machine Co., Newark, automobiles, $50,000; Herman W. Hubers, David J. Becker, H. P. Hurd, Jr., Newark.

Deleware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 9.—Charters filed here:

Tinghten Company of America, New York, $1,000,000, to engage in manufacturing, mining, mercantile or construction business of all kinds; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Robert A. Van Vooris, Jersey City, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pear River, N. J.

Yankee Steel Company of America, Pittsburgh, Penn., $1,000,000, to manufacture iron, steel, copper, and other like products; A. N. Spencer, J. W. Meyers, J. E. Laughlin, Isaac Laughlin, Ephraim Truxall, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Marion Steel Products Company, New York, $500,000, to manufacture small arms, rifles, bayonets, &c.; Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlin, all of New York.

The Parisian Tortoise Shell Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., $500,000, to manufacture real and imitation tortoise shell goods of all kinds; L. B. Bantz, A. M. Sechrest, J. N. Sechrest, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted with samples on cotton dresses. Call Saturday morning after 10 o'clock, Room 608, 37-39 East 28th.

LINENS.—Contractors call with linen and wash dresses; bring samples. 9th floor, 5 West 35th St.

MERCHANDISE.—Good English house, established 25 years, desires connections with manufacturers making suitable goods for Argentine market; cash on shipment; reply stating exactly class of goods manufactured. L 117 Times.

Open for jobs of fancy worsted in Spring shades. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS wanted, in quantities, in ural lamb, astrachan, matanlamb; submit swatch, stating lowest prices and quantities. Z 366 Times Annex.

TAFFETAS.—Can use 200 pieces navy stripe taffetas and 200 pieces stripe silk checks, and also navy and black georgettes at a price. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTH.—All wool whipcord in all colors. Telephone 2158 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3606.

DRESSES.—Jobs in taffetas and crepes, 5th floor, 30 East 20th St.

EMBROIDERY.—Colored shiffley, in allovers and flounces, and organdie and fancy cloths; also fancy buttons; discontinued patterns, 50 per cent. off. Elite Works, 19 West 21st St.

KNIT PANTS.—Children's knit pants for sale, about 800 dozen ribbed bottoms, and about 100 dozen of plain bottoms from combed Egyptian yarn; misprinted cotton flour sacks, about 10,000 lbs., at about 1c each, lot 6,363; samples with Joseph Doyle, Room 401, 43 Leonard St., New York City. Phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

KNIT UNDERWEAR CLOTH.—Lot 3,599, fleeced lined cloth in rolls, weighing 10 or 12 ounces per square yard; lot 4,596, good bleached white cotton cloth for making light weight gloves; can supply various weights in blacks, greys, brown, chamois and beaver; samples with Joseph Doyle, Room 401, 43 Leonard St., New York City. Phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine hucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Alderdice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

SUITS.—Will sacrifice 300 fine high-grade Spring suits for cash. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

YARNS AND THREADS FOR SALE.—Colored sweater yarns, various grades and colors; cotton sewing threads, about 3,500 lbs., 45 three-ply on cones, various colors; silk yarns, white and various colors, large quantities. Samples with Joseph Doyle, Room 401, 43 Leonard St., New York City. Phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks, suits; traveling entire New England; open, A1 line. T 165 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Duty on the Clo-clo Braids.

R. H. Macy & Co. were upheld yesterday by the Court of Customs Appeals in the contention that so-called Clo-clo braids were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of lead." The goods were made up with pieces of lead covered with braid, their use being to weight down women's skirts, gowns, and cloaks. Collector Malone returned the articles as part braid under Paragraph 358, but the court indorsed the plea of ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for Macy & Co., that the classification of articles under Paragraph 358 was restricted to goods composed of yarns, filaments, or threads.

⁂

Between Two Fires.

The manufacturing clothiers are between two fires in the matter of suit linings. Prices have advanced to such an extent on the silk varieties that the item is proving a stumbling block in the universal effort made to keep down costs. Serge and linen linings have also advanced considerably, and cottons are beginning to creep up. When the clothiers were placing their orders for piece goods many of them figured to keep down their costs by using lighter weight fabrics. This ordinarily would entail the use of either more or heavier lining. The result is that the use of linings to a greater extent would seem to be forced by such conditions, and it comes pretty near being a case, as one manufacturer said, of "out of the frying pan into the fire."

⁂

Raw Silk Prices Still Rising.

The Yokohama raw silk market has seen another advance of $10 to $15 a picul in the last several days on the best grades of silks, which are still in very good demand. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,600 bales, with stocks left at 7,000 bales, or 5,000 bales less than at this time a year ago. The Canton market is firmer and with more demand at current quotations. New season's silks for forward deliveries, which are comparatively cheap, are now attracting the attention of buyers. The Shanghai market continues active, and prices are steadily gaining ground. A large business is being done on China steam filatures for delivery during the Summer, mostly for American account. Business in the Italian market is almost wholly confined to European buyers. The local demand is active generally, with prices firm and advancing.

⁂

A Lull in Ribbons.

There is a temporary lull in the demand for ribbons, which manufacturers welcome rather than decry. The time given can be very profitably employed, so the trade believes, in smoothing out the large business that has already been taken. An opportunity will be afforded the manufacturers to catch up on their deliveries. As the manufacturers look at it, prices for the coming Fall will be about one-third higher than they were the previous season. This will keep some of the buyers from placing their orders early, in the hope that prices may not be so high later on. From all indications, however, the trade cannot see anything ahead but higher costs and consequently higher prices to customers. Advances on dyeing, weaving and raw material will serve to strengthen the sellers' position.

⁂

Retail Clothiers Meet.

The meeting of the newly formed New York State Retail Clothiers Association yesterday at the Hotel Savoy was devoted principally to details of organization. There were about thirty retailers present. E. W. Estes of the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, was chosen as the Executive Secretary of the association. A resolution aimed at the practice made by some wholesalers of selling to retail customers was passed. It paraphrased the resolution adopted Wednesday in Chicago by the Joint Committee, representing the National Associations of Clothiers and Retail Clothiers, which urges that manufacturers and retailers alike should use every reasonable and proper means at hand to discourage the sale of clothing by manufacturers at retail in their own plants, and the operation by manufacturers of retail stores.

⁂

For Purposes of Comparison.

According to representative clothing manufacturers approached on the subject, the retailer who attempts during the next Fall season to maintain his usual prices will be making a mistake. Owing to the increased cost of piece goods, inferior merchandise will have to be offered if the same price levels are continued. For example, if a retail clothier starts his line at $15, he will have to boost this figure either to $18 or $20. The only alternative is to give less value at $15 than he did last year. The manufacturers do not think the retailers will do this. The general opinion among the manufacturers is that the lower grades of clothing, or the inferior goods, should be shown only in small quantities for the purpose of comparison. In short, the manufacturers believe that the retail customer will be able to see the difference between what $15 would buy last Fall and what it will buy during the coming season.

⁂

Fall Shoes Hard to Get.

Shoes are going to cost a lot more at wholesale this Fall than they have for many years, and, because of the uncertainty that surrounds the making of prices for the coming season, in view of the present position of the hide and leather markets, many of the manufacturers are refusing to book advance orders at the present time. There is one notable exception to this condition, however, and in this case salesmen of a distributing house have now been on the road about two weeks. They are turning in record business, from all accounts. Apropos of the refusal of women's shoe manufacturers to sell now for Fall, an incident is told in which a buyer for a big local store went to Rochester and Cincinnati with $60,000 to spend. He returned without spending a dollar, it is said, because no one would sell him any shoes. At this time in normal years he would have been able to use up his whole appropriation without leaving the city. There are said to be several other cases where big retail buyers have been scouring the shoe producing centres for Fall shoes with little or no success.

⁂

Jewelry Strike Still On.

The strike in the local platinum and gold jewelry manufacturing shops entered its fifth week on Wednesday without a real prospect of settlement. The manufacturers of the better class of this merchandise are determined to stick to their decision to refuse all the demands of the union, while the union officials seem encouraged by the fact that a few of the smaller of the 200 or so shops that are involved in the trouble have signed the agreement drawn up by the workers. It is said to be an open secret, however, that the shops which have signed up did so in the hope of obtaining business that ordinarily would go to the larger shops, and it is further said that the agreement with the union will probably be repudiated by the present signers in the event of the workers losing out generally. The manufacturers who are still "in the ring" are encouraged by the resolution recently passed by the association of retail jewelers in the metropolitan district backing them up and offering to hold up special orders until things get running smoothly again. It is this branch of the business that is hit hardest by the strike, much of the regular business being done from stock.

⁂

Are Wrongly Blamed for Things.

It is the contention of certain executives in local retail dry goods stores that considerable damage is done these stores by women who say things thoughtlessly about the way they conduct their business, and by women who repeat things they have heard without taking the trouble to get to the truth of the matter. Much of this injurious talk is about the wages paid the girl workers by the stores and their treatment by the latter. A case in point follows: A woman employe of one well-known store was going through the picture department recently when she heard two shoppers commenting on screams that were coming from behind a partition separating that department from another. They had apparently arrived at the conclusion that some girl had become hysterical under the berating of a floorwalker. What really was going on was that one of the store's nurses was trying to calm a girl who was suffering from an attack of epilepsy. This girl is not an efficient worker, because of her ailment, but the store keeps her because she needs work badly and would have trouble getting another position if she were dismissed and the reason for it became known.

⁂

Gray Goods More Active.

The feature of the local gray goods market yesterday was large selling, late in the afternoon, of 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 15-16 cents for deliveries running into October. This business came as considerable of a surprise, orders having been taken on these goods earlier in the day at 5 cents for May shipment. Before that, May business had been done at 4 15-16 cents in a fair way. April business on 38½-inch 60-48s was done at 4⅝ cents, bids of a sixteenth less having been refused by the mills. A few 39-inch 68-72s were said still to be available for prompt delivery at 5⅜ cents, though practically all of the mills are firm in their demands for at least 5 7-16 cents for any delivery. A pretty good business was done on sheetings suitable for bag purposes, it ranging all the way from sales of 27-inch 9.50s at 2¾@2 13-16 cents to 40-inch 2.50s at 9⅜ cents. Six cents was paid for quite substantial quantities of 3.95-yard drills. Fine goods and fancies continued active and firm for all deliveries. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅜c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4 15-16c
39-inch, 72-76s	*6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c

*Asked.

Only Good Wool Selling Well.

LONDON, March 9.—A miscellaneous assortment of 8,200 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. Good clips were well absorbed, but other grades were weak and withdrawals were frequent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

FREDERICK BECK & CO.—Ezra P. Prentice and George J. Leeming were appointed receivers yesterday for Frederick Beck & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of wall paper, 111 Broadway, 206 and 208 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Hoboken, by Judge Mayer of the Federal Court. The company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $632,607, of which $329,900 are debenture bonds, which are subordinate to those of the general creditors. Nominal assets are $305,702. Among the creditors are the estate of Frederick Beck, $80,497 and $240,300 debenture bonds; estate of Bertha Beck, $30,000 debentures; Charles R. Bauerdorf, as trustee, $51,000, secured; R. H. McCarter Potter, $10,000, secured; Gati McQuade & Co., $8,595, and West Side Bank, $4,650. The receivers were authorized to carry on business twenty days and were directed to file a bond of $50,000, and were also authorized to apply for ancillary receivers in New Jersey.

STATE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, contractor, 44 Whitehall Street, has filed petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,356 and assets $4,991. The principal creditors are Henry J. S. Hall, $7,100, and Lorillard Spencer, $3,100.

FAY ROSE LANDAU.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fay Rose Landau, dealer in gowns and blouses, 2,482 Broadway, by A. Klein & Co., $255; Goldberg-Goldschmidt Costume Company, $104, and Harry Collins, $253.

FREDERICK E. WIEBER, plumber, Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,639 and asset $9,200.

MORRIS SCHULMAN, grocery clerk, 1,267 Stebbins Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,689 and no assets.

CHARLES F. ENDERLY, 1,974 University Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,500 on bond and mortgages on property in this city and Westwood, N. J., and no assets.

204TH STREET CORPORATION.—Judge Mayer has appointed A. Parker Nevin receiver for the 204th Street Corporation of 836 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, bond $1,500. Liabilities are $30,000 and possible assets $3,000 to $4,000 equity in a building at 667 West 204th Street.

Z. PADDLEFORD & SON.—Schedules of Z. Paddleford & Son, general store, Monroe, show liabilities $39,788 and assets $9,708.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 9.—Edward O. Alvord, an agent, 22 West Monroe Street, voluntary petition; liabilities $36,660; assets none.

WACO, Tex., March 9.—T. C. Webb, cotton seed buyer of Rogers, Tex., filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy here; liabilities $15,690; assets $21,955; exemptions $2,600.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Automat Penny Sales Co., Inc.—Gleason Tiebout Glass Co.	$147.98
Aquino, Thomas—L. Uccelli	116.41
Black, George H.—Appleton Electric Co.	$5,204.37
Costello, James H.—A. H. & E. H. Frost	206.58
Case, Rex—J. T. Ackerman, agent	161.91
Cook, Charles E.—229 West 78th St. Corp.	686.41
Cooper, George R.—C. L. Williams	503.20
Cohn, Benno and Leo—S. Mayer	999.76
Douglas, George—E. Feiner	215.41
Dorsey, James E.—H. C. Jenkel	148.03
Diamond, Morris M.—Union Novelty Braid Works	383.28
Emsheimer, Jacob—M. Friedenrich	72,806.61
Emsheimer, Carrie—Same	27,302.71
Emma, Frank G. and Caroline V.—M. Groh's Sons, Inc.	2,468.00
Emma, Frank G.—W. R. Nelson	425.00
Frankforter, Samuel—H. Haber	154.93
507 5th Avenue Co.—J. B. Ford	227,931.76
Farbstein, Joseph—I. Krumholz	399.19
Farago, Maria, or Maria F. Crambrone—F. J. Lamont	624.14
42d Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—S. Nagele	500.00
Furst, Charles S.—M. Moskowitz	302.70
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.—C. Steiner et al.	1,041.88
Gerstle, Daisy T.—Church E. Gates & Co.	472.48
Greenberg, Abraham—Security Bank of New York	1,524.48
Greene Motor Trucking Co., Inc.—A. Fink	7,807.77
Hollander, Sumner R.—Fiat Motor Sales Co.	$6,454.07
Hershkowitz, David—H. Zamulourez	168.20
Hershfield, Henry G.—O. Peterson	237.93
Hausmann, Charles—G. Sherger	210.56
Harden, Edwin T. W., Jr.—J. W. Wetscott	273.01
Horowitz, Samuel—J. Katz	286.41
Isler, Isaac and Brucha—S. W. Barasch	244.24
Kremruf Realty Co.—United States Trust Co. of New York	4,864.41
Kahn, Elliott—W. Bauman	102.24
Lehmann, Herman H.—M. Grohs Sons, Inc.	1,556.61
Lawrence, William B.; Louis C. Lawrence, Helen R. Allen, and Flint Fine Furniture Co., Inc.—R. J. Horner & Co., costs	148.12
Laezott, Edw. B.—Bristol Mfg. Co.	226.95
Lynch, Terence J.—Marist Bros.	499.93
Levy, Isaac—I. Baer	119.41
Leavitt, George A.—J. Fletcher	120.88
Lipschutz, Harry—Charter Construction Co.	113.59
Moran, Michael—City of New York, costs	107.85
Moran, Henry and Grace O.—Atterbury Motor Car Co.	571.82
Mankoff, William R.—C. Pape	125.82
McGregor, Alexander—Brooks Bros.	145.81
McDonough, Ada—J. H. Doscher	386.41
Moody, Harry R.—Same	299.56
Mesler, Artemus—A. Mesler	566.41
Naughton, Michael—M. Schiemann	15,274.94
Nonpareil Feature Film Corp—Crystal Film Co.	928.50
O. L. Cushman Co. and Robert E. Cushman—Hudson Trust Co.	526.50
Same—Same	255.95
Same—Same	786.18
Provincial Realty Alliance—M. M. Stagg	5,742.48
Same—Same	1,762.95
Popular Economical Ladies' Hat Works, Inc.—M. Kamen et al.	121.57
Pierce, Edw. F.—T. M. Cleary	297.16
Perfection Vacuum Clothes Washer, Inc.—S. Shapiro	2,359.45
P. Doninick, Inc.—J. Takel et al.	267.66
Quinn, John L.—P. Todd	1,290.34
Reynolds, Geo. H.—T. W. Reynolds	385.66
Rudd, Herbert—A. G. Downer	393.25
Rabinowitz, Louis—H. Nathan	219.65
Roache, Emily, by guardian—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	107.88
Seiniger, Rose—W. Luttgen	3,175.15
Sharkey, James L.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	109.38
Striezamj, I.—Krumholz et al.	160.79
Stally, Andrew—Oscar Frommel & Bro.	431.20
Stannard, Ethel—Franklin Simon	301.34
Sutton, Esti L.—I. Baer	120.71
Spitzer, Morrie—Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co.	243.41
Scott, Winfield W.—W. H. Black	142.16
Shields, Thomas E.—O. Stahl	3,509.71
Schreyer, John F.—J. R. Deering, costs	178.96
Duretsky, Louis, or Louise Zurety—M. Katz	477.82
Simpson Realty Corp.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.	287,591.04
Tator, Charles—Howker Fertilizer Co.	142.92
Walker, Chas. H.—J. Bogart et al.	120.42
Walker, Chas. H.—J. Bagaret et al.	120.42
Weisswanger, Ernest—B. Meyer	126.41
Waxman, Minnie, and Sadie Sabinowitz—L. Grossman	160.65
Washington Heights Hospital—H. F. X. A. Michaels	790.29
Wortham, Chas. B., and Dexter D. E. Potter—M. W. Cottle	4,995.85
Windhorst, John, and Frank Von Garrel—H. Freiberger	266.48
Wegelin, Margaret—Liquid Carbone Co.	128.16
Wiswell, Louis C.—C. L. Williams	1,654.14
Zittel, Frederick B., Jr.—Stern Bros.	279.83

In Bronx County.

Behrend, Gerhardt J.—H. Hempel et al.	$63.81
Bretthauer, Charles—L. A. Miller	70.22
Crilly, John J., and Annie—A. Hupfels Sons, Inc.	624.72
Crilly, John J.—Same	960.46
Doherty, Charles J. G.—H. L. Budlong	370.61
Di Iorio, Cristina—G. E. Green	129.00
Estes, Weston B.—A. Rosenbaum	94.45
Ferony, Sam—E. H. Sayre et al.	96.96
Friedland, Benjamin—S. I. Schwartz	132.22
Kurth, William—Franklin, Simon Co.	238.33
Lasha, John—Bloch, Morris, Inc.	55.21
Purdy, Henry—Certified Products Co., Inc.	88.91
Phelan, William L.—A. J. Levine	268.49
Same—Same	268.86
Polen, Samuel, and Benjamin Cohen—I. P. Heller et al.	70.62
Rosenberg, Israel—F. Weller	382.72
Same—Same	2,683.62
Stamper, David—M. Raff	171.61
Traub, Louis—I. Markowitz	29.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Forty-second St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—E. Stoddard, Jan. 8, 1916	$1,933.86
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. Cooke, Oct. 22, 1915	850.00
Union Ry. Co. of New York—M. Brescia, Jan. 17, 1916	3,881.40
Lewitus, Rudolph—M. Fitzgerald, Oct. 30, 1915, canceled	237.66
Aron, Mark—F. D. Gheen Co., April 10, 1913, canceled	686.05
Butters, Fred E.—Gotham National Bank, June 30, 1915, released	2,103.96
Ackerman Player Piano Co.—E. D. Ackerman and Isidore A. Cantor—S. F. Mallard, March 20, 1914	270.67
Hayes, George B.—A. Peschmanns, Jan. 4, 1916	104.85
Joseph Beck & Sons—S. Tynberg, March 1, 1916	141.75
McCarthy, Thomas J.—Broadway Music Corporation, Feb. 2, 1916	125.83
Spooner, Walter F.—Commercial Motion Picture Co., May 28, 1915	106.09
Swan, Fred C.—L. Schlechter, Aug. 13, 1915	191.81
Watson, Winfred—A. Rice, Nov. 9, 1915	3,843.15
Winterbottom, Benjamin V. R.—F. D. Mahoney, Dec. 10, 1915	4,709.58
Newbauer, Emilie—M. Levy, Dec. 30, 1915	269.65
National Surety Co.—City of New York, Jan. 21, 1916	2,204.21
Peper, Henry J. and Bessie B.—W. F. Birmingham, Feb. 26, 1916	571.06

In Bronx County.

Gadabout Motor Corporation—C. C. Ashton, Feb. 18, 1916	$255.63

BRITISH SHIPPING GAINS.

Nearly 300,000 Tons More at First of Year Than in 1913.

LONDON, March 9.—The total net British mercantile tonnage on register at the end of 1915 was 12,416,408 tons, as compared with 12,119,891 at the end of 1913.

This statement was made in the House of Commons today by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question on the subject.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing Duties on a Variety of Imports.

Close to 150 shipments of so-called "Val" white cotton lace were involved in a reappraisement decision yesterday by Judge Cooper of the Board of General Appraisers. The controversy had to do with the question of the dutiability of a cash discount of 2 per cent. representing commissions. Appraiser of the Port Sague disallowed this item on the various invoices with the result that the Collector included it in the dutiable value when liquidation was made at the Custom House. Judge Cooper reversed the Appraiser and sustained both the entered values on the merchandise, and the contention that the 2 per cent. commission was not dutiable. The importers included Fred Vietor & Achelis, M. Doob's Sons, Leo Rosenberg & Co., Klauber Brothers, and P. K. Wilson & Son.

The P. H. Petry Company lost yesterday before the Classification Division in a protest relating to fusible enamel. This had the appearance of glass, and was imported in thin, flattened, pressed, variously colored cakes. In use, the enamel is finely powdered, mixed with water to a paste, applied to the metal article to be enameled, and then fired by intense heat, thereby fixing it to the surface of the metal. William L. Wemple, who appeared for the importers, claimed that duty properly accrued at 15 per cent. as "enamel, or enamel paints not specially provided for." Witnesses were put on the stand who testified to this effect. The Government also had trade witnesses who were of the opinion that the product was fusible enamel. Judge Sullivan accordingly affirmed the Collector in taking 20 per cent. duty as "fusible and glass enamel not specially provided for."

Favor Ruhl & Co. were sustained in the claim that linseed oil and varnishes put up in bottles of less than 2½ pounds gross weight were wrongly classified by the Collector as chemical compounds calling for a duty of 20 per cent. Judge Brown decided that the linseed oil was entitled to enter at 10 cents per gallon and the varnishes at 10 per cent.

A protest was made by importers of gray cotton cambrics from Stickerei Feldmuhle, Manchester, on goods invoiced as "46,153, unbleached plain," and entered as having a value of 18s. 1½d. per piece of 63 yards, together with a discount of 2½ per cent. The Collector, on the advice of the Appraiser, took duty on a basis higher than that entered, but Judge Cooper reversed this action and ordered duty assessed on the entered price.

The board took adverse action on a protest by Edward Zinn in which it was claimed that tree trimmers were entitled to free entry as "agricultural implements." The Collector was therefore affirmed in returning the articles at 30 per cent. as "shears."

G. W. Sheldon & Co. imported betel nuts, on which duty was assessed at 1 cent a pound. The importers claimed them free of entry as crude drugs in the form of seeds. The board reached the conclusion that the merchandise could not be deemed "seeds" and affirmed the Collector.

Lord & Taylor and B. Altman & Co. were overruled in claims for lower duty on embroidered cotton stockings. The importers asked for a rate of 50 per cent. under Paragraph 260, but the board held that Paragraph 358 under which the Collector took duty was more specific. The assessment at 60 per cent. was allowed to stand.

NEW RULES ON DRAWBACKS.

They Are Designed to Make the Conditions More Strict.

The Treasury Department, in an order sent out to Collectors and other officials of the customs, has stiffened earlier rules relating to drawback on articles covered by supplemental sworn statements or schedules. The new instructions state that a number of cases have come to the attention of the department from which it appears that at some ports it has been the practice to accept supplemental sworn statements and schedules and to allow drawback on the articles covered thereby, notwithstanding that the drawback rate contains no authority for such action.

The order also recites that at a few ports drawback is being allowed on articles exported prior to the receipt of authorized supplemental statements and schedules. It is now directed that in the future, where supplemental statements or schedules are presented in connection with rates of drawback containing no authority for the filing thereof, the date of receipt shall be noted thereon and the same shall be transmitted to the department. The liquidation of entries covering articles embraced in such supplemental certificates is to be suspended pending receipt of departmental authority.

Hereafter, when supplemental sworn papers are filed showing changes in the quantities or kinds of imported materials appearing in the manufacture of an article, or covering other articles or brands of the same article, or in any way affecting the rate of allowance, drawback is to be allowed only upon exportation on or after the date of receipt of the supplemental statement or schedule in the Collector's office. In order to give manufacturers doing an export business sufficient time to comply with the amended rules Assistant Secretary Peters directed that they shall not be effective until March 21.

TO HEAR $20,000,000 SUIT.

Counsel to Argue Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Case on Saturday.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—More than $20,000,000 is involved in a suit against the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company that will be heard in the United States District Court Saturday before Federal Judge Killits. The hearing will be upon the applications of the Central Trust Company of New York to foreclose on $11,527,000 worth of underlying securities, and that of E. G. Merrill et al. to foreclose on their lien of $9,000,000.

The hearing will bring to Toledo a number of the best known corporation attorneys in the country. The claims of their clients against the road are responsible for the insolvency and receivership decreed on Oct. 23, 1914.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Landy Bros.; A. Landy, furn. goods, hosiery, women's children's cloaks; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 597 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz D. G. Co.; A. Weinstein, carpets, rugs; 1,161 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, curtains, china; 220 5th Av.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—S. Turk, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; J. Watters, mdse. mgr., women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss J. Creed, silk waists; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON.—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Mrs. S. A. Blood, misses' dresses, suits; 550 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. J. Connolly, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, coats, suits; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, representing; 43 Leonard.
CADIZ, Ohio—J. Clark & Co.; Miss J. Clark, fancy goods; Marlborough.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; H. H. Rosenthal, millinery; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—F. A. Rauck Co.; F. A. Rauck, upholstery goods; Albert.
CHICAGO.—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Eagan, children's, girls' wear, basement; Mrs. M. Moore, women's waists, negligees, basement; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO.—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.—H. Rothschild, holiday novelties; 83 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, notions, laces, ribbons, hdkfs., 115 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hart Co.; J. H. Mellen, flowers, feathers; 37 West 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Clothing Co.; L. Levy, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Great Northern.
CONCORD, N. C.—Parks Belt Co.; J. G. Parks, notions, clothing; Grand.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss E. Lowe, millinery; 19 E. 24.
DENVER, Col.—Neustetter Co.; Max D. Neustetter, general mdse.; Louis F. Cohen, basement, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss B. Flynn, ready-to-wear, waists; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrashun, jewelry, leather goods; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT.—J. Greenbaum, ready-to-wear, waists; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss Lehan, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; 334 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, ladies,' misses,' children's cloaks, suits, dresses; B'way Central.
HAMILTON, O.—W. C. Frechtling Co., Inc; R. F. Frechtling, dry goods, French, Austrian china; McAlpin.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits; W. H. Smiley, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Leslie D. G. Co.; R. E. Wiley, cloaks, waists; Latham.
INDIANAPOLIS—J. A. Rink, millinery; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis D. G. Co.; Mrs. McLaughlin, dressmaking; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES.—A. Hamburger & Sons; J. R. Collins, drug sundries, toilet goods, photo supplies; 215 4th Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—N. Spigel, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; V. Hamilton, shoes; 22 E. 17th.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Spare D. G. Co.; J. A. Ruggles, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—H. Starin, woolens; Park Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—N. S. Gilbert & Sons; S. A. Gilbert, carpets; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; A. A. Lewis, art needlework; 71 West 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—A. B. Kirschbaum & Co.; M. A. Ellerman, clothing; 212 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Cohn Brothers Co.; A. Cohn, men's wear; Marseilles.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—A. Sharron, notions, furn. goods; Continental.
POTTSVILLE—Bernard's; Miss S. Le Jeune, ready-to-wear millinery; 212 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—E. McGrath & Co.; I. Rose, cloaks, furn. goods; B'way Central.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Dobbin-Ferrall Co.; W. Dobbin, general mdse.; York.
RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfuss Co.; S. B. Hazle, ready-to-wear; 1,115 B'way.
ROANOKE, Va.—Roanoke Clothing Co.; J. Spigel, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22.
RUTLAND, Vt.—Wilson Clothing Co.; F. M. Wilson, clothing, furn. goods; Cumberland.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Mrs. Almy, representing; 2 Walker.
SAN FRANCISCO—Regent Garment Co.; Mr. Morse, silk dresses; 43 W. 27th.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Morris Slotin; Mr. Slotin, hosiery, underwear; Hotel Albert.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Lamb Shirt Co.; M. L. Kahn, shirts; Latham.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; A. Steiger, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; C. A. Jobes, knit, athletic underwear, men's sweater coats; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfelds; L. Ackerman, millinery; 362 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. Addison, linens, white goods; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—"Lindells"; G. Roth, hdkfs., white goods; Great Northern.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; A. Steedman, linens, white goods, hdkfs.; 395 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Freidman Clothing Co.; F. Lebosky, cloaks, suits, skirts, waists; 1,133 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. Vinney Clothing Co.; C. Lenhardt, children's clothing; Park Av.
TAMPA, Fla.—Exclusive Shop; J. E. Sherman, millinery; Arlington.
WARR, Mass.—A. Bryson & Co.; A. Bryson, millinery, ready-to-wear; Murray Hill.
WATERBURY, Conn.—W. D. Scott, cloaks, suits; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss B. Hart, dresses, gowns, misses' wear; 334 4th Av.
WILKES-BARRE.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. F. Logan, representing; 212 5th Av.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; F. E. Harris, dry goods; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. C. Brown, representing; 2 Walker.
YORK, Penn.—Regal Umbrella Co.; F. W. Zercher, umbrellas; Herald Square.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Hercules Clothing Co.; M. Resler, pants; Imperial.

Zee Ess
We specialize in High School and Gym. Middies. Some extremely smart models in Silverbloom fabrics.
Z. & S. MIDDY CO.,
1,270 Broadway.

Silk
From $2.75 Dresses to $4.50
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

42
New 16-Column
Visible Electric
Adding
AND LISTING
Machines
Reduced from $625.00 to
$375.00
Ideal Trial Balance Machine, or Numbers and Amounts.
GUARANTEED ONE YEAR
Your Money Back in Full Within the Year If Unsatisfactory
Adding Capacity of $1,000,000 (less one cent) in each of two columns.
Adds 2 or more columns at once
John E. Ranson,
Auctioneer,
30 Church St., N.Y.
N. B.—Figure your inventory in a few minutes with our $25,000 battery of rapid-fire multiplying machines.

Cash
For Manufacturers
"My capital is in my ledgers," a manufacturer told me recently. "But prior to this, my credit has been 'gilt edge.' Now, every manufacturer has to put up the cash before he can get a pound of raw material."
If you are facing the same problem as this manufacturer, come and see me. I'll give you spot cash on your outstandings and charge only 6% per annum, plus a small commission.
Don't let profits go by the board. See me. Everything's in confidence—and there's no delay.
Universal Discount Company
Jacob Rosenthal
100 Fifth Ave., New York

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

Front Half LOFT
Upper loft in Sunlight Building, 92x43; all light.
220-230 W. 19th St.
Near 7th Ave. 100% sprinkler. Maximum occupancy under labor law. Possession now. Rent reasonable
E. S. Willard & Co.
Hanover 5989. 52 William St.
Full commission to brokers.

AUCTION SALES.

Jos. Shongood's Sons, Julius Shongood, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 94 Bowery, will sell at 12 o'clock, on March 10, by order of Daniel E. Wing, Executor of the Estate of Emma J. Platt.

We Make Loans—Not Trouble.
Two of the advantages you gain in coming to US for advances on outstanding accounts are that you meet with NO difficulties and SAVE 20% in cost, because WE base BOTH interest, 6%, and regular banker's commission on the LOAN, not the collateral, as is usual, and do NOT notify your customers.
Let our representative explain our NEW system.
Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place, New York City
Boston and Philadelphia

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

NOTICE!

The Richland County Dispensary Commission respectfully seeks bids on the various brands of whiskeys and wines left on hand in Richland County Dispensary Jan. 1st, 1916. A complete list of brands and amounts will be furnished upon inquiry.

These goods must be disposed of in a limited time.

Address all communications to

Richland County Dispensary Commission,
Columbia, S. C.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce,
describes by concrete examples how his department of the Government has become a channel through which opportunity flows to the American exporter, in this week's issue of The Annalist.
Prof. J. C. Nicholson of the University of Edinboro discusses the war's effect on England.
Ask your newsdealer for a copy. It is filled with interest.
THE ANNALIST
10c a copy $4.00 a year
Times Square New York

WAR FREIGHT JAMS ALL BRITISH SHIPS

But Cunard Line Denies That Only Munitions and Grain Are Taken.

ALLIES ARE BUYING WHEAT

Purchase Vast Stocks in Argentina, Australia, and Rumania—Britain Hopes to Control Exchange.

Officials of the Cunard Steamship Company and of the International Mercantile Marine had their attention directed to a statement in an afternoon New York newspaper yesterday, that the Cunard Company, acting under orders from the British War Office, hand announced a refusal to accept any freight in the future at the Port of New York except ammunition or grain consigned to British authorities. This action by the British Government, and its action "in regard to such ships of the International Mercantile Marine as are under the British flag," had precipitated "a crisis," according to the newspaper, that threatened transportation men and shippers with heavy losses.

Frederick P. Gaskell, General Freight Manager of the Cunard Company, said it was true that all the vessels of his company were booked for two months ahead, but that the ships of the line had not been commandeered.

"For months past the British Government has been requisitioning much space in our steamships," he said. "We voluntarily offered to devote half of the space of our vessels to carrying grain. This was done for private shippers, however. There has been no sudden action by the British Government, and no crisis has been created. The conditions which exist are, of course, due to the war, but we are not in a worse position now than we have been for some time."

A .C. Setterolf, General Freight Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, said:

"The statements in the newspapers are not correct. I think some of the newspapers are trying to make a great deal more out of the situation than is necessary. The steamship lines are doing all that is possible for them to do. I can't see how any such agitation as begun by the newspapers can help matters any."

It has been common knowledge for some time that the steamships of the White Star Line were being exclusively used for shipments of war supplies to Great Britain, and the statement of the International Mercantile Marine official merely dealt with the charge that new vessels had been commandeered by the British Government for war purposes.

J. C. Lincoln, Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, asserted that he did not know anything about what the British Government had done, but that the freight congestion here was "worse than it ever had been" and that unless the Interstate Commerce Commission took speedy action "it would be too late" for a great many shippers of the country.

Allies Buying Wheat.

LONDON, Feb. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Great Britain and her allies have gone into the wheat business on a very extensive scale, the Governments themselves buying vast stocks of wheat—200,000 tons in Australia at a cost of $16,000,000, 250,000 tons in Argentina at a cost of $20,000,000, and the whole remaining crop of Rumania at $50,000,000—in all about $86,000,000, probably the largest bulk expenditure for wheat ever made.

This is a new departure—Governments buying up the wheat supply. It is of especial interest to the United States for two reasons, namely:

First: The rate of American exchange, which went so strongly against England last Fall, is dependent on keeping down imports of American wheat, cotton, and other products. In this way the balance of trade will not be so heavily against England as it was last Fall; the drain of gold to meet that balance will not be so heavy, and the exchange rate will remain steady. One of the highest officials of the Government told The Associated Press correspondent when the rate of exchange crisis occurred last Fall that one of the surest methods of steadying exchange was for England to stop buying wheat in the United States and buy it instead in Australia, Canada, and elsewhere. He intimated strongly, too, that this would be done, and apparently it has been done, although the Corn Exchange is flooding the London press with queries as to why these Government purchases are made.

Second: Irrespective of the exchange rate the Government purchase of wheat discloses the tremendous weapon which the Quadruple Allies possess in the control of that fundamental food product. As it stands now the countries forming the Quadruple Alliance have an enormous stock of wheat, about one-half of the total world's crop of 1915; the neutral countries come next with about half as much as the Quadruple Allies possess, and the Central Powers come last with a comparatively insignificant stock of the great food staple. A rough summary showing the wheat holdings of the various groups is as follows: Quadruple Allies, 323,452,000 quarters; neutral countries, 189,181,000 quarters; Central Powers, 56,739,000 quarters.

That is, the Quadruple Allies have the bulk of the world's wheat supply and are buying up a good deal of the neutrals' share, while the Central Powers have about one-sixth the supply of their opponent with little chance of buying from neutrals or getting it delivered if bought.

Division of Supplies.

The details of wheat holdings by the two war groups and by the neutrals can be approximately figured out from reports obtained through the Corn Exchange. While not official the figures are published in the leading organs of the Exchange, as compiled from all available sources, including official. Rearranged according to groups in the present war—for this is a struggle between war groups—the stocks of wheat, in quarters, are as follows:

Quadruple Allies—France, 32,000,000; Algeria and Tunisia, 5,700,000; United Kingdom, 9,100,000; India, 47,922,000, Canada, 42,030,000; Egypt and the Cape, 5,200,000; Australia, 23,200,000; New Zealand, 1,000,000; Italy, 21,350,000; Russia, 133,000,000; Japan, 2,950,000. Total, 323,452,000 quarters.

Neutrals—Spain, 17,000,000; Portugal, 800,000; Rumania, 11,250,000; Greece, 600,000; Holland, 711,000; Switzerland, 485,000; Sweden, 1,000,000; Denmark, 995,000; United States, 126,440,000; Mexico, 400,000; Argentina, 24,000,000; Chile, 2,000,000; Uruguay, 1,200,000; Peru, 600,000; Persia, 1,700,000. Total, 189,181,000 quarters.

Central Powers—Germany, 20,000,000; Austria, 7,500,000; Hungary, 18,959,000; Croatia and Slavonia, 1,500,000; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 500,000; Bulgaria, 5,785,000; Serbia, 1,500,000; Belgium, 1,000,000. Total, 56,739,000 quarters.

There are, of course, other factors operating in this war which affect the foregoing stocks of the various countries. Russia's vast stock is practically sealed up, and while it can supply her own army and people it cannot get out through the Dardanelles, or westward across the Austro-German lines, or northward through the ice ports and the German Baltic fleet. Belgium's stock, also, while controlled by the German occupants of the country, is by arrangement used for internal needs. So that these and some other small grain-producing countries are out of the world's fluctuations of grain as the food-weapon of warfare.

The recent Government purchases in Australia and Argentina are referred to in an official statement, which says that the British and French Governments purchased 200,000 tons of wheat from Australia, the share of the British Government being 50,000 tons. The Argentina purchase, the statement says, was 250,000 tons by the British Government. At the prevailing rate this would be about $16,000,000 for the Australian and $20,000,000 for the Argentina supplies. Details of the Rumanian purchase are given in letters from Bucharest, saying that Sir George Barclay, the British Minister, signed the purchase contract, which the British Legation announced was made in behalf of the Government. The purchase covered 80,000 carloads at £128 per carload, or a total of £10,000,000 sterling—$50,000,000.

TRAINMEN NOT FOR STRIKE.

Say They Will Try to Obtain Demands in Peaceful Way.

CHICAGO, March 9.—It was officially announced here tonight that the vote of 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen of American railroads overwhelmingly favored authorizing union heads to enter into negotiations with the railroads for an eight-hour day. The following statement was issued:

"While the returns from the membership of these four organizations are not completed, it is evident that the vote is overwhelmingly in favor of presenting to the railway companies of the United States the requests for the eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime. Consequently the movement with that object in view will be carried forward in its regular course.

"The present vote has no significance except as an indication of the desire of the men that this matter should be presented to a conclusion, and all reports that it has significance as a strike vote are erroneous and misleading. In the immediate future the requests will be presented to the railway managements and the necessary steps taken to make the same effective."

According to W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the demands in a few days will be presented to the railroads and they will have thirty days in which to make reply.

It was learned here yesterday that the United States will request the officials of the four brotherhoods to make public the details of the vote taken by the unions in regard to presenting their demands for an eight-hour day, with pay of time and a half for overtime. The unions will be asked to give the figures for each of the railroads, instead of in bulk, in order that each of the roads may learn the attitude of its own employes. It is expected that the request will be resisted, but the railroads will argue that in no other way can they obtain an accurate survey of the situation.

The preliminary announcement sent out from Chicago of the result of the vote disclosed an unusually low percentage in favor of the demand, according to the railroads. Considering the fact that the men were asking for what is declared to be an increase in wages, it was surprising that 80,000 votes should have been recorded in the negative. Heretofore, it was explained, demands of a similar nature have never netted less than 94 per cent. of the voting strength of the unions, according to the totals announced by the labor officials.

The comparatively low percentage was attributed to the disinclination of many of the members of the four brotherhoods to engage in a strike at the present time. The railroads believe if the details of the vote are made public that hardly any strike sentiment will be found among the employes in the passenger service.

DUTY ON CERTAIN RUGS.

Collector's View Upheld by Divided Board of Appraisers.

A test case was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the rates on Wilton and Brussels tapestry rugs. Henry Beuttrell & Sons were the importers of the goods.

Collector Malone took duty at 50 per cent. under the provision for carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs. Ex-Judge Sharretts, who appeared for the importers, maintained that the goods were properly dutiable at 30 or 20 per cent.

In a majority decision, written by Judge McClelland and coincided in by Judge Sullivan, the board affirmed the Collector's assessment of 50 per cent., it being held that rugs of the kind in controversy, in long lengths of from forty to sixty yards, with places of separation marked in the weave, were not "carpet or carpeting." The majority decision made the further point that such rugs, after being so woven and before importation being separated by cutting at the lines indicated by the break in the weave of the pile and hemmed or fringed, were completed rugs.

Judge Brown, dissenting, took the view that the merchandise involved in the suit properly fell under the provision for "rugs for floors and other portions of carpets or carpetings," which, the General Appraiser held, threw them under the provisions for similar carpeting.

The importers will appeal the case to the Customs Court.

COURT HOUSE COST CUT.

Board Has Modified Plans and Will Ask for $7,500,000 Today.

The question of the new Court House, concerning which there has not been any official action for many months, although there have been a number of conferences, will come up again today before the Board or Estimate. A communication has been addressed to the board by the Court House Commission, in which modified plans and specifications are submitted, and a request is made that the board will authorize forthwith the issue of $7,500,000 to meet the cost of the construction contract.

The construction plans, already approved by the Board of Estimate, called for the expenditure of about $10,000,000. As the Court House Commission desires to let one contract for the construction work so as to avoid the necessity of a series of subsidiary contracts, which it thinks would considerably increase the total cost of the building, this would have called for the placing of a $10,000,000 charge immediately against the city's debt limit.

The communication of the Court House Board will be referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee, and the modified plans will be sent to the Bureau of Contract Supervision for report.

105 ON MATERNITY LEAVE.

Mrs. Breslaw, Leader of Mother-Teachers, to be Absent Again.

Mrs. Sara C. Breslow, one of the mother-teachers whose right to be absent from school to bear a child was upheld by the State Commissioner of Education a little more than a year ago, has applied for and been granted a two-years' maternity leave from Feb. 1, 1916, to Feb. 1, 1918.

Six other teachers were granted the maternity leave, making the total number now on such leave 105. The six are as follows:

P. S. 39-B, Manhattan—Mrs. Lillian S. Schlenger.
P. S. 143, Brooklyn—Mrs. Millie A. Cuneen.
P. S. 159, Manhattan—Mrs. Amy S. Colton.
P. S. 51, Brooklyn—Mrs. Isabel M. Goodwin.
P. S. 88, Manhattan—Mrs. Wilhelmina B. Leining.
P. S. 139, Brooklyn—Mrs. Alma D. Luster.

$15,000 Verdict for Husband's Death

A verdict for $15,000 damages was returned by a jury in the Supreme Court of Bronx County yesterday in favor of Mrs. Fanny Rose for the death of her husband, Morris Rose, a public accountant, who was run down and killed on March 24, 1914, by an automobile belonging to Harry Balfe of 873 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Balfe is Vice President of Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., wholesale grocers. The accident occurred at St. John's Place and Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn. Mrs. Rose, who is the mother of a 2-year-old boy, brought suit for $50,000.

$329 for Loss of Wooden Legs.

The value of a pair of broken wooden legs belonging to Herbert Allen of 295 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, which he said were smashed in a trolley collision on April 3, 1915, was fixed by a jury in the Queens County Court yesterday at $329. Allen, who lost both of his natural legs in an accident a few years ago, sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $2,000 damages. He alleged, in addition to the loss of his wooden legs, that he was thrown about the trolley car in which he was riding and cut and bruised. County Judge Humphrey denied a motion by counsel for Allen to set aside the verdict.

WATER POWER AID IN EVENT OF WAR

Hydroelectric Machinery Makers See in It Means of Making High Explosives.

NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

Manufacturers Organize in Effort to Obtain More Liberal Laws for Use of Streams.

Manufacturers of hydroelectric appliances yesterday formed the Water Power Development Association at a meeting held in the offices of I. P. Morris Company at 100 Broadway and announced the beginning of a campaign of publicity for obtaining more liberal laws governing the use of streams.

The corporations represented were:

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; American Rolling Mill Company, Mansfield, Ohio; American Smelting and Refining Company, New York City; Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York City; Archbold-Brady Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Buffalo Foundry and Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Goulds Manufacturing Company; James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio; Locke Insulator Manufacturing Company, Victor, N. Y.; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Morris Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; Ohio Brass Company, Springfield, Ohio; Pelton Water Wheel Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Pittsburgh High Voltage Insulator Company, Derry, Penn.; Platt Iron Works, Dayton Ohio; S. Morgan Smith Company, York, Penn.; Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; R. Thomas & Sons Company, East Liverpool, Ohio; Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

H. P. Hand, the Chairman of the newly created association, said that ever since 1913, when rigorous conservation laws were enforced, that the business of making apparatus for converting the power from rivers and falls into electrical energy had been waning. Government officials had practically stopped the giving of permits for the use of water on Government lands. Had it not been for the war orders all these industries would have suffered more than they have. The manufacturers are now taking account of the future of their industry. With the end of the demand for munitions they expect that many thousands of men will be idle.

It was given out by a representative of the new organization that there were 600 manufacturers interested, whose total capital was $200,000,000, and that in all they employed 400,000 men. The association says that the Government should encourage the hydroelectric machinery industry by giving more liberal use of the streams.

Cheap water power will, in its opinion, be the means of obtaining nitrogen from the air for making ammunition and high explosives should this country be shut off from the supply of the Chile nitrates. Germany has been extracting nitrogen in this way and the results have been very effective, according to the official statement of the new organization. The reproduction of nitrates from the fixation of the atmosphere depends upon the availability of cheap power.

It was pointed out that with the exception of the plant of the Southern Chemical Company, at Charlotte, N. C., of which James B. Duke is the head, that no plant is equipped for producing nitric acid in this way. The association also sees in the increase of water power a means of conserving the coal supply.

In order to bring before the public its views the organization has established a publicity office in the Marbridge Building in this city, and will shortly open another in the Munsey Building of Washington.

The manufacturers advocate the enactment into law of the Shields and Ferris bills.

The Shields bill, which has passed the Senate, permits the construction of dams in navigable rivers under licenses issued by the Secretary of War. It gives the right to operate power plants for fifty years, after which the Federal Government may take them over after giving two years' notice and paying a fair value.

The officers of the new organization are Mr. Hand, the Chairman; Calvert Townley of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh, Vice Chairman; W. W. Nichols of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., Treasurer.

TAX MEETING IS TONIGHT.

Twenty City Legislators Now Pledged to City Relief Bills.

The Tax Reduction Committee, of which William H. Childs is the Chairman, and which is co-operating with the Mayor in carrying out his program of legislative relief for the city, gave out some of the divergent views of city legislators yesterday.

Senators Ogden L. Mills of Manhattan and Charles O. Lockwood of Brooklyn questioned the legality of some of the proposed measures in letters to the committee. Assemblyman William H. O'Hare of Queens wrote advising that the city "abandon some extremely expensive notions, the $8,000,000 library building and the Schoharie water scheme and discharge a few of its foreign $10,000 a year experts." Senator William M. Bennett also believes in abandoning the Schoharie water project and the new Court House.

"The extravagance and waste of the city are most shocking," wrote Assemblyman Nathan D. Shapiro of Brooklyn.

Eleven Senators and nine Assemblymen wrote pledging themselves to all eight city relief bills.

The Tax Reduction Committee will hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall tonight to discuss the situation. The Mayor will speak and so will Martin W. Littleton and others.

CURB REORGANIZATION ON.

Committee Suggests That No New Members Be Admitted for Present.

Progress on the plan for reorganizing the Curb Market was indicated in a recommendation made on Wednesday by the Special Committee in charge of the matter to the Board of Representatives. The recommendation, which was made public yesterday, said:

> Resolved, That in view of important steps being taken for the reorganization of the New York Curb Association, the Special Committee recommends to the Board of Representatives that in fairness to the present members, no new applications for members be considered by the Membership Committee of the New York Curb Market Association until such time as plans now pending are matured.

It is expected that the suggestion will be adopted. The sponsors of the reorganization plan have been notified of available space in the Wall Street district in case it is decided to put the Curb Association under roof, but no definite action toward this end is expected to be taken for some time.

SEEKS DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY

Right of a Physician to Hide Secrets Questioned by Surrogate.

The right of a physician to hide behind his professional privilege of secrecy as to what took place between him and his patient was questioned yesterday by Surrogate Fowler when he announced that he would on April 3 hear the testimony of the physician (his name was not revealed) of Mrs. Mary Mele, whose will is being contested on the ground of her mental incapacity.

The Surrogate held that if the husband were living he undoubtedly would release the physician from his duty to keep inviolate communications between himself and his former patient. The husband having died after the filing of the will, the executor was made a party to the proceeding, and the latter has been reluctant to permit the physician to testify.

The estate in question is not large.

GETS SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

Christoffer Hennevig Acquires Control of Pusey & Jones Co.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—Christoffer Hennevig of the ship brokerage firm of Hennevig & Johnson, 78 Broad Street, New York City, has acquired the controlling interest in the stock of the Pusey & Jones Shipbuilding Company of this city. The purchase price is not given. Mr. Hennevig has recently contracted for the building of a large number of ships in this country, and it is his intention to improve the shipbuilding facilities of the local plant. The Pusey & Jones yards construct vessels of moderate tonnage. A large foundry is connected with the works, and it is said that the plant's capacity will be so increased as to enable the company to build ships on a larger scale than formerly.

The plant will be operated by the same officers and organization as heretofore and the new Board of Directors will be composed of Christoffer Hennevig, Ralph James M. Bullowa, Stirling H. Thomas, John M. Mendinhall, Elbert H. Neese, and Robert F. Richards.

Certain rumors had it yesterday that the brokerage firm of Hennevig & Johnson was acting for clients and Charles M. Schwab was mentioned as the possible centre of the deal. Some color was lent to this by a rumor which reached this city a few days ago from Palm Beach, where Mr. Schwab is spending his vacation, that he was interested in transactions that might add to the shipbuilding interests of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Ralph James M. Bullowa, who will be a member of the Board of Directors of the Pusey & Jones Shipbuilding Company was a prominent witness in the Hamburg-American trial. It was Mr. Bullowa who first exposed the fact that the Hamburg-American Line was employing a chain of neutral ships to carry supplies to the German war vessels. He testified at the Hamburg-American trial, that the steamship line had chartered two Norwegian vessels, the Fran and Sommerstad, with the pretended purpose of using them to replenish the supplies of German merchant vessels in Brazilian waters, but had really attempted to use them to carry coal and other supplies to German cruisers.

TEACHERS WIN A POINT.

State Holds Up Transfers to High School Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—After hearing a protest of New York City teachers against recent transfer orders of the Board of Education, Deputy State Commissioner of Education Finnegan today sent to the Board of Estimate a restraining order against the employment or transfer of any high school teacher until the appeals now before the State Department have been decided. A previous order had enjoined the employment or transfer of elementary school teachers. The State Department expects to render a decision about April 1.

The appeals, the third of which was heard today, are directed against the action of the Board of Education in assigning elementary teachers to high school classes and special and kindergarten teachers to elementary grades. The vacancies caused by the assignments, it was said, would be filled by probationary teachers at less than full pay.

The teachers' organizations oppose this on the ground that the 1,500 needed teachers should be taken from the eligible lists of those who have filled requirements for the different grades. In other words, they oppose the placing of kindergarten teachers in elementary grades and elementary teachers in high school grades.

Assistant Corporation Counsel McIntyre appeared for the Board of Education and said that the proposed transfers were temporary, were intended to save money, and were justified because the funds of the Board of Education were low.

PAPER MAKERS CONFER.

Meet to Discuss Trade Problems Resulting from War.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—Over a score of paper manufacturers of the Connecticut Valley gathered to discuss trade problems, particularly those arising out of the shortage of rags. Since the beginning of the war the European and Asiatic markets have been uncertain, and, with the embargo which Great Britain has placed on the exportation of rags, the manufacturers have had to advance prices from 25 to 100 per cent.

Conditions in the paper industry have reached such a pass that within the last week the large paper manufacturers agreed to withdraw all their quotations and not to guarantee prices. In addition to rags, which have, of course, gone away up in price, every sort of raw material out of which paper is made has gone up in price, and the end is not yet in sight.

The dye shortage has also affected the paper trade. Blues, reds, and blacks now are unobtainable, and all manufacturers are turning down orders for deep colors, such as purples, greens, and scarlets. Experiments with new combinations have not produced satisfactory results up to the present time.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TO GROW.

Gets Option on Two Lots in Rear of Building for Addition.

Preparations to enlarge the University Club in the near future have just been made in the securing by the Building Committee of the club of an option on two lots in the rear of the club building on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Definite action in approving the purchase will be taken by the members at their annual meeting on March 18.

The property which the club intends to buy includes the vacant lot at 3 West Fifty-fourth Street, fronting 25 feet by 100, and the abutting lot, covered by a four-story dwelling house, at 8 West Fifty-fifth Street, with a front of 27 feet and 100 feet depth.

The two parcels on which the option has been obtained are owned by George Sherman, and they were assessed last year for $220,000. The University Club, a nine-story structure erected several years ago, covers the lower half of the Fifth Avenue block front. Its assessed value is $2,175,000.

Walter G. Oakman, Treasurer of the club, confirmed the fact that an option has been taken on the Sherman property, but said yesterday that no definite plans had yet been made for building.

SAYS EGGS ARE 'AWAY DOWN'

Food Commissioner Advises Also on Cheap Cabbage and Oranges.

"Remember, this is the season for the finest eggs and the lowest prices of the year. Take advantage of your opportunity and consume eggs freely," is the advice of John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets. Consumers should also know, he says, that now is the time to buy cabbages, apples, grapefruit, and oranges, and to use meat, poultry, and potatoes sparingly.

The season is now at hand, Mr. Dillon explained, when egg speculators use every effort to establish the lowest prices for eggs so they may fill the cold storage warehouses at rates that will guarantee profits next Fall. For the next sixty days eggs will be one of the cheapest and best foods in the market.

Consumers should not pay more than 30 cents a dozen for the best Western eggs, or 36 cents for the best New York State eggs. Grapefruit and oranges should be bought for 2 or 3 cents a piece; cabbage should not be more than 5 cents a head, and apples 40 cents a peck. Any one failing to get these prices should telephone the Department of Foods and Markets for advice as to where to buy.

Win $1,000 Hygiene Prize.

The prize of $1,000 offered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company through the American Social Hygiene Association for the best pamphlet on social hygiene for boys and girls was awarded to Dr. and Mrs. Donald B. Armstrong of Stapleton, S. I., it was announced yesterday. The prize paper will soon be issued by the Metropolitan as one of the health and welfare series issued by the company for the benefit of its policy holders.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Archibald Ewing Stevenson of New York City was admitted to practice.

264—G. F. Varner et al., &c., v. the New Hampshire Savings Bank et al.; 265—The Haines Tile & Mantel Co. v. same; and 266—The Jackson-Walker Coal & Material Co. v. same.—Argument continued.

122—Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co. v. U. S., and 123—U. S. v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 10: Nos. 122 (and 123), 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 279, 280, 281, and 282.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Two United Copper Sec Co<Amalgamated Copper Co.
Pareis<Steam Tug Merced.
N Y Mail Co<Anderson.
Rosenthal<Bronx Nat Bank.
C F Harmalo<Upper Hudson Stone Co.
Blakley<Tug W E Cleary.
Page Machine Co<Dow, Jones & Co.
Re Vanoscope Co.
Kleist<Breitung.
Oceanic Steam Nav Co<U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on—US<408 Bushels of Oysters. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions:
Hewitt<Speyer.
Victor Talking Mach Co<Globe T M Co.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail.
Home SS Co<Munson Line.
Lowe<Weed.
N Y & Bermudez Co<Newinckel (4.)
Fried<Taylor.
Thorburn<Gates.
Olson<Scully.
Re Stallfarth.
Susquehanna Coal Co<Dollard.
Hodges<Monorood.
Gretsch<Schoening.
Automatic<Bankus Service Corp.
Macbeth & Evans<Schaffer.
Young Men's Lyceum<Natl Ben Franklin Ins Co.
Noticed motions:
Panther<Feeney & Moss (2.)
Dabo<Strasburger.
Underhill<Belasco.
Ziegler<Carnegie.
Hewlett<N Y C M SS.
Lemkan<same.
Copens<same.
Wollin<same.
Marquardt<same.
Goldsmith<same.
Hagen<Cox.
Littauer<Union Sp Machine Co.
Re Rettig.
Metal Arts & Crafts Co<Hudson Brass Works.
U S<Strauss.
Re N Y Dock Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
David Murray,
Jonas Rosenstock,
Hermine C Peyser,
I Hurwitz, Inc,
Sigmund Kaphan,
Harry Peragalla,
Edward L Shea.
Motions:
Catluck Constr Co.
J Sakstein & Son, Inc,
Julius Gutman,
William Scott,
John Stuart,
John J McGraw,
Harry A W Spencer,
Louis Schwab,
Berkman & Miller,
Abraham L Kass,
Meyer Walker,
Jacob & Sam Jaffe,
M H Schwartzchild,
George L Tarshis,
William F Messiter,
Michael Lapetina,
Otto Singer,
Andrew Ruegamer, Jr,
Abraham L Kass,
Harriet De Leeuw,
Giuseppe<Lenci,
Frederick Lundy,
Christopher D Murray,
New Century G & E F Co,
Simon Fritz.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar.

Case on—Wygodsky Engine Co<Hamilton Terminal Co.
Cohen<Rothstein (2.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
Security Bk of NY<Finkelstein.
Toone<CNY.
Lintig<Jenkins et al.
Eisemann<Hazard.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Holzman, Cohen & Co<Teague.
Gledhill<Schiff.
Riviera Rty Co<Illinois Surety Co.
Kinanda<D C Weeks & Son.
Schnabel<Int R T.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Clark<Brown.
Ludlam<Carnegie.
Fabre<NY Cent RR.
Buckman<Int R T.
Clark<same.
Weeks<same.
Hall Safe Co<Farleigh.
Bender<Int R T.
Scottini<West St RR.
Lent<Duffy.
Papa<Rini.
Hofmann<Hofmann.
Re Dalby.
Brill<Brill.
Re Olin.
Bradstreet's Coll Bureau<Bradstreet's Co
Jamrose<Schermerhorn.
Braun<Christie.
Re Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co.
Byrne<Byrne.
Kaplan<Mendelson.
Mulligan<Int R T.
Young<Lessem.
Myers<Devery.
Zampino<Zampino.
Re Katz<A Berrent, Inc.
Corp of Brick Presby Church<Floyd.
Hemmargreen<Bd of Education.
Hildreth Varnish Co<Paris.
Smith<Browning.
McGinley<Thompson, & Starrett Co.
People, &c<Fermoglich
Re Kill Kold Kemical Corp.
Lyons<Davies Bros, Inc.
Schneiderman<Koenigsberg.
Newmark<Goldwater.
East River Sav Inst<Esseff Rty Co.
Re L Bauer Co, Inc.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR.
Re Goldman.
Kohn<Harris.
Auto Piano Co<Apfelberger.
Re Schlanger.
Schlusselberg<Grunberg.
Goelet<McPartland.
Smith<Staten Isl L Co
Newcombe<Van Tilzer
Lawyers Mtg Co<Schwab
Star<Oberst.
Breines<Deffaa.
Dillon<CNY.
Blumberg<Strasbourger.
Chalfy<Godfrey.
Wechsler<Lincoln.
US Press Assn<Frank Presberg Co.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<O'Beirne.
Altschueler<Brower.
Chelsea Rty Co<Byrd.
Re Mayna<Lama.
Nicholas Power Co<Gidden.
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Salzman<Wechsler.
Rice<Cuba Dist Co.
Rowland<MacDonald.
Paul<Am Sav Bk.
Stratton<Meehan.
Meebra Rty Co<Stratton.
Tilly<Michael.
Christman<Merritt.
Macy<Levy & Weinstein Rty & Con Co.
Robinson<Gilsey.
Re Glenn.
Varly<Hohenstein.
Schachter<Haehnel.
Werner<Starbouck.
Smith<Smith.
Herz<Custin.
Frankel<Peters.
Re Glenn.
Herington<Herington.
Steele, Jr<Cook.
Jacobs<Gerstenzang.
Olwell<Schultz.
Tracy<Phipps.
Cohen<Bronsyein.
Burton Pierce Co<Bronstein.
Wolff<same.
Milos<Kabre.
Hunt<Hunt.
Re Werner, (Brown.)
Re Phillips<Am Elec Machine Co.
Dubiller<Stern Selling Service Co.
Peixotto<Katz.
Natl Ry Con Co<Bright.
Dyer<Rhodes.
Re Schwarts Bros Co.
Peter Keeler Bldg Co<Williams.
Re Weinberg.
Schulman<Wolfson.
La Grippo<Rosenthal.
Drillich<Drillich.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Cohn<French.
Re Elsmere Pl.
Boland<Flynn.
Caine<Caine.
Newgent<Alsberg.
Wolfman<Wolfman.
Cushman<Amend.
Marx<Maze Realty Co.
Loomis<Loomis.
Bklyn. Bldg. Mat. Co.<Zucker.
Baker, Voorhis & Co.<Putnam.
Sciaballa<Ill. Sur. Co.
Hosnedl<Hosnedl.
Undefended divorces:
Dahlgren,
Fiori,
MacMillan,
Bazarre,
Genntison.
Wolf,
Silverstein,
Stark,
Forsgren,
Richetti,
Eisner,
Danow,
Roman,
Hendricks,
Levitt,
Knowlton,
Szeles,
Stevenson,
De Podesta,
Steinberg,
Depp,
Fakotis,
Cohn,
Jaeger,
Perry,
Packer,
Young,
Kennedy,
Steeman,
Goudie,
Adler,
Kelly,
Kieffer,
Larivee,
Hart,
Katz,
Ehronberg,
Baust,
Rubin,
Cudish,
Esakoff,
Shainin,
Roberts.
General calendar:
Klar<McGee.
Shenk<Oliva.
Abramowitz<Hoffman.
Kilpatrick<Crown Infants' Wear Co.
Fliashnick<Burke.
Arden<Lubin.
Lepatoff<Lepatoff.
Bahrenberg<Bahrenberg.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Con Co.
Bianchini<Cicerale.
Buchmiller<Buchmiller, (2.)
Klein<Beekman.
Feigel<Feigel.
Reilly<Reilly.
Buchmiller<Buchmiller
Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brownstein<Katz.
Fell<McKnight Rlty.
Cameron<Levin.
Representative Sec. Corp.<Townsend.
Sasseen<McAdoo.
Indep. Packing Co.<Mountain.
Walsh<Tiedman.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman<Light.
P Wexler<Silberstein.
I Wexler<Same.
Schoenstein<George Morrison Co.
Czim<Hollander.
Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gisen<CNY.
Polansky<Koepfel.
Ruminofsky<Weisberg (2.)
Kerrigan<Thornton.
Steinson<Biglin.
Roemer<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Prendergast<Schatter.
J Stein<L Eppig Brew
M Stein<same.
Lever<Callagher.
Alfonsi<Bradley Cont.
Traverso<Int R T Co.
V Muller<Wendt.
F Muller<same.
Collins<CNY.
Cooney<Cooney.
Smith, Jr<Levy.
Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schmitt<Burns Bros.
Taylor<Nassau E RR.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Stuts<Ennis.
Thompson<Am Optical
Winter<Lieberman.
Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co.
Roland<Wooten.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schlessinger<3d Av Ry
Murphy<Stephens (2.)
Terullo<Horton & Co.
Haertel<Linch.
Kanzer<Ossman.
Berman<Tuna.
Murray<G Schneider & Co.
Finnegan<Jacobs.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sheim<Englander.
Reisner<Whiting P Co.
Alheidt<Horan.
Slavis<Astoria Lt, &c.
Hooley<Mason & Seaman Transp Co.
Kinney<same.
Hoffman<R S Rty.
Bolten<Kenlon.
Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Winter<Fay.
Cohen<Peck & Mack.
Covell<Kaye.
Sonnenberg<Int R T.
Riffs<Gollick & Smith, Inc.
Case on.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reinhardt<Eiseman.
McLaughlin<Scott.
Corvi<J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Sullivan<Hartmann.
McCain<De Winter.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan<King.
Faley<Bradley Cont.
Woodward<Straus.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Weinschenken<Ocean Accdt, &c, Corp.
Caggiano<Winston.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg<Gen Accdt &c Corp.
Emmet<Krakower.
Green<1,078 1st Av.
Ragona<Riccobene.
Hayes<Welling Co.
Vernon<Woodward.
Gourd<Healy.
Talbot<Lawrence Bros
Same<Paterno Con Co.
Jaballe<Taylor, (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Strysower<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
CNY<Lamb.
Same<Schiessel.
Bailey<Duane.
Snare & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Arthur<Baum.
Wright<Eittington.
Ehrich<Kamholz.
Herring<Mall.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co<U S Fid, &c, Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kennedy<Mulligan.
De W[illegible]<Jamison.
Stimel<Fautl.
Newhouse<Crown Mills.
McManus<Crandall.
Pac Motor Car Exch<Bwy & 53 St Co.
E Moch Co<Sec Bk.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Christiane Zwinge,
George A. Jackson,
Timothy J. Kieley,
John A. Watjen,
Solomon Cohen,
J. Brzezinski,
Amanda J. Surman,
Grace C. Auerbach, infant,
Anna Wright, infant,
Michael Mitchell,
Louis Israel.
Michele Caputo,
John E. Hey,
Nicholas Giovio,
M. Goldwasser,
Louis Kerner,
Thomas Bacilo,
Martin Begley,
R. D. Conacher,
Catherine Gotsch,
John Cuneo,
Susan Gunthorp,
Bertha Heidelberger,
G. S. Truesdell,
T. F. O'Rourke,
Isidor Zippert,
Anton Kroll,
William Brennan,
Emma J. Richardson,
William Klatsco,
Henry Hilton,
W. Van Norden,
Amanda J. Surman,
E. S. B. M. Fleming,
Augusta Hyatt,
Catherine M. McGee,
Isaac Bittker,
Henry Pasinsky,
Amelia L. Miller,
James B. Horner,
Joseph Hirsch,
Anna U. Bowen,
Ann Wiley,
Rosalie King, (2.)
O. W. Dusenberry,
M. Caulfield,
G. Dessauer,
Elizabeth Frank,
Adolphine Holz,
I. Goldenberg,
W. C. Peckham,
Alfred Engelsberg,
Eliza F. Williams,
Edward H. McCray,
Henry L. Rauch,
Leopold Mayer,
Mary Porter,
Helen L. Mackay,
Eda Katz,
M. Gluckman,
William Milne,
George J. Scott,
Mary C. Leary,
Lippman Ober,
William H. Lord, (2.)
Charles R. Ward,
Mary E. C. Ferris,
Catherine Shields,
Yetta Kahn,
Henrietta Borsum,
James G. Byron,
Margaret Emmett,
Kate Malley, &c,
Elda A. Liberty,
Clothilda Engelfried,
Katherine Pine,
Ernst Conradeli,
John J. Kenny,
Mary L. Cottenet,
David Mahany,
Agatha Habel,
Morris Goldberg,
George S. Levy,
Mary Hays,
Lewis Keiffer,
Benno Neuberger,
John T. Vanneck,
William Brill.
Wills for probate:
Abraham Solomon,
Henry Loewer,
Catherine Curran,
Anna Svoboda,
Catherine Brady,
John M. Laflin,
Elizabeth Mathers,
Max Fromer,
Mary C. Archibald,
William A. Rees,
Edward S. Simon,
Emma H. Brickerhoff,
Honore L. Du Faux,

At 2 P. M.—Cohalan, S.—In Room 510. Estate of James Harden.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
Chancey A Frees,
Jane E Barney.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Godt<Reisfield.
Swiryn<Caro.
Rattner<Wright.
Wiener<Hirsch.
Ill Surety Co<Post.
O'Neill-Adams Co<Hebron.
Thorn<Popkin.
Fox<Henry.
Jacobs<Gross Co.
Hartford F I Co<Harras.
McHenry<Vogue Hat.
Campbell<Hutton.
Zimmerman<Stern.
Morris<Semprini.
Morrissey<Ruppert.
Capuano<Paterno.
Gross<Levy.
Thurston<Coe.
Fein<Crapanzano.
Man Hardware, &c, Co<Ellison.
De Domenico<Nat Meter Co.
Singer<Hoffmeister.
Goldstein<Fleisher, (2.)
Holtzman<Fechter.
Rauch Bros<Royal Ind
Morshovitz<Last.
Wiener<Ross.
Lyons<Dunn.
London<Jones.
Reveseen<Blau.
Margolis & Radin Co<Vincent.
West Side Bk<Brand.
Antler<Minford.
Buthenthal & Bickart<Maloney.
Baumann & Co<Gotham Film Co.
NY Roofing Co<Superior Cornice, &c, Co, (2.)
Souvay<Scherer.
Klein<Sup Council, L A.
Epstein<Grenberg.
Glassberg<B Geist&Co
Fox<Henry.
Lichter<Golden.
Fairbanks Co<Schwenger.
McDermott-Hannigan, Inc<Nisbett.
Miller<Jones.
Scheindlinger<Feldman.
Lederman<Knick Ice.
Starobin<Janpole & Werner C Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9.45 A. M.

Pepe<Paradiso.
Kransbaum<King.
Kornbluth<Levy.
Hollosi<Misch.
Feingold<N Y Rys.
Beckerman<same.
Schmulowitz<same.
Liebenberg<same.
Kelbansky<Herzog.
Woodfork<N Y Rys.
Scholnick<same.
McQuillan<Schlechter.
Glasser<Nat Cloak & Suit Co.
Scheer<Slafkes.
Mendes<Ellanen Co.
Raul<Guiroly.
Raymond-Hadley Co<Gottfried.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rasmussen.
Vihard<Haven Const.
Braunstein<Davis.
Markowitz<Greenhut.
Arndt<Levy (2.)
Olshansky<Fleischer.
Johnson<3d Av RR.
Byrnes<N Y Rys.
Reynolds<same.
Skilling<same.
Chapola<same.
Bickerman<same.
Frucht<Leviton.
Hoenig<Schwartz.
Mitchell<Schwerin.
Karp<F Siegel & Bros
U S Fid, &c, Co<N Y Rys.
Harris<Lion Brewery.
Katz<Keyes.
Brown<Baron.
Brownstein<Hein's Exp Co.
Jaffe<N Y Rys.
Chapnik<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Fox<Steinik.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Scripture<N Y Prod Exch.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

McDonald<Wells.
Bloom<Berlowitz.
Martin<Sclafani.
Case on.
Liberty Lace, &c, Co<Guggenheim Co.
Grannis<Temple.
Palmer<Grimwood.
Bachrach<Pasensky.
Silman<Clonin.
Vogel<Gabriel.
Arkin<Gottlieb.
Rosenschein<Schwartz & Ruderfer.
Berger<Field.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Oceanic Inv Co<28th St & 7th Av Realty Co—David B Simpson. Hauser<Hauser—William Blau. Ciccarone<McAtee—Townsend Morgan. Sutton<Weinstein—Andrew R Shiland.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Schwartz<Frooks—S Walter Kaufman.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Cecilia D Lorenzo<Meyer Jarmulowsky—John Davis.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10.30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Re Lewin.
Boecher<Clayton.
Rogers<Ryan.
Urban Sec Co<Valentine.
Vignali<Vignali.
Patterson<Berney Rty
O'Connor<Con Tel & El Sub Co.
Joseph<Joseph.
Cogswell<Cogswell,
Franz<Franz.
Short<Short.
Dykman<Dykman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Lucchini<Bechman. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—Case on—Reggio<Claydon. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar—People<Sanna.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Neggesmith—Charles A. Hickey. Schaub<Sellner—Matthew P. Doyle. Tremont Bldg. & Loan Assn.<Powers (Act. 3)—J. Fairfax McLaughlin. Archer<McGarry—Morris Frank.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re Newkirk Av.
Bachia et al<Rogers.
Greve<Graf.
D'Alistera, as admx<J J Hern Con Co.
Maddaus<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Kammerer<Brandau.
McCloskey<Buckley.
Re J Kerwin, &c.
Brown<Hawkins.
W Farrington Tiling Co<Hasen et al.
Re G M Clapp et al.
Byrnes<Tyler.
People, &c<Lesin.
Hofacker<Astoria Veneer Mills & D Co.
Re S M Field.

Non-enumerated day calendar.

Re Saratoga Av.
Karosas<Penn RR.
Paskerviez<same.
Rutkowski<same.
Brewster<Bd of Super.
Goldberg<Efron.
Stacy<Kruser.
Carlough<Farley.
Dalton<Williams.
Bridges<Adamson.
Scinto<Dearborn.
NY Disposal Corp<Freschi.
Dragwa<Tidewater Co.
Re Montalbano.
Re Lang.
Re Cropsey.
Friedman<Hayes.
Rubin<Hadrian Co.
Re Carpenter.
Phillips<Phillips.
Cooper<Vierengia.
Buckley<Buckley.
Borelli<Greenwood Cemetery.
Guinan Co<Topeka Co.
Conen<Newman.
Com of Charities<Halperin.
Re Bklyn Trust Co.
Kromm<Meyer.
Queens Villa<Shields.
Bruckner<Van Brunt St RR.
Hamilton<Royal Co.
Sugarmann<Stolitsky.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Blackmar, Kapper, Callaghan, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M.

Rosenthal<Saladino.
Stone et al, &c<Kressh.
Abbott<Wright Cake.
Cleary<CNY.
Black<Black.
Ward<Hall et al.
Feitelberg<Greengrass et al.
Michaelis<Ind Taxi Owners' Assn et al.
Simon<Fishman.
Smith<Peissel.
Rabbinowitz<Mirrer.
Brodsky<Hibel et al.
Parshelsky Bros<Myers Con Co.
Kaiser<Empire State Dairy Co.
Pease Piano Co<Herrick.
Russell<World Film.
Pengel<Washburn.
Trubner<Zimmerman.
Lockwood et al<Cornell.
Scheidlinger, &c<Silber et al.
Gillette<Singer.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—at 10:00 A. M.—Motions.

Delaney<N E RR.
McGarty<B H RR.
Gowell<Gowell.
Mintzer<B H RR.
Re Foster Av, (Hubbard.)
Leavitt<Middlebrook.
German<Mayer & Son.
Re Lonergan.
Murphy<B H RR.
Trimborn<same.
Casey<same.
Pearsall<NY Con RR.
Feinberg<same.
Miller<same.
Logan<NY Sug Ref(2)
Gardiner<Seldin.
Lee<Hamilton B Note.
Bleifeld<Matoaka Rty.
Brown<McCormack.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Re W 28-29-30-31 Sts.
Romano<Caldara.
Seitz<Avallone.
Re De Lighting Shop, (Pariser.)
Galeb<Hamed.
Re Coleman, (Wheeler)
Overton<Rockefeller.
Roche<Roche.
Kenny<Bonoff.
Fiske<Woods.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

Atlantic Macaroni Co<Savarese.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Wilson.
Same<Messiter.
Monroe<Monroe.
Brickelmaier<Boyd, (2)
Ginsburg<Ginsburg.
Fulmer<Fulmer.
Schroeder<Heiss.
Stefane<Stefane.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Newbury<NY Con RR.
Curnow<Curnow.
Cohen<Bielenberg.
Fleischman<Ferguson.
Leary<Leary.
Ford<Ford.
Brokaw<Brokaw.
People's Trust Co<Hawley.
Howden<Desmond.

Highest number reached on the regular call 2978.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part IV., Van Sicklen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, Jr.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Schinn<Cream Co.
Williams<B H RR.
Smith<Hiller et al.
Diramgian<B H RR.
Hennessey<Coney I & B RR.
Hannema<Bloomingdale.
Weisberg<Curth et al.
Williams<McNulty Bros.
Deighan<Nas RR.
De Matteo<Norton & Gorman.
McCarthy<Michaels.
Maher<CNY et al.
Riddell<Batterman
Halpin<Kiernan.
Levitzky<NY Con RR.
Sokolow<Nassau RR.
Gibson<Paris.
Cohen<Cornician Realty Co et al.
Cline<Hopkins.
Priolo<BH RR.
Reilly<Persson.
Reid<Sheppard.
Litter<Mote.
McDonnell<Kaplan.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until March 13.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8763.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V. Actions triable by the court without a jury.

Lowman<Huntley.
Sachs<Fuscarazzo.
Cohen<Leibowitz et al
Feder<Deutscher.
Gans<Hurwitz.
Chedororsky<Modern Home Co.
Amodeo<Iera.
Halpern et al<Long.
Sinclair<Caplian.
Hess<Kirkman Rty.
Swirnow<Levy.
Ginsberg<Murphy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Saccripante<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Levine<West St Ry.
Ranft<Eisele.
Harrison<West El RR.
Tichborne<Esser.
Emberson<New Roch.
Lo Calio<Petrotta.
Nanyoke<Otis Elev Co
Douglass<Young.
Cohen<Power.
Duffy<West Elec RR.
Hackenburg<Duffy.
Cohen<I R T.
Armstrong<B H RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Tess<Union Ry.
Artisan Real Estate Co<Hewison.
Barros<NY C & H R RR.
Mastrogiorgio<Hollister.
Woleki<Pitts Con.
Beveridge<Steeplechase Park Co.
Rusinko<Pitts Con Co
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Re Otto Wagner.
Pace<West St Ry.
Paulsen<NY Rys.
Alexander<Phinney.
Morgan<New Rochelle
Rice<Union Ry (2.)
Fallon<Swackhamer, (2.)
Allis<Graham.
Marroney<Bd Education, Mt Vernon.
Morabito<Damon.
Nelson<Montauk Garage Co.
St. Cartier<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Herbst<Strauss.
Kolpin<Durcan.
Herbst<Straus.
Billo<Holton.
Opperman<Thomas.
Ede<West Elec R R Co, (2.)
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Interstate Free Treating Co<Pratt.
Batten<Clauss.
Johnson<Whelan.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Dause<same.
Bantz<Yonkers RR Co
Craig<same.
Higgins<same.
Gooley<West Elec RR Co.
Bacchus<same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1710.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate:
Robert Harris.
Executor's acctgs.:
Edward C. Haviland,
Edward L. Gard,
Wilhelmina Uchtman,
Louisa M. Lockwood.
Petition to compel:
John Philips.
Petition for trustee:
Mary Hogan.
Order to show cause:
W. C. Baxter.

County Court.

Young, J.

Re Timothy J. Hartnett, deceased.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M., in Part I.

Stuart, an inf<Hubbell et al.

Naturalizations.

Remainder of calendar passed until Monday, March 13, 1916. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

County Court.

TRIAL OF EQUITY CAUSES.—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Anderson & Mackenzie, Inc<Langana et al
Melgrano<Palcale.
Plunkett et al<Ridgs.
Reliance Mtg Co<Sorice.

LETS CITY SHIFT TRACKS.

Bill in Assembly to Meet Central Park West Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Board of Estimate is authorized to order the relocation of the car tracks in Central Park West by the terms of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Ellenbogen of New York. The measure meets the situation caused by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which held that the city at present had no power to force the traction companies to move the tracks to the centre of streets.

"For many years great congestion and confusion of traffic in Central Park West has arisen from the location of the car tracks," said Mr. Ellenbogen today. "This has caused many collisions between vehicles and surface cars and numerous accidents to pedestrians. The present location of these tracks is unsafe and dangerous to the public.

"The present plan of the Board of Estimate has been successfully fought in the courts by the New York Railways Company and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company on the ground that the city lacked the power to require the railway companies to shift the tracks. In this bill, the Legislature delegates the power to the city—not the right to prevent the operation of railroads on the city's streets, but the right to compel the railroad companies so to operate their lines as not to endanger the lives of persons using the streets."

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, Plaintiff, against MIMIE S. BANNER, S. MORRILL BANNER, and THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:—All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street and the westerly side of Central Park West, and running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number Ten West Seventy-fourth Street and being those which were conveyed to said Mimie S Banner by Cornelius W. Luyster and wife by deed dated June 9, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 13 of Section of Conveyances, page 295.

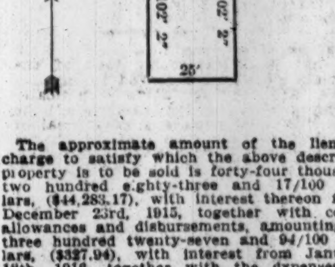
Dated, New York, February 10th, 1916.

JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Referee.

CHARLES IRVING OLIVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 51 State St., Albany, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is street number Ten West Seventy-fourth Street:—

No. 10 West 74th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand two hundred eighty-three and 17/100 dollars, ($44,283.17), with interest thereon from December 23rd, 1915, together with costs, allowances and disbursements, amounting to three hundred twenty-seven and 94/100 dollars, ($327.94), with interest from January 18th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is one thousand nine hundred four and 60/100 dollars, ($1,904.60), besides the interest thereon.

Dated New York, February 10th, 1916.

JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WESLEY THORN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of December 1911, and orders of resale entered in the above-entitled action on the 1st day of April 1912, 6th day of August 1912, 31st day of October 1912, 22nd day of January 1913, 21st day of April 1913, 17th day of July 1913 and the 14th day of February 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment and orders named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and orders of resale to be sold, and therein described as follows:

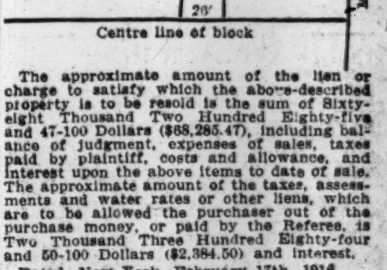
ALL that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along the centre line of the block, twenty-six feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 18 East 82nd Street.

Dated, New York, February 17th, 1916.

ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.

GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 East 82nd Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be resold is the sum of Sixty-eight Thousand Two Hundred Eighty-five and 47-100 Dollars ($68,285.47), including balance of judgment, expenses of sales, taxes paid by plaintiff, costs and allowance, and interest upon the above items to date of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Two Thousand Three Hundred Eighty-four and 50-100 Dollars ($2,384.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, February 17th, 1916.

ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.

SUPREME

In February The New York Times published 90,278 lines of financial advertisements, a gain of 38,749 over February, 1915—a greater volume than the combined volume of five other New York morning newspapers.

The New York Times is read by a greater number of investors and others interested in finance than any other newspaper in the world.

The circulation of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies.

SIDEWALK GRATINGS IN SUBWAY TO STAY

Engineers Report That Other Means of Ventilation Would Cost $14,000,000.

AIR PURE AS ON STREETS

Service Board Is Told That Summer Refrigeration Would Be Desirable, but Too Costly.

Property owners and business houses which have complained to the Public Service Commission of the sidewalk gratings used in the construction of the new subways are not likely to get any relief, if the commission adopts as satisfactory the report filed with it yesterday by a committee of engineers appointed to consider the subject. They have found that the subway air is almost as fresh as the air of the streets and quite as healthy and that the heat of Summer is due mainly to the number and speed of the trains. The engineers also considered the suggestions for improving the subway ventilation and have found that none is promising enough to warrant its great cost.

The committee consisted of William Barclay Parsons, who was the chief engineer of the old Rapid Transit Commission; S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; J. Vipond Davies, Vice President of Jacobs & Davies, and Lewis B. Stilwell, consulting engineer of 100 Broadway.

First they considered in their report the healthfulness of the subway air and show that even under the worst possible conditions there is always a smaller percentage of carbon dioxide than the Board of Health considers dangerous, and that, taking the average, the quality of the air is not very much worse than in the streets. Their tests showed that there were actually fewer bacteria in the subway than in the open air.

The heat of the subway in Summer, the engineers admit, is very unpleasant, and point out that our subway trains are more frequent and run faster than those elsewhere. Consequently there is a greater amount of energy to be converted into heat, and as the New York subway has been built with walls waterproofed, they have lost some of their power to conduct heat outward.

Ideas for special shafts as outlets for subway air were rejected as impracticable and expensive. The engineers estimate that to equip the subway from Brooklyn Bridge to Ninety-sixth Street with forced draft plants would cost $14,000,000.

RESORTS.

RESORTS.

White Sulphur Springs
—West Virginia
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest Bath Establishment in America,
Connected Directly with the Hotel
Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants
FRED STERRY, Managing Director
J. H. SLOCUM, Resident Manager

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

The Resort's Latest Fireproof Hotel On the Ocean Front
American Plan Always Open
300 rooms, 250 with private bath, each equipped with hot and cold fresh and sea water. Capacity 600. Orchestra of soloists. Private garage. Poultry, eggs and dairy products direct from own farm. Phone Atlantic City 1455.
Good Golf Every Day in Year
Illustrated Literature. Ownership Management.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Hotel Dennis
ATLANTIC CITY
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.
CAPACITY 600 WALTER J. BUZBY
NEW YORK OFFICE: SPUR TRAVEL BUREAU, 389 FIFTH AVE

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
·ORCHESTRA·DANCING·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Propr.

ATLANTIC CITY
TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE 410 TIMES BLDG.
D. S. WHITE, Pres. Phone Bryant 9125 J. W. MOTT, Gen. Mgr.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

HOTEL RUDOLF
SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT.
SEA AND FRESH WATER BATHS.
ORCHESTRA. CAPACITY 1,000.
Joel Hillman, Pres. A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special rates, $12.50 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Hotel Pierrepont
Family Hotel at Moderate Rates.
MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

CHESTER INN
New York Ave., near beach and all attractions. Elevator to street level; sun parlor. Moderate rates. Booklet. MRS. D. KNAUER.

BERKSHIRE INN Always open. Capacity 300. Ocean End Virginia Avenue; $10 to $17 weekly; $2 up daily; $1 up European plan. J. E. DICKINSON.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines,
Lakewood, New Jersey,
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

Lakewood Hotel
Largest and best.

THE LEXINGTON,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A hotel with its own dairy; near the lake; skating, Winter sports, dancing, golf; privileges. R. M. LARRABEE, Proprietor.

THE PALMER, 75 ROOMS, Newly Furnished.
Elevator. Private Baths. Running Water.

St. James Hall in the Pines.—Open all year; home atmosphere; rates moderate; booklet.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTEL GRAFTON
American Plan. Washington, D. C.
Noted for its refined patronage and delicious meals; fashionably located; liberally conducted. HARRINGTON MILLS, Prop.
Summer Season, Saranac Inn, Adirondacks.

STORY OF THE WAR.

Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, provides readers with the story of the previous four weeks that is holding the world. Articles of war by Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, soldiers, poets, and novelists of all nations. 25c.—$3 a year. Volumes I. and II., $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.

NORTHERN STATES.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central.
Country resting place for city workers. All outdoor sports. Free Montessori School for children. Reduced rates for Winter.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL Opens June 24th, 1916 AND COTTAGES
Sharon Springs, N.Y.
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS May 12. Folders sent on application.
J. H. GARDNER & SON,
W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

BARTLETT INN AND BUNGALOWS
UPPER SARANAC, N. Y.
Open June 24th to October 1st.
(On Bartlett Carry.) Attractive bungalows, with every convenience to rent with hotel service. Golf, trout and bass fishing.
J. H. REARDON, Town and Country, 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. City.

JACKSON HEALTH RESORT.
Dansville, N. Y. Write for Literature.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature. 243 5th Av., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, Complainant, against INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY, Defendant.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.—No. 12-277.

To any and all persons, firms, associations, and corporations having any claim or claims of any kind or nature against International Typesetting Machine Company, or against the property owned by it, except holders of the first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of said company:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following is a copy of an order in the above entitled cause duly signed, filed, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on February 28, 1916.

Dated, New York, February 29, 1916.

Yours, &c.,
O'BRIEN, BOARDMAN & PLATT,
Solicitors for Erskine Hewitt, Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company.

"Now, on this 26th day of February, 1916, this cause coming on further to be heard upon the petition of Erskine Hewitt, Esq., as Receiver of the property and assets of the International Typesetting Machine Company, heretofore appointed in this cause, praying that an order be entered respecting filing of claims against said company, and the International Typesetting Machine Company defendant in said cause, said Guaranty Trust Company of New York as complainant in said consolidated cause, International Banking Corporation and Central Trust & Savings Company as complainants in one of the causes consolidated under the above title, Henry E. Cooper and Livingston Platt, purchasers of the property of the defendant corporation, and said Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver, having appeared upon the hearing of said petition and application by their respective solicitors, and having consented thereto, and the Court being further advised in the premises, and due deliberation having been had thereon, now, on motion of the solicitors for the said Receiver, it is

ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that any and all persons, firms, associations, and corporations, having any claim or claims of any kind or nature against said International Typesetting Machine Company or against the property owned by it, except holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, file statements of their respective claims with Henry B. Closson, Esq., who is hereby appointed Special Master in Chancery of this Court for the purposes of this order, and who was heretofore appointed Special Master of this Court for ascertaining and determining the principal and interest due upon said First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, at his office, No. 54 William Street, New York City, on or before the 14th day of April, 1916, and on failing so to do all of said claimants not filing claims shall be forever barred from asserting any claims, right, title or interest in or to any of the property or assets of International Typesetting Machine Company in the possession of its Receiver appointed in this cause or in or to any other property or assets in the possession of the said Receiver.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that each claim so filed shall consist of a brief statement of all the items, nature and character of the claim, and that all statements of claim shall be verified by the oath of the person or by an officer of the corporation making such claim or by some person duly representing such claimant as to the justness and correctness of such claim.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Erskine Hewitt, Receiver herein, shall give notice hereof to all such claimants against said International Typesetting Machine Company by publication of a copy or summary of this order once in each week for three successive weeks in each of the following newspapers: New York Times, Chicago Tribune, New Orleans Times-Picayune, and San Francisco Chronicle, and that he also give notice of this order by mailing a copy or summary thereof to the last known business address of each and every person, firm, association, and corporation, appearing on the books of said company to hold any claim against said company or known by the said Receiver to make any claim of any sort against said company or its property, except the holders of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds aforesaid.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master shall from time to time during the period herein fixed, file with this Court a full list of all claims filed to which no objections have been made, and also a list of any claims pending before said Master to which objections have been filed, together with the objections so filed.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master shall whenever any objections shall be filed to any claim so filed with the said Master, proceed, upon reasonable notice to the claimant and to the person or persons so filing such objections and to the solicitors of record in this cause, to take such evidence as may be offered in support of any such claim or as may be offered in opposition thereto and to report such evidence with his conclusions of law and fact to this Court with reasonable dispatch.

The Court reserves full power and jurisdiction as to any claimant who may not have received actual notice of the entry of this order or who may not have actual knowledge thereof prior to the expiration of such period, or who may show other good cause for an extension of time within which to file claims and this Court further reserves jurisdiction to make any further order in the premises as may seem meet and proper.

Dated, February 28, 1916.

CHARLES M. HOUGH, U. S. D. J."

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

American Real Estate Company Buys Twelve-Story Loft Building on East Thirty-first Street—Fifth Avenue Deal Pending—Big Plot on Washington Heights Sold to Operators.

The feature of yesterday's realty market was the purchase by the American Real Estate Company of the twelve-story fireproof loft building at 32 and 34 East Thirty-first Street from the Adroit Building Company.

Occupying a plot 45 by 100 feet on the south side of the street, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, the structure is especially fortunate in being provided with permanent light and air by reason of the low church building adjoining the property on the west.

It was completed in the Winter of 1915, many of the floors being leased from the plans and was fully rented when its doors were opened for occupancy.

In addition to a substantial cash consideration, the American Real Estate Company gives eleven lots located on the west side of Townsend Avenue at East 170th Street, a portion of the property the company acquired from Vincent Astor last year, and two five-story apartment houses, 945 and 949 Hoe Avenue, south of Aldus Street, all being in the Borough of the Bronx.

It is understood that Joseph M. Brody, President of the Adroit Building Company, is to improve the Townsend Avenue lots at once by the construction of five-story apartment houses.

This will be the second operation on this plot, known as the Astor-Areco property, the other being a very substantial operation by Hyman S. Crystal & Brother on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse at East 170th Street, plans for which have been prepared by George and Edward Blum.

Fifth Avenue Deal Pending.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of 549 Fifth Avenue, a six-story business building.

The structure, which is owned by the estate of Thomas Eckert, who was at one time President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, occupies a lot 22 by 51 feet, between a five-story building at the northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and the Church of the Heavenly Rest to the north. It was assessed for taxation purposes last year at $190,000.

Mandelbaums Buy Big Heights Plot.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who have been large operators in the upper Washington Heights section, have made another important purchase there by acquiring from the Loyal L. Smith estate a plot of ten lots on the south side of 162d Street, 140 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue. The plot fronts 250 feet by 100 deep, and adjoins the Highland apartment house, a six-story structure, on the southwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 161st Street. The Mandelbaums have purchased, within the last two years, most of the Smith estate holdings and resold the lots to builders for apartment operations. The J. Romaine Brown Company acted as the brokers.

Audubon Avenue Investment.

In the upper Manhattan section the two new five-story apartment houses at 272 to 278 Audubon Avenue, each on plot 50 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of 179th Street, have been purchased for investment by a client of O'Reilly & Dahn from the builders, the V. R. Building Company, Selig Rosenberg President. The property was held at $150,000. M. I. Strunsky & Co. acted as the brokers for the sellers in the transaction.

East 62d Street Protective Purchase.

Edmund L. Baylies has taken title to the residence at 16 East Sixty-second Street, and he was also the buyer a short time ago of the adjoining house at 14. It is understood he has acquired the houses to prevent an apartment house operation. Mr. Baylies lives at 10 East Sixty-second Street. He formerly owned the house at 12, which he sold to John T. Pratt, and recently it was purchased by Malcolm D. Sloane. Mr. Baylies will remodel the houses at 14 and 16 into American basement dwellings.

Two West Side Deals.

George N. Bruno & Co. have sold for the Farmers Loan and Trust Company the five-story building with stores 236 East Twenty-ninth Street. The buyer will improve the property.

The Windemere Realty Company has resold through J. P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan 242 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 15 by 78.9, to Anna E. Woodcock.

Investors Buying Tenements.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for cash, for Elihu Chauncey, Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., and John A. Dix the six-story new law tenement on the northwest corner of First Avenue and 108th Street on a plot 51 by 100. The buyer is an investor.

Gustavus Reyno[illegible] sold to an investing client of W. J. Huston & Son 306 West 142d Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 99.11.

Bronx Sales.

The Traf Building Company has sold to an investing client of Gettman, Simon & Asher 1,278 Union Avenue, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100. The property was held at $50,000.

Daniel H. Jackson sold a plot 96 by 100, at the southwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 197th Street, to Emily Krause, who has resold it through Ernest Califano, a broker, to the Lemarac Realty Company. The latter concern has also purchased from various owners adjoining parcels, and now controls a plot fronting 163 feet on the Concourse, 100 feet on 197th Street, with an inside 25-foot lot on Creston Avenue. A resale of the entire plot to a builder is reported pending.

Brooklyn.

Corwith Brothers have sold the plot of ground on the north side of Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, adjoining the 161st Police Precinct, for the Logan estate to the Greenpoint Amusement Company, who operate the moving-picture enterprise on the ground floor.

Louis Gold, a builder, has sold the three-story store brick building at 1,670 Myrtle Avenue to an investor.

Walter S. Ross, with Charles C. Gretsinger, has sold for the Owl's Head Realty Company to an investor a plot 40 by 109, on the south side of Eightieth Street, east of Third Avenue.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold five lots on the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Dyker Heights, for Robert Gray to a builder for improvement with one-family detached houses.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 50 by 100 feet on Dale Place to Frank Sebastian and a plot 30 by 100 feet on Oxford Place to Marie Sheldon.

The estate of Elizabeth Nikola sold to George Lederle the two-family frame dwelling, 106 Jerome Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., on a plot 50 by 100. H. A. Ficken & Co. were the brokers.

The G. X. Mathews Company, which is building a number of three-story tenements in the section north of Jackson Avenue and east of Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, has added to its holdings by the purchase of a plot 75 by 100 at the southeast corner of Broadway and Baldwin Street, from William Sierichs.

Staten Island.

Francis J. Porter of Manhattan sold to Henry Koch the four-family store and dwelling, together with the vacant lot adjoining, located at 361 Jersey Street, New Brighton. The vacant plot will be improved at once by the buyer with a store building. Moffat & Schwab were the brokers.

New Jersey.

The Batson Farm Agency has sold the residence at 41 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J., on lot 60 by 150, to Mrs. A. Byam of East Chatham, N. Y., the former owner, H. Angus, having taken a village farm at East Chatham as part payment.

Stevens Institute of Technology has acquired a tract of about two acres east of its main building in Hoboken. This purchase, together with the purchase of seven acres last Fall from the private grounds of the Stevens estate, gives the institute all of the land north of Fifth Street to the Castle.

Two Big Deficiency Judgments.

A deficiency judgment for $227,931 has been entered against the 507 Fifth Avenue Company in favor of James B. Ford, individually and as executor of John Howard Ford, growing out of the foreclosure sale of leasehold premises, 507 Fifth Avenue.

A deficiency judgment for $287,591 has been entered against the Simpson Realty Company in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on the north side of Nineteenth Street, south side of Twentieth Street, and west side of Sixth Avenue.

February Building Report Shows Substantial Gains.

The February building record, according to Bradstreet's reports, shows a good gain in aggregate expenditures over last year and 1914, but a decrease from the like month of 1913. February permits show gains over January this year in all groups but New England and the Southwest, but compared with February a year ago the permits show decreases in New England, the Southwest, and the South, while expenditures are reckoned as smaller in the middle group, due to a large decrease at New York, mainly in Manhattan.

Viewing tendencies the country over, however, it might be noted that the gain over a year ago in February in all expenditures is almost as large as in January, and fuller returns will probably show that February this year was second only to February, 1913, in the volume of expenditure for that month.

There were 15,500 permits issued during February at 132 cities of the United States, a gain of 21 per cent. over January, and of 4.3 per cent. over February a year ago, while expenditures aggregated $50,795,808, a gain of 20 per cent. over February last year, and comparing with a gain of 20.6 per cent. in January.

$389,000 for Queens Buildings.

Last week in the Borough of Queens applications were made for permits to erect eighty-four new buildings of an estimated cost of $389,000; fifty-seven applications for alterations and additions, of an estimated cost of $62,500, and fifty-four applications for plumbing to cost $23,400.

Lively Bidding at Auction.

Yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom Joseph P. Day sold eight widely scattered parcels located in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Newark, N. J., consisting of tenements, dwellings, and vacant properties. All but one was successfully disposed of to outside bidders.

The results were as follows: 715 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, sold to Max J. Annenberg for $9,600; east side of Bainbridge Avenue, 148.7 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard, Bronx, sold to Frederick Fox & Co. for $10,100; 380 and 382 East 136th Street, Bronx, to J. Homer Hildreth, for a client, for $14,000; southeast corner of Fairmount and Kearney Avenues, Bronx, to J. Homer Hildreth, for a client, for $600; corner of Sedgwick Avenue and Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx, to Richard Harrison for $6,000; 332 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., to B. McGovern for $19,500; 11 and 13 West Fifty-first Street, withdrawn.

Commercial Leases.

Another large export company has joined the uptown move. The North American Copper Company, which for many years has occupied the building at 164 Front Street, has leased the second floor of the Vanderbilt Concourse Building, at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue.

The Duross Company has leased the building 357 Washington Street for the Elias G. Brown estate to Yohalem & Diamond for a term of years.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store and basement at 148 Columbus Avenue to A. J. Praitano.

Froman & Taubert have leased for Hortense B. Fischer the store and basement at 150 East Eighty-sixth Street to David Schaye for a term of years; also, for the estate of Richard C. Baker, the store and basement at 1,410 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, to the Yorkville Electric Appliance Company.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased the greater part of the seventeenth floor, approximately 24,000 feet, in the new Printing Crafts Building on Eighth Avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, to the Railway Mail Club of New York, now located at 252 West Twenty-ninth Street, and in existence about twenty-five years.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store 77 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, to the Rockland Silk Company.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for putting in new fireproof partitions and building a stair tower in the five-story dormitory and lecture building of the German Hospital and Dispensary at 109 Lexington Avenue, at a cost of $35,000. I. E. Ditmars is the architect.

Negotiations are still pending for the sale of the two nine-story apartment houses 144 to 160 West Eighty-seventh Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½ MONEY
in amounts up to
$3,000,000
Manhattan only
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Large Building and Permanent Loans. Also Special 4½% Funds.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
111 BROADWAY

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ACCORDING to published statements of Anthracite coal operators—small "steam" coals, including No. 1 Buckwheat used in "Spencer Heaters," will continue to sell for $2 to $3 less a ton than larger "domestic" sizes required by ordinary boilers.
SPENCER HEATER CO.,
N. Y. Office, 101 Park Ave.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

51st St, 11-13 West, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5, two four-story dwellings; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 148.7 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x118, vacant; voluntary sale; to Frederick Fox & Co., for a client, for $10,100.

134th St, 132 West, s s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 30x99.11, damaged flat; voluntary sale; to Joseph F. Feist for $5,100.

136th St, 380-382 East, s s, 131 ft w of Willis Av, 35x100, two three-story buildings; voluntary sale; knocked down at $14,000.

Fairmount Av, s e corner of Kearney Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $600.

Brooklyn—Myrtle Av, 715, n e corner of Walworth St, 20x101, four-story tenement; voluntary sale; to Max J. Annenberg for $9,600.

Newark, N. J.—332 Mount Prospect Av, extending to Clinton Av, 100x410.3x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to B. McGovern for $19,500.

Sedgwick Av, corner of Kingsbridge Terrace, 65.1x56.1x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to Richard Harrison for $6,000.

South St, 196, n s, 10 ft e of Oliver St, 31x54.11, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to March 16.

120th St, 60 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11, five-story tenement; adjourned to March 20.

By Samuel Marx.

11th St, 340-344 West, s e corner of Washington St, 80.4x102x irregular, five and two three-story tenements; adjourned to Mar. 23.

16th St, 41 West, n s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 21x92; four-story dwelling; Julia U. Van Hi[illegible] against R. A. Underhill et al.; Willia[illegible] Klein, referee; partition, to the Alchemi[illegible] Realty Corporation for $14,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Block bounded by 137th and 138th Sts, St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avs, 34x202.7x67.7x199.10, vacant; Lincoln Trust Co. et al. against Yale Realty Co. et al.; Elhus Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys; Edw. H. Hawkes, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $40,431.32; taxes, &c., $2,262.25; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

138th St West, s s, between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avs, 77.8x101.3x99.11x94.6, vacant; same against John M. Linck Construction Co.; same attorney, same referee, due on judgment, $36,711.06; taxes, &c., $654.50; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Longfellow Av, 1,445, w s, 450 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Matilda Schumann et al. against John Larkin, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due on judgment, $10,163.21; taxes, &c., $98.42; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

115th St, 323 and 325 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100, two four-story tenements and stores; Rudolph Wallach Co. against R. J. Imperatori et al.; August Weyman, attorney; due, $2,028.54; taxes, &c., $2,877.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

137th St, 591 East, n s, 576.9 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x100, three-story tenement; Ella Hertlein against Bridget O'Rourke et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,012.52; taxes, &c., $462.92.

By George Price.

Longfellow Av, 1,447, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, three-story house; M. G. Tinker against C. P. Schneider et al.; W. C. Wolf, attorney; due, $9,167.36; taxes, &c., $121.42.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Greene St., 104 to 110, for a 12-story warehouse, 87.6x100, P. W. Rouss, 320 Garfield Pl, Brooklyn, owner; Low-Parker Engineering Co., 45 B'way, architects; cost $300,000.

Stilwell Av, w s, 254.60 ft s of McDonald St., for a 2-story frame dwelling, 21x39; Carl Brenner, 1,733 Melville St., owner; Dunnigan & Crumley, 391 East 149th St., architect; cost $3,000.

University Av, e s, 773.63 ft. n of 183d St, for five 2-story brick tenements, 44x91 and 46x91; William Evans, 2,340 University Av, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Company, 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $80,000.

Haven Av, 138 to 150, for two five-story tenements, 70x123 and 66x104; Alto Realty Co., 820 5th Av, owner; Rouss & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St., architects; cost, $200,000.

33d St, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, for a six-story store and loft building, 75x92; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 16 William St, owner; J. F. Burrowes, 410 West 34th St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, 1,092, to a 5-story dormitory, etc., German Hospital and Dispensary, 112 East 77th St, owner; I. E. Ditmars, 111 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

Lexington Av, n e corner of 53d St, to a three-story and basement dwelling; E. D. Dowling et al., executors, 280 Broadway, owners; R. J. Reiley, 477 5th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 131st St, to a one, three, and five story garage, lofts, &c.; C. Sherman, 3,251 Broadway, owner; F. Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

31st St, 12 to 16 East, to a twelve-story hotel; Mrs. E. M. Anderson, 80 West 40th St, owner; C. F. Winkelman, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,237 and 1,239, w s, 64.8 ft n of 30th St, 40x234.5, to e s of 6th Av, 502 and 504; Hopaltrun Realty Co. to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, Morris P. Altman et al, 60 Broadway, mtg $1,015,000, March 6; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 34 Nassau St..$1

BROADWAY, w s, 488.8 ft s of W. 8th St, 75x100, foreclosed March 1; Richard B. Dawson, referee, to Mary M. Stagg, 36 West 84th St, March 6; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 90 West Broadway.......$16,000

DELANCEY ST, 114, n s, 38.7 ft e of Ludlow St, 25x75; Dora Filipowska to Louis M. Block, on premises, mtg $21,500, all liens, ½ part, quitclaim, March 8.........$500

FRONT ST, 346, n s, 420.4 ft w of Jackson St, 19.11x69.4; Annie G. O'Meara to Albert G. Hubbell, 13 East 14th St, March 8; attorney, Frank T. Warburton, 68 William St..$1

LEXINGTON AV, 2,054, w s, between 124th and 125th Sts, 33.5x irregular; David Schwartz to D. & C. Schwartz, 16 Bible House, March 7; attorneys, Jerome, R. & K., 37 Wall St..........$1

THOMPSON ST, 132 and 134, e s, 135 ft n of Prince St, 60x96.2; Giovanni Ronca, Inc., to Giovanni Ronca, 1,220 49th St, Brooklyn, mtg $67,500, all liens, Nov. 17, 1915; attorneys, Blumberg & I., 27 Cedar St..$100

WASHINGTON ST, 17 and 19, e s, 180.4 ft n of Battery Place, 48.8x45.7x irregular; Walter A. Burke, 725 Park Av, trustee of will of Thomas E. Burke, to Regina B. Saportas, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., mtg $23,000, all liens, March 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$46,000

WEST END AV, s w corner, 100.8x100, mtg $500,000; West End Av, 569, 86 ft n of 87th St, 20.2x100, mtg $20,000; Paterno Construction Co. to Paterno Investing Corp., 2,255 Broadway, March 8; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway...........$100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 84th St, 102.2x133; Paterno Construction Co. to Paterno Investing Corp., 2,255 Broadway, mtg $650,000, March 8; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway...........$100

2D AV, 2,387, w s, 71.10 ft n of 122d St, 30x87.6x irregular, foreclosed March 8; Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., referee, to Edward and Ida Ridley, 120 East 85th St, and Henry E. Ridley, 118 East 64th St, executors, &c., of Arthur J. Ridley, March 9; attorneys, Uterhart & Graham, 27 Cedar St.........$13,000

2D AV, s w corner of 99th St; Paterno Construction Co. to Paterno Investing Corp., 2,255 Broadway, March 8, all liens; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

8TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue C, 33.9x94; Michael Zipser to Amelia Zipser, 229 West 35th St, all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, William V. Zipser, 52 Broadway........$1

10TH ST, 379 East, n e s, 233 ft n w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Morris and Bertha Zipser to Amelia Zipser, 229 West 35th St, all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, W. V. Zipser, 52 Broadway...........$1

27TH ST, 236 West, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 24.10x98.9; 27th St, 238 West, s s, 24.10x98.9; Central Associates Co. to Anna Van Dyke Malcolm, 130 West 57th St, mtg $47,000, Sept. 18, 1915; attorney, D. B. Simpson, 165 Broadway...........$1

44TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Emil Herbert to Carrie Kessler, (Herbert,) 601 10th Av, ½ part, all liens, March 8; attorney, John J. Pheelan, 261 Broadway..$100

76TH ST, 158 West, s s, 241.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.10x102.2; Jennie M. Nelkin to Sarah Tribell, 176 West 89th St, mtg $24,000, March 7; attorney, H. N. Montgomery, 280 West 75th St..........$1

79TH ST, 15 East, n s, 208 ft e of 5th Av, 18x102.2; Fannie M. Kahn to Thomas Newbold, Hyde Park, N. Y., all liens, March 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...........$100

79TH ST, 13 East, n s, 188 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; George A. Holden, executor, &c., of Edwin R. Holden, to same, March 9; attorney, same...........$75,000

100TH ST, 226 East, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.7; Oscar Kramer to Elizabeth Keller, 402 East 161st St, mtg $17,800, b. and s., all liens, March 7; attorney, Edgar Whitlock, 2 Rector St.........$1

111TH ST, 304 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Harry M. Lewy, referee, to Miln P. Palmer, trustee, Frances B. Hegeman, 7 East 81st St, March 8; attorneys, Baylis & S., 141 Broadway...........$5,000

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Kathie Fischer to Ruhl Real Estate Co., 2,426 University Av, mtg $14,500, March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...........$1

119TH ST, 1 West, n s, 53.7 ft w of 5th Av, 18.10x46.4x14.3x42.7; 119th St, n s, 67.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x—x14.6x45; Eliz. F. Fay to Gertrude T. Fay, 744 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, mtg $9,000, Oct. 7, 1915; attorney, Hy J. Rupert, 1 Madison Av..........$1

122D ST, 247 to 251 East, n s, 101.6 ft w of 2d Av, 42x100.11; Edmund Hurley, referee, to United States Trust Co., guardian, Frances A. W. Laurance, 45 Wall St, March 8; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $88,000

128TH ST, 129 East, n s, 320 ft e of Park Av, 20x99.11; Mary R., wife, and Percival E. Nagle, to Lottie E. Field, at Hollywood, Cal., quit claim, Feb. 11; attorney, Eugene Berry, 258 Broadway...........$1

134TH ST, 22 West, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Wilhelm Lauter to Lauter-Lodes, Inc., 837 Washington Av, all liens, March 8; attorney, C. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av...........$100

Bronx.

LOT 319, map of Van Nest Park; Louis Lande, referee, to Clement S. Parsons, 199 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, March 8; attorney, Richard A. B. Dayton, 15 William St...........$500

LOT 37, Block 27, map of Section C, Edenwald; Realty and Commercial Co. to Giovanni Pietrofesa, 226 East 50th St, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...........$550

LOT 227, map of Haight estate; also Glebe Av, s e corner of Union Av, 95x25; Jacob Sorin to Ethel Rosenthal, 539 East 171st St, mtg $117; attorney, B. Sorin, 1,282 Clinton Av...........$100

LOTS 377 and 378, map of Laconia Park, N. Y.; Co-operative B. & L. Association to Frederick Silman, 2,233 Belmont Av, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...........$1

LOT 9, Block 21, map of Edenwald, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Hy. Isaacs, 1,012 Garrison Av, Feb. 29; attorneys, Epstein & R., 19 Cedar St...........$300

PELHAM ROAD, w s, 14.7 ft n from angle in said road opposite Middleton Road, 75x— to low water mark Westchester Creek x78.2x—; Annie A. McCart to The Wheeler Corp., 503 5th Av, March 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$100

ANDREWS AV, 2,338, e s, 25x100; Sam E. Barr, trustee, to Rosetta A. Barton, 72 Bay 25th St, Brooklyn, March 7; attorney, F. A. Huston, 41 Park Row...........$1

TIMPSON PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue St. John, 100x196.11; Michael Tiernan to Bridget Tiernan, 1,420 Shakespeare Av, mtg $6,000, March 8; attorney, Joseph V. Mitchell, 233 Broadway...........$100

CRESTON AV, e s, 274 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Teresa Winter to Augusta W. Wurthmann, 92 Sanford St, East Orange, N. J., March 3; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row...........$1

CRESTON AV, e s, 299 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Augusta Wurthmann to Teresa Winter, 1,195 Union St, Brooklyn, March 3; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row...........$1

CRESTON AV, e s, 511.2 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x141.5; Emma Duchardt, to Lemarac Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, mtg $4,400, Jan. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...........$100

LOT 141, map of W. F. Duncan; Angelo Justo to Roffaele Cossa, 3,550 Holland Av, mtg $400, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...........$100

VAN COURTLANDT East, e s, 97.10 ft n from east side of Katonah Av, 34.7x97.11; Anthony W. Eustis to Wm. Peters, 333 e 239th St, Feb. 29; attorney, Wm. Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av...........$100

VAN CORTLAND PARK East, e s, 135.5 ft n of Katonah Av, 34.6x98.11 to Duke Place x1.1x33.9x97.7; same to same, Feb. 29; attorney, same...........$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, n w corner 51st St, 200.10x75, N. Y. State Realty & Terminal Company to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Av, Nov. 30, 1915, due Sept. 1, 1931, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av...........$712,500

PARK AV, n w corner 50th St, 200.10x—, N. Y. State Realty & Terminal Company to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Av, Nov. 18, 1915, due Sept. 1, 1931, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av...........$710,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 56.10x—; Main St, s s, 25 ft n of Mary St, 50x99.5; Catherine Pilkington to Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St., Feb. 24; due as per bond...........$25,000

SPRING ST, s s, 25 ft e of Sullivan St, 50x75, Lillian V. Winterbottom to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, March 9, 1 year; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.$5,000

WEST ST, s s, 150.5 ft n of Morris St, 43.5x104.10, The Stephen Whitney Estate Company to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, March 8, 3 years at 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Company, 160 B'way..$25,000

6TH AV, s e corner 11th St, 34.6x117, Leonard Weill Const Corp to Elsie K. Powell, 130 East 70th St, March 9; 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, 29 Wall St.....$57,000

44TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5, Joseph W. Clausen to Emanuel Auerbach, 1,051 Jackson Av, March 1, 5 years; attorney, Joseph W. Clausen, 230 West 121st St...........$2,000

Bronx.

TINTON AV, 1,206, e s, 19.6x100; Magtolena Haas to Jacob Wellitoff, 13 Wegman Court, Jersey City, N. J.; prior mtg $5,000, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, J. M. Liebner, 63 Park Row...........$1,225

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 175 ft s of 174th St, 100x100; J. L. S. Building Co. to William Saler, 740 East 175th St, March 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...........$5,000

LOTS 377 and 378, map of Laconia Park; Frederick Silman to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 35 West 135th St., Feb. 17, due March 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...........$1

LOT 157, map of Haight estate; Alice A. Mangan to Alexander Wenzel, 469 East 145th St, March 7, due as per bond; attorney, H. S. Leube, 3,011 Westchester Av, $250

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 100 ft n of Belmont Av, 93.10x irregular; J. L. S. Realty Building Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, March 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...........$7,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 511.2 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100; Lemarac Realty Corporation to Emma Duchardt, Hartsdale, N. Y., June 21, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St...........$4,400

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 216, street store; Emilie C. Leukel to Mazzarella & Napoli, on premises, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916..........$420

BROADWAY, 1,628 and 1,630, three rooms on upper floor; Lina Schultz to Lee Foo, 30 Pell St, from April 1, 1916, to Jan. 21, 1921; attorney, F. W. Fielding, 233 Broadway.$800

LEXINGTON AV, 743, corner store; Hyman Greenberg to Maximilian K. Casimir, 339 Floyd St, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph F. Seitz, 787 Lexington Av...........$1,900

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,312, all; St. Nicholas Av, 1,306, part of cellar; 175th Street Holding Co. to Abraham Cohen, 3 years from Dec. 15, 1915; attorney, Charles Bisberg, 119 Nassau St.........$2,400 to $3,100

3D AV, 578, all; also building in rear on 38th St; Anna D. Koopman and another to Peter Seery, on premises, 10 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. J. Boyle, Register's Office...........$3,300

8TH AV, 979½, store; the Zinwell Co. to Sarantos Calama, 918 9th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. W. Herzog, 123 West 83d St...........$2,000

Bronx.

WILLIS AV, 484, and 147th St, 402 East, first floor and basement and part second and third floors; Eliz. E. Doherty to Morris Marks, 70 Lenox Av, and another, 2 years, from Feb. 1, 1916, option renewal 2 years and 7 months, at $1,320 per year; attorneys, Marks Brothers, 2,752 3d Av. $1,200

BOSTON ROAD, 1,500, store; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation to Samuels Pharmacy, Inc., 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Abr. Samuels, 1,500 Boston Road...........$720 to $1,020

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

4TH AV, n w corner 28th St, 94x78x irregular; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn loans Hasco Building Co. to erect a —— story building, 7 payments...........$500,000

LIS PENDENS.

23D ST, n s, 20 ft w of 10th Av, 20x54, Adelaide E. O'Meara, administrator, against Frederick G. Miller et al., action to declare lien; attorney, N. E. Betjeman.

175TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x78.8; Harriet R. Post against Walter H. Martin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. M. Brooks.

10TH ST, 422 East; Ray N. Heller against Ignatz Gluck et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel.

133D ST, 31 and 33 East; Louise P. Norton against Melbah Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

MADISON AV, 1,061; Frank Seery against Mary F. Curtis et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, V. S. Lippe.

173D ST, 558 West; Meyer Miller against Eugenie Hoenncher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Le Boyer.

UNION SQUARE, 22; and 18th St, 104 and 106 East; George G. Dutcher against Reliance Building, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. G. Thomas.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,845 and 1,847, Burdett Rowntree Mfg. Company against Upright Company, Louis Martin, George W. Rector, and Joe B. Mally, owners; renewal.....$1,145.10

25TH ST, 11 West, Hull, Grippen & Co. against 11 West 25th Street Company, owner and contractor; renewal.........99.03

HUDSON ST, 455 and 457; Manhattan Sand Company, Inc., against Ridge Ho[illegible]ng Company, owner; Charles I. We[illegible]in and Chas. I. Weinstein Realty Company, contractors...........388.90

127TH ST, 552 to 558 West, Bessie Lehr against Klein Operating Company, Inc., owner and contractor...........504.50

3D AV, 84, Samuel Aronson against Gevert Wendelheis, owner; Louis Spiro, contractor...........105.00

88TH ST, 66 East, Joseph Haughton et al. against Patronella Kerfs, owner and contractor; renewal...........2,225.00

BROADWAY, e s, 44th to 45th Sts, 200.10x154 x irreg; Charles Pallman against N. Y. Theatre Company, owner; Fifteen Twenty Broadway Company, contractor.......121.86

MADISON AV, 713, Morton S. Stevens against Julia S. Smallwood, owner and contractor...........4,991.00

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

25TH ST, 313 West; John Mulligan against Robert E. Walsh et al, Feb. 23, 1916..$112

164TH ST, 348 to 358 West; E. Ullman & Sons, Inc., against Anna Gottlieb et al, Nov. 19, 1915...........$115

25TH ST, 313 West; James Hallinan against Robert E. Walsh et al., Feb. 23, 1916...$55

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LONG ISLAND CITY OPPORTUNITY
Several Lots and Plots on or near Thomson Av., near Bliss Street Subway Station, the only property at Thomson Hill, with sewer, water, sidewalks, electricity, &c. Every up-to-date improvement. Highest Property in Long Island City, suitable for high-class printing establishments and apartment houses. Price reasonable. Eight minutes to Times Square by new dual subway. Brokers protected.
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Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once, balance as rent. HOME, 193 Times Downtown.

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Near the Sea
WOODLAND TERRACE
The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
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TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.
Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Map and particulars.
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COSY BUNGALOW
Five rooms, bath, electricity, gas, beamed ceiling, open fireplace; large plot, near ocean, five minutes to bathing beach, boating and fishing; wonderful bargain for $2,700; only $300 cash needed, balance can be paid off $20 monthly; 40 minutes from city. B. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

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17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.
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IF YOU HAVE $150,
Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB,
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Waterfront Factory
Bergen Pt.—Bayonne
11 ACRES
Deep Water and R. R. spur. Lighterage limits Port of N. Y. Modern buildings, with mechanical equipment and 350-horse power. Riparian rights.
Particulars of
HENRY STEERS, Inc.,
17 BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

I Will Take Lots

up to a value of $1,000 as first payment on this attractive new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb half hour out; no cash required, balance like rent; title guaranteed. E. B. Box 119 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Beautiful Country Home
at a sacrifice; 16 rooms, 3 baths, (built for owner's use,) on large corner plot running into golf grounds; unobstructed view for miles; in best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 15 miles from Manhattan, 5 minutes' walk from 2 express stations and trolley.
J. C. CLARKE, 50 CHURCH ST., ROOM 179, N. Y. TEL. 8749 CORTLANDT.

Great Bargain at Deal, N.J.
14 acres; best residential section; near ocean; not far from Summer Capitol; must be sold before April 1st.
DELMONT, room 178—50 Church St., N. Y.
Telephone Cortlandt 8748.

SUMMER ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST DEAL HOMES
CALVERT & SHUBERT
222 Main St., ASBURY PARK, Opp. Depot.

SUMMER HOMES
ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
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Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

LINCOLN PARK SECTION
CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT
Booklet "T" Sent on Request.
HORATIO CLAYTON, Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

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Offices for Rent in a Modern High Class Building.
HAVEMEYER BUILDING
26 Cortlandt St. 25 Church St. 25 Dey St.
occupying the
Entire Church St. Block Front
FROM CORTLANDT TO DEY STREETS
The Best and Most Conveniently Located Office Building Downtown
"L" station right at the door, another a block away. Hudson Tubes across the way—two more subway stations nearing completion less than a block distant.
Single Offices; Large & Small Suites and Entire Floors
At Rentals Much Lower Than Other Buildings of Equal Calibre Downtown
Six Rapid Passenger and Freight Elevators.
Service of highest standard always maintained.
Write for illustrated booklet and floor plan, and be sure to inspect the building before signing a lease elsewhere.
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516 Cortlandt.

Morton Building
116 Nassau Street
Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevators. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.
Agent on premises.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2,211 Broadway.

Store, Basement and Second Floor
17 East Fortieth St.
(Madison Avenue at Fortieth)
Nearly 7,000 square feet. Recently elegantly fitted up with elevator and all modern conveniences, by Creange & Walter, now retiring from business. One of the best retail locations in New York. 300 feet from the Public Library and Fifth Avenue, 2 minutes from Subway and Grand Central, where business is booming.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
569 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 31.

If you get where things end you are also where they begin. The Subway terminal of Greater New York is at City Hall Square. We are opposite. Where you ought to be.
OFFICES TO LET
41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
Telephone, Call or Write
E. A. TREDWELL, Agent, on premises.
(Tel. Cort. 3918.)

OFFICES,
150 to 1,800 SQUARE FEET, with exceptional air and light; most convenient location; 100 feet from Times Square; $1.50 per square foot.
J. ROBINSON, Agt., Room 1306.
220 W. 42d St. Phone 4757—Bryant.

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WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL. 5900 CORT.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.
EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.
PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D ST.

WAGES FIRST ENGAGE THE HARD COAL MEN

Sub-Committee of Operators and Miners Takes Up the Most Important Point at Once.

ALL ELSE IN ABEYANCE

Statistics Submitted to Prove That Living Cost Has Exceeded Increase in Miners' Pay.

Caution marked the opening of the negotiations for a new agreement between the anthracite operators and miners at the Union League Club yesterday. The joint sub-committee of four operators and four officials of the United Mine Workers of America, to which the General Conference Committee had delegated the task of reducing the ten demands of the miners to terms acceptable to both sides, met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at once approached the question of wages.

The operators present at the meeting yesterday were W. L. Connell, President of the Green Ridge Coal Company; W. J. Richards, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; S. D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and Morris Williams, President of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The officials of the United Mine Workers present were: President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America; John T. Dempsey of Scranton, Penn., President of District No. 1; Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton, Penn., President of District No. 7, and James Matthews of Shenandoah, Penn., President of District No. 9 of the miners' organization.

Alvan Markle of Hazleton, an operator, presided, and James A. Gorman of Hazleton, Secretary of the Conciliation Board, was Secretary. Neither of these two men has a vote, however, as members of the sub-committee.

The first demand of the ten submitted by the United Mine Workers to go into effect on April 1 next deals with the provision that the next agreement between the miners and operators be restricted to two years, but this was temporarily tabled to enable an immediate discussion of the wage demand, which is for a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

The representatives of the miners submitted statistics which they asserted had been gathered by the Department of Labor at Washington in proof of their contention that the increase in living cost in the last ten years had exceeded by far the advances in wages won by the miners.

Kinclock C. Adams, speaking for President John P. White of the miners' organization, gave out a statement at the Continental Hotel following the adjournment of the sub-committee that additional figures bearing on this point would be submitted by the miners for several days, and that during that time very little else probably would be discussed. Another statement given out for both sides at the McAlpin Hotel by Secretary Gorman merely announced that the wage problem was the sole discussion of the day.

The joint sub-committee will meet again at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the temporary organization of high school substitutes will be held at 1 P. M. tomorrow at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue. Elementary school substitutes are invited to be present.

The Board of Education has adopted a report advising the Board of Estimate that a new schoolhouse at Douglaston, L. I., is urgently needed.

John Martin has asked the Board of Education to request the Board of Estimate to transfer to the former "the services of William Wirt in an advisory capacity in connection with the duplicate-plan system," and to provide the funds in order that his compensation in future may be paid by the Board of Education. Since Jan. 1 Mr. Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., ha[illegible] retained by the Board of Esti[illegible]ational consultant at $10,000.

Th[illegible] in Public School 48, Manha[illegible]ed for storage purposes, will be[illegible] annex to the Julia Richman Hi[illegible]

The Board of Education has requested the Board of Estimate to provide the Fire Department with funds to maintain the fire alarm systems in the public schools, or to ask the Fire Department to take care of them from its appropriation.

Bernard Pistner, a special teacher of German in Public School 9, Brooklyn, has been fined thirty days' pay for misconduct and insubordination.

Miss Alice E. Robbins has been appointed as a member of the local School Board of District No. 27, Brooklyn.

Public School 111 will be discontinued as a separate school and made an annex to Public School 9, Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the local school boards of Manhattan will be held on March 14 at 3:45 P. M. in the office of the President of Manhattan, Municipal Building. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, invitations have been sent to all the members of the local school boards of the borough. Reports will be submitted by two committees which were appointed several months ago by J. W. Adams, Secretary of the borough and Chairman of the Central Committee of the local school boards, to study the operation of the Gary and other work, study, and play systems. Addresses will be delivered by Superintendent Goldwasser and Principal John Wade.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., March 10, 1916: Sergts. J. W. Brown, 148, to 277, bicycle duty; W. T. Riley, 275, to 28; W. J. Roach, 277, to 153; J. F. Quinn, 277, to 275; P. F. Gallagher and J. O. Kluber, 277, bicycle duty. Bicycle Sergt. F. J. Putz, 153, to 277. Patrol. C. R. B. McCartie, 12, to 168, motorcycle duty; J. A. Logomarsini, 167, to 168, bicycle to mounted duty; D. Anderson, 167, bicycle duty; W. H. Thompson, 168, motorcycle to mounted duty.

From prects. indicated to Traffic Div., Sub-div. C: E. N. H. Rosenfeld, 18; E. R. F. Ihnken, 161; F. C. Witten, 65. From Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, to precta. indicated: J. Smith, 18; D. J. Fitzpatrick, 143; A. G. Reinert, 65; Matron Catherine M. Fitzgibbons, 153, to 155.

Mutual transfers at 4 P. M. Mar. 10: Patrol. C. E. W. Terriere, 149, to 153; J. E. Steel, 153, to 149.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to C. O. Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 10; Patrol. G. J. Busweiler and D. Kinane, 172, to 74, 30 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 10. To 3 I. D. from prects. indicated, 21 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 10: L. F. Costuma, 5; F. T. Nisbet, 14; J. H. McCormick, Jr., 25; P. S. McCarthy, 26; J. T. Dugan, 63.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. J. Curtin, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 11; E. Ladue, 277, 3 days, 12:01 A. M. Mar. 11; L. Colton, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 14.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

855, 857 West 36th St.—Loft containing about 8,000 square feet, good light, electric elevator, steam heat, light, and power; immediate possession; reasonable rent; suitable for printing or manufacturing business. H. S. SHAPTER, 7 East 42d St.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Offices, lofts, and stores to sublet at big reduction; all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7909.

Established dental parlor to rent or sell; corner; floor rent $30; inquire E. Conner, 2,333 Myrtle Av., corner Van Cortlandt Av., Ridgewood, L. I.

4,000 square feet, fireproof building, for silk finisher and dyer with live steam at 137 East 25th; cheap. Brackett Realty Co., 122 East 25th.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft., $40 up; elevator; good location. 408-412 West 13th St.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 100 Broad St. Apply on premises.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av

Deskroom, stenographer, telephone. Room 401, Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Deskroom to let. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray st.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Atlantic Coast storm of Wednesday has passed beyond the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and during the last twenty-four hours it was attended by snow in the lower lake region, New York, and New England. Another disturbance of marked character from the Canadian Northwest has reached Northern Michigan, with greatly increased intensity, and has thus far caused snows in the upper lake and west lower lake region.

It will be warmer Friday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and colder in the upper lake region. It will be colder Friday night in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley and colder Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Cold wave warnings have been issued for North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Northeastern Illinois.

Low Temperatures prevailed Thursday morning east of the Mississippi and there were frosts as far south as Northern Florida.

Except for snow in the upper lake region and rain or snow to the eastward, reaching the New England Coast Friday night, the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh southwest, increasing Friday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, southwest, increasing by Friday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy and warmer Friday; probably rain or snow. Saturday, fair and somewhat colder.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; rain or snow at night. Saturday, probably fair and somewhat colder.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Friday, probably rain by night north and central; Saturday, fair, colder.

Western New York—Snow or rain and warmer Friday; Saturday, cloudy and colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Friday, probably local rains north and west; Saturday, fair, colder.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, snow at night or Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	25	22	4 P. M.	41	31
6 A. M.	24	17	6 P. M.	38	29
9 A. M.	32	22	9 P. M.	34	27
12 M.	37	28	11 P. M.	32	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 19; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 32 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.58 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M	Loss.
12:20—218 3 St.; St. John Kutno	Slight
8:15—Front 31 W. 34 St, (taxi;) Philip Collins	$400
9:40—5 Jackson St.; Harry Hurst	Slight
9:50—171 E. 108 St.; Patrick Reilly	Slight
10:35—320 E. 108 St.; Rosa Laccuimina	Slight
P. M.	
12:25—185 7 St.; John Ziro	Slight
1:00—520 W. 48 St.; Globe Mfg. Co.	Slight
2:35—1,041 So. B'vard; not given	$25
3:20—459 Claremont P'kway; Samuel Sandler	Slight
7:59—993 Boston Road; T. Sanderson	Slight
8:35—163 E. 112 St.; Isaac Maus	Slight
9:55—127-133 W. 26 St.; M. Wiener Co.	Slight
10:00—846 3d Av.; Leonard Patrone	Slight
10:05—55 Willett St.; Morris Goldberg	Slight
10:15—512 W. 136 St.; Charles Stahl	Slight
11:10—301 W. 154 St.; L. Israelson	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Orders of Feb. 9, directing Capt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., and 2d Lt. T. R. Murphy, C. A. C., to join 15th Co. at Charleston, S. C., by transport carrying the 124th Co. from New York City between Feb. 15 and March 15, amended to direct these officers to join the 15th Co. at Pensacola, Fla., by transport carrying the 124th Co. from New York on or about April 1.

Name of Capt. M. C. Kerth, 30th Inf., to Detached, effective April 29, and name of Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Inf., removed, effective April 28. Capt. Hadsell is relieved from duty with Organized Militia, effective April 29.

Name of Maj. R. S. Abernethy, C. A. C., to Detached, effective May 9, and name of Maj. A. S. Conklin, General Staff, removed, effective May 8.

Capt. W. C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty with Organized Militia, effective April 25, then to his regiment.

Promotions in cavalry Arm: From 1st Lts. to Capts.—J. E. Abbott, to 6th; R. B. Ellis, to 14th; S. D. Smith, 10th to 15th, April 28; G. F. Bailey, to 2d; C. C. Culver, to 3d, March 23; F. G. Turner, 13th to 10th; F. B. Edwards, to 12th; J. P. Barney, 2d Cav., to 4th; W. C. Gardenhire, to 10th; B. O. Davis, Unassigned; E. C. Wells, to 14th, and R. W. Walker, to 12th. From 2d Lts. to 1st Lts.—H. W. Hall, to 3d; E. V. Sumner, Jr., to 2d; A. E. Wilbourn, 13th to 12th; E. G. Cullum, to 4th; W. W. Erwin, to 7th; H. H. White, to 1st; C. St. C. McNeill, to 8th; F. K. Ross, 6th to 10th; H. Kobbe, to 1st; J. A. Warden, to 15th; J. B. Johnson, to 3d; V. M. Whitside, to 5th; C. B. Hunt, to 13th; N. B. Briscoe, 15th to 12th, and E. E. Farman, Jr., to 2d. Capts. Ellis, Culver, Davis, and Lts. Sumner, Erwin, McNeill, Ross, and Farman will remain on present duties. Capt. Gardenhire will join troop to which assigned, after leave of absence. Lts. Hall and Briscoe, upon arrival in United States and after any leave, will join regiments to which assigned, and Capt. S. D. Smith will proceed on first available transport to join regiment to which assigned.

2d Lt. P. G. Blackmore, C. A. C., now unassigned, will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for assignment.

Capt. G. Sevier, C. A. C., from assignment to 137th Co. to unassigned, and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, for duty on his staff.

Capt. T. M. Robins, Corps of Engrs., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Army Building, New York City, appointed July 23, 1915, Vice Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engrs., relieved.

Leave: 1st Lt. G. L. Van Deusen, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander F. R. McCreary, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to work of Gallaudet Co., Norwich, Conn.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. H. L. Benson, Washington Yard, to Bureau of Steam Engrg., Navy Department, and W. H. O'Brien, the Yorktown, to Mare Island Yard connection Alaskan Radio Expedition.

Ensign R. D. Kirkpatrick, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the Yorktown.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming, to Mare Island Yard, March 28.

P. A. Paym. J. H. Knapp, Radio Station, Radio, Va., to the Supply, March 15.

Machinists J. J. Oettenger and J. J. Enders, appointed.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cheyenne and H-1, at San Pedro; Cleveland, at Acajutla; Delaware and Sonoma, at Guantanamo; Kanawha, at Port Arthur, Texas; Marietta, at Vera Cruz; Nanshan, at Guaymas; Pentucket and Vesuvius, at Newport; Terry, at Mobile, and the Whipple, at San Diego.

Sailed—Barney, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Birmingham, Mayaguez, P. R., for Ponce, P. R.; Mayflower, Hampton Roads for Washington; Tennessee, Hampton Roads for Port au Prince; Virginia, Guantanamo for Boston, via Hampton Roads, and the Walke, Charleston for Key West.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, has been transferred from the Milwaukee to the Maryland.

The flag of the commander of the Battleship Squadrons, Atlantic Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Arkansas to the Texas.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To attendant, female, Parks Department, Manhattan and Richmond: Elizabeth C. Dickso, 86.82; Kate Gallagher, 85; Hannah Buggie, 81.95.

To assistant landscape architect, Grade D, Parks Board: Joseph Gatringer, 93.50; Arthur G. Waldreaon, 80.39; Anthony V. Grande, 75.80.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women has formed a free class for the coming State examination for probation officer.

United States.

An examination for assistant biologist, male, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Biological Survey, Agriculture Department, Washington, D. C., will be held on April 4. The salary is $2,000 a year. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing and at least two years of field and laboratory experience in the scientific investigation of birds and mammals, which [illegible] have included the preparation and publication of technical papers on birds and [illegible] requisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.
Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1916, 7 pass.
Packard Limousine "3-38," 1915, 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "1-38," 1914, 5 pass.
Cadillac Touring, 8 cyl., 1915, 7 pass.
Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

Stearns Knight 1915, Limousine, "Light 4," thoroughly overhauled; equipment complete, including Gray & Davis electric starting, lighting system, left-hand drive, centre control, new imported gray whipcord lining; very desirable; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. Columbus 7600.

Ford, 1915 touring, almost new; General Electric starter, demountable rims, oversize shoes; other special extras; will sell at bargain price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

Baker Electric four-passenger extension coupe, new batteries, newly painted; $700. Baker R. & L. New York Corp., 17-19 Central Park West.

1915 MARMON; 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

1916 MITCHELL; 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Mercer touring car, practically new, 1915 model; great bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

For Sale—1914 Chalmers Master Six Limousine; private party; excellent condition. J. Griffith, 248 West 80th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Handsome Packard limousine; very low rate; hour or month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Elegant Packard Landaulet; low rates hour, month; exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto. Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted, 7-passenger high-grade touring car; low price. T. H. Otto, 6317 4th Av., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 5151.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Have $4[illegible]000 for good first mortgages, Manhattan, Bronx property. Trustee, 433 Times.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS,
187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have a plot 72x100 on Third Av., between Claremont Parkway and 169th St., on which we will build a garage, warehouse, taxpayer, or any kind of a business building to suit good tenant. Apply B 18 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement, stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; $18,000, worth $21,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, 139 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate.
Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARM—$5,000—64 acres, lying on the State road between Sharon Village and Lakewood, overlooking miles and miles of beautiful country; two miles from Sharon Village, a Summer resort; Sharon station on the Harlem Railroad; tillable land, 42 acres, 22 acres of woodland; nine-room house; about 80 apple trees; very little cash needed. Inquire Joseph Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finnegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, 166 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Coney Island bungalows and plots to lease on easy terms; near ocean and bay. Sea View Realty Co., Room 202, 7 East 42d St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; three acres; trees; house 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; 3 hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address J. B. C., Post Office Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department, State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Westfield.—For sale, unusually desirable, well-located, modern 9-room residence; wonderful, large living-room porch; railroad station and trolley convenient; bargain for cash. Telephone for appointment, Murray Hill 1715.

Fine old country place, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed; principals only. Owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.,
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles; write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes, mailed. P. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

Country place near Ridgewood for sale, rent, furnished or unfurnished. S 170 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Small poultry farm with a good big house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; some nice shade trees; in a large town where there is a demand for products of all kinds; hour out; only $125 cash and balance in 8 years. B. Healy, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Gramercy Park, 143 East 21st St., sublet at once, attractively furnished apartment, silver, linen; living room 15x20; bedroom, bath, kitchenette, trunk closet; maid service; key to park; unusual; references. T 162 Times.

FURNISHED—West Side.

95th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 8964 Riverside.

Desirable Sub-let Furnished Apartments,
4 TO 8 ROOMS.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management,
Broadway & 109th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished.
Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5892.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory,
completely furnished. Broderick.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

High-class, artistic, 4 rooms, near Drive; delightful home, refined people. Call 10 to 4. Phone 7280 River. Albert, 321 West 94th.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED
Apartments for 3 months or longer.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath. $50 and $60.

57th, 130 West.—North light studio; bath; electric stove; rent at once.

FURNISHED—West Side.

Apartment, luxuriously furnished, three rooms and bath, 92d St., overlooking Central Park, $60 per month. Occupancy May 1. Box C 354 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $450. 3,920 Broadway.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

To Sublet.—Seven large rooms, elevator apartment, at great sacrifice. C. M. Oppenheim, 515 West 187th St.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

202-204 West 36th St.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Wanted to sublet, 5-room unfurnished front apartment, West End Av., between 79th and 110th Sts. preferred, consider side streets, Broadway to Drive; young couple; possession April 15. L 111 Times.

Wanted from May 1st apartment 6 all outside rooms, southern exposure; rent under $60. H 307 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentleman; board optional.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; good, generous table; location ideal.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny room, bath; those accustomed to best; home living.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; one or two; telephone; table guests.

93D, (690 West End Av.)—Suite, second flight, furnished or unfurnished; reference.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, beautiful private bathroom, for two; also single room; excellent Vienna cooking; dining room, parlor floor; table boarders accommodated.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

West Side

160TH, WEST, 25 Fort Washington Av.—Outside room, running water. Audubon 203.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

TRAINED NURSE would board and care for patients in her private home, near Central Park. L 119 Times.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants room and board, private family, in modern apartment, Washington Heights preferred; give complete information. T 174 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 311 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1533.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; moderate. Chevalier.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6; another, $4. Telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Large, light, double room; also light and airy single room.

MADISON AV, 222, (near 36th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms, private house, $6.

West Side.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Front parlor, bright, heated; $5. McGernan.

45TH, 211 West, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Back parlor for rent, with private bath, telephone; also small room.

48TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large corner parlor, Broadway, in private family; 3 windows; use piano; heat and bath; to gentlemen; reference.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Studio; also front basement during day; studio by hour.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms en suite, all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

72D, WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family. Columbus 2051.

West Side.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Two large rooms, suitable two gentlemen or couple; board optional.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, neatly furnished; all improvements; private elevator apartment; for three gentlemen; board if desired. Phone Schuyler 8524.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, running water, bath adjoining; $5.00.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; every convenience; home comforts.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

80TH, 165 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, furnished in ivory and wicker, single or en suite; all modern conveniences.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single, double room; bath; $4 and $6.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, $8; also medium, $5; telephone.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Room for rent with teachers, in Apt. 45; dining room in house.

123D, 547 WEST, Near Broadway.—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

WEST END AV., 350.—Exceptional rooms; private house; electricity; phone; business people.

WEST END AV, 611.—High-class, single or en suite; $7, $10, $15; subway.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.
Experienced young lady, who has been with several newspapers, (Boston and New York,) desires to connect with reliable advertising agency; can furnish best of references; possess initiative and ambition and able to serve my employers efficiently at all times. Z 349 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, (40,) intelligent and absolutely trustworthy; good housekeeper and thoroughly experienced in the care of children from birth; positively no laundry work; fine references. Address, stating terms; Comfort, care of X 203 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, 6 years' experience, familiar office details, desires position; not to work on Saturday. C 332 Times Downtown.

DIRECTING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced woman, refined, desires position; capable stewardess, charge of tea room; would consider full charge of apartment; highest references. Address L 59 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
GIRLS BETWEEN THE
AGES OF 16 & 18 YEARS
FOR THEIR
INSPECTING DEPARTMENT.
MUST BRING BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR
WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at employment office, 5th Floor 32d St. Side.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow of culture desires position as supervising housekeeper in small private family; active, capable, cheerful, some means; chaperone or companion; city or country; moderate remuneration. X 206 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly first-class, refined American young lady seeks position; 8 years' practical experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; highest references; good appearance; $20. C 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience; refined, educated American; operates any machine; unquestionable references; salary $14. C 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Secretary, rounded experience; technical training; handle all details; $15; employed, but can make quick change. L 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; accurate typist; willing, obliging; $8. Hilda Goldner, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d Street. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-secretary, eight years' experience, efficient, reliable, wants permanent position; $20. Address B 25 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; various lines; rapid typist; references; $15. C 341 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPHER - STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; brokerage experience; desires position; reliable firm; references. C 335 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY WOMAN; member of the Bar; high-class writer; competent literary assistant, desires engagement. T 167 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Makers of papier mache articles, of wooden boxes, and of tin ware, all kinds, please communicate with The Art Craft Studio, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Business Loans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Established retail furniture dealer would like to borrow $1,000 to $5,000 on good installment accounts. B 29 Times Annex.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 300.

Purchase and Exchange.

Equipping factory to build motor trucks, machinery wanted; send fullest particulars; many large tools required. H 300 Times Downtown.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs, everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Wanted—Correspondence with city consumers of farm produce. Address Box 204, Portland, Mich.

Clothing.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 week. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway. (Enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgages, $2,000 and $5,000 at 6 per cent. wanted on group of choice villa sites, main avenue, four minutes' walk from depot, Demarest, N. J.; worth three times amount of mortgage; title policy; very valuable extra inducement. B 28 Times Annex.

Wanted—Partner with a few thousand dollars to put the only Condensing Exhaust Head on the market; patents completely cover, and a wide field exists. Willis, C. E., Box 298, Newark, N. J.

Technical graduate, experienced executive, will invest in going concern; services essential; $15,000; strictest investigation; partnership preferred. C 350 Times Downtown.

WANTED, PARTNERSHIP
in machine shop; will invest capital and give active interest; strictest investigation; machine designer. Box 3, Pelham, N. Y.

Wanted—Space in fashionable specialty shop for sale of millinery. T 175 Times.

For sale—First-class boarding house, furnished cosy, home-like; all conveniences; chickens; garden; in the quiet, restful atmosphere of the Adirondack Mountains. Address E. W., 8 William St., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Partner wanted in buying and selling automobiles; also in renting automobiles; experience unnecessary. Garage, 165 East 70th St.

Large corner grocery and liquor store for sale; liquor license paid until October; excellent opportunity; Brooklyn. T 161 Times.

Ladies,' gentlemen's, infants' wear; ill-health; act quick; Newark; bargain. B 306 Times Downtown.

Business man wants American agency Cuba or Mexico; could finance. T 111 Times.

Trade paper, now showing profit, needs $5,000 to expand; investigate. T 120 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEAD WORKERS.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WORKERS ON FANCY BEAD BAGS; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FIRST-CLASS WORK.
J. M. GIDDING CO.,
564 5TH AV.

BRIGHT, capable girl to have charge of office detail; must be good at shorthand and typewriter; must be neat, willing worker with good personality; start around $10; good future. Pierce's Farm Weeklies, 200 5th Av.

FORELADY.—Experienced on lisle and chamoisette gloves; must know all operations; good position and excellent future for right person. H 305 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 River.

MILLINERS.

COMPETENT TRIMMERS, MAKERS, PREPARERS, AND APPRENTICES; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FIRST-CLASS WORK.
J. M. GIDDING CO.,
564 5TH AV.

MILLINERS.

Experienced milliners wanted; long season; good salary. Apply
MISS CURRAN,
57 EAST 56TH ST.

NURSES.—The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases requires the services of young women to become nurses; free course in training school for nurses for those desiring to take it; diploma upon graduation; will pay at start $22 a month, with board, room, and laundering, and advance according to character of service rendered; experience unnecessary. For application blank containing full particulars call at the hospital or mail postal card request to Dr. B. D. Evans, Medical Director, P. O. address Greystone Park, New Jersey.

NURSE.—Family temporarily residing small apartment, mother's helper or nurse, willing to make herself useful; must arrange sleep home until June 1; good wages and eventually good home to right person. Mrs. Fischer, 1 West 85th St.

SALESLADY.—Salary while learning business for responsible person over 22; out of town work; call after 9:30. 220 West 42d. Room 1,614.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; American girl wanted in high-class law office; must have had some experience in an office; state age, experience and salary desired. Box C 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A real one, first-class, expert, accurate, good experience in business office; spell and punctuate; Royal machine; location, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. H 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising manager trade publication wants capable assistant; growing position; write fully; mention salary. Address C 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, capable development; home girl; start $7.50; write full particulars; notes. Address C 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ACCURATE, EXPERIENCED, CLEAN, NEAT, SALARY $10. CALL 510 WEST 24TH ST.

TYPISTS.—Two positions open in news-stand department of magazine; work consists of handling orders, returns, &c., and calls for accuracy, willingness, ambition, and good appearance; give full details regarding experience, age, nationality, salary. T 176 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted as assistant in statistical department in Wall St. broker's office; not necessarily a stenographer, but must be able to answer inquiries from investors on listed securities; state experience and salary expected. Box No. H 306 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXC., 50 Court St., Bklyn. Young woman, Spanish-English stenographer, $20; stenographer, machinery experience, $15; three saleswomen, candies and toilet articles, Brooklyn store, $10.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, office assistants; experience only; interview 9-2. Efficiency Bureau, Inc., Agency, 30 East 42d St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE
FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school, Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.A.A.—Accountants open, close and systematize books; audit, financial statements; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed, Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Five years with accounting firms, senior, desires permanent engagement; office manager, auditor, etc.; 26; university graduate; bookkeeping experience; can travel; references. C 349 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, also credit man, wishes position; ten years' experience with dress house; highest credentials. T 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR CASHIER.—Middle aged man, good appearance, wants position as bookkeeper or cashier; best references. T 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S or office assistant, young man; accurate, willing; good education; references; moderate salary. H. Kramer, 233 West 140th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, graduate business college, desires connect with reliable firm. Wm. Knieberg, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER.—College education; 4 years' experience; capable taking full charge. T 159 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; university graduate; at present employed. C 353 Times Downtown.

BOY of good character, unsurpassed ability, desires position; references furnished. C 337 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT DESIRED IN ENGLAND by American; age 38; 18 years' experience, last six in London; capable executive; conversant with practices, selling methods, and advertising; comprehensive references. X 208 Times Annex.

CARPENTER.—Alterations jobbing, day, contract, business house, private. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Show window and store experience; references as to ability. T 173 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write Andrew, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,917 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family requiring the services of an expert driver for a fine car; A1 references. Phone Flatbush 3358.

CHAUFFEUR, (German,) married; 15 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Mau, 201 West 88th. 1349 Riverside.

CLEAN CUT, good personality, 27, executive and selling ability, desires to connect with reliable firm; references. T 171 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER.—An experienced, refined American; high school education; $8. C 339 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 26, experienced in executive office management, desires position with reliable house with good prospects. T 166 Times.

EXECUTIVE assistant to corporation, official or wealthy individual; experienced; will travel. Z 362 Times Annex.

FARM OR ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT.—Young single man, well recommended; a practical farmer, with an agricultural college education. A. G. M., care Bedford Co., Farmers' Association, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

FARMER.—Man, (34,) married, wishes position on gentleman's estate as farmer; experience; A1 reference. Apply before April 1, K., 705 3d Av.

EXCEPTIONAL ability office routine; (19,) willing worker; reliable, honest; $7. C 344 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, (23;) high school graduate; 5 years' experience; excellent references. XYZ, 1,160 Tiffany St.

MASSEUR.—Hospital graduate; scientific treatment; best city references. Marvin, 225 West 80th. Telephone 3715 Schuyler.

OFFICE MAN, (37.)—Efficient all details accounting, correspondence; possessing initiative, executive ability; salary $25; references. Permanent, C 342 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive and accountant, high-grade college man, wants responsible position, established firm; start now. T 111 Times.

POSITION by American, 22, with house with future, tactful, clever, excellent business training; best of references. L 88 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (27.)—Experienced, well-educated, and traveled young man desires position where tact and ability will be appreciated. T 158 Times.

REAL ESTATE private secretary, superintendent, manager; diplomatic, energetic; highest credentials. T 122 Times.

SALES ENGINEER desires new position, gas engines, pumps, or any manufactured steel product. C 324 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN covering Southern States with gloves, usually finished trip in May, desires line novelties or holiday goods to sell balance of year and carry as side line during glove season. X 204 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, young, (23,) hustler, desires connection with progressive concern. T 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks, suits; traveling entire New England; open, A1 line. T 165 Times.

SALESMAN, buyer, and manager, with 10 years' experience in the retail men's furnishing goods, has had successful record, can furnish highest credentials, is open for a position. L. D., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic young man, 22; excellent business education; five years' varied experience. T 168 Times.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On Madison Av. car, between 49th and 78th, between 6th and 7th, Saturday night, long silver chain, with silver heart purse. Reward if returned to 969 5th Av.

LOST.—Lady's bracelet watch, silver and blue enamel, between 40 West 66th St. and 66th St. subway, or near 103d St. subway, about noon Tuesday; reward if returned. Morse, 239 West 103d St.

LOST—Silver meshbag, 54th St. and 7th Av., Thursday night. Finder may keep money, and reward of $25 will be given for return of bag, keys, and fountain pen. Adlon, 200 West 54th. Apartment 4A.

LOST—Broken diamond bracelet, platinum setting, about forty-nine stones; small silver chain, patent clasp; in taxi or vicinity 70th St.; liberal reward. Z 359 Times Annex.

LOST—Saturday evening, lady's gray leather handbag, containing eyeglasses, pocketbook with money. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 1 West 72d, Apartment 68.

LOST.—Solitaire diamond screw earring, Wednesday, 38th to 57th St.; very liberal reward. Anita Comfort Brooks, Hotel Wellington, 55th St., 7th Av.

LOST—On Monday, skunk muff, vicinity Nevins St. subway station, Brooklyn, containing white gloves; reward. Please return C. W. Welch, 277 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Thursday, small purse containing money, on 34th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Reward if returned to 1,422 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, (Hamilton,) closed face, monogram on back, inside "Ruth Marion from Father"; liberal reward. Hotel Martinique, 32d St. and Broadway.

LOST—At Suffrage ball, sapphire blue velvet coat, beaver collar and cuffs, brown satin lining; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to 707 5th Av.

LOST—Lady's compartment snakeskin change purse; finder may keep contents. Please return, with Chinese coin, Mayer, 8 Washington Place.

LOST—Beaver muff, March 8, on 90th St. at noon, between Columbus Av. and Broadway; reward. Mrs. Tryon, 225 West End Av.

LOST.—March 9, between 34th and 110th Sts., diamond open cluster brooch; liberal reward. Henry A. Ritchie, 30 Church St.

LOST—On or near 5th Av., March 8, large agate and quartz bar pin set in gold, round stone in centre; reward. Stuyvesant 3093.

LOST—Blue-fox scarf in taxi or vicinity of Biltmore, Grand Central, Wednesday night; reward. Morris, 158 West 81st St.

LOST—Handbag, containing keys, spectacles, bracelet, watch; $10 reward. Clarke, 873 6th Av.

LOST—Card case with money and receipts; reward. S. J. Ford, 609 West 127th St.

LOST.—Brown wolf neck fur, Tuesday. Return 53 West 48th St. Lewis; reward.

LOST—String of red corals; liberal reward. Apt. 904, San Remo.

LEFT in Metropolitan Opera House Saturday matinee, small round silver box, with hinged cover. $5 reward paid for its return to 77 East 77th St.

LIBERAL REWARD for information leading to recovery of quantity of men's clothing stolen from truck on March 1. W. C. R. Phone 7694 Barclay.

REWARD.—Lost, between 83d-96th, Broadway, lady's purple silk bag. Huntington, 41 West 83d.

REWARD.—Lost, Tuesday, from 56th to Circle subway station, silver lorgnette. 11 West 56th.

REWARD for return of diamond solitaire ring. Margaret O'Leary, 116 West 71st St.

$100 REWARD return platinum pin, 1¾ inches long, set with nine diamonds; lost March 2, 1916, between 59th and 78th Sts. on 5th Av. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av., New York City.

Found.

FOUND—Wednesday evening, in Montmartre, 50th St. and Broadway, chamois bag, containing lady's jewelry valued at $15,000. Apply to management. Fullest details, description required as to ownership.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Maltese terrier, Saturday night; answers to name of Beauty; liberal reward. Return 1,997 Madison Av. Telephone 5323 Harlem or 4069 Harlem.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for returning "Mike," Irish terrier; curly red hair, short tail. Hotel Caledonia. Farragut 8950.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

STOCK DEPARTMENT—Require several boys of neat appearance, over 16 years of age, for stock positions. Apply to the superintendent, subway floor, east building.

ACCOUNTANT and general bookkeeper, preferably with public accounting and corporation experience; good opportunity with large corporation; state experience in detail, age, salary desired, religion, &c., or no attention paid to replies. T 169 Times.

AUDITOR OF DISBURSEMENTS.—Man with experience, preferably with public accounting and corporation experience; good opportunity with large corporation; state experience in detail, age, salary desired, religion, &c., or no attention paid to replies. T 170 Times.

BOOKBINDERS.—Attractive positions for executives and operators in two large plants, New York City; unusual opportunities for "big" men; reply, stating experience and reference; all communications confidential. L 113 Times.

BOY wanted, about 14 years old; intelligent; address particulars regarding age, education, salary expected. P. O. Box 1261 City.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, in cotton goods commission house; answer in own handwriting. B 27 Times Annex.

BOYS, must be over 16, for office work; good promotions for the right boys; apply 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BRIGHT LAD wanted in a dry goods commission house; opportunity for advancement; must reside at home; age about 16. Address C 347 Times Downtown.

CARD INVENTORY CLERK.—Young man with experience in keeping perpetual inventory; state experience in detail, salary, or no attention paid to replies. T 163 Times.

CHEMIST.—Analytical; college graduate with two or three years experience preferred. Apply by letter to R. G. Gates, Post Office Box 273, Newark, N. J.

COLORED MAN wanted to cook and care for seven-room apartment by a bachelor of middle age; a good place for the right man; my former man died; he was with me three years and I never spoke a cross or impatient word to him; applications to be made by letter only in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and compensation expected. H. W., Room 916, 31 Nassau St.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.
Industrious, intelligent young man, thoroughly acquainted with the brokerage business in this line, wanted on commission basis; rare chance for right party; state full particulars regarding experience. T 88 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus, motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAFTSMAN wanted at Metallurgical plant near New York City; none but experienced men need apply. Address Z 355 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted, experienced on metal furniture; live wires only need apply. Z 367 Times Annex.

MACHINISTS. — FIRST-CLASS LATHE, MILLING, GRINDING, JONES & LAMSON AND GISHOLT OPERATORS. APPLY C. A. PETERSON, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., LONG ISLAND CITY.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Leading, popular-priced dress house desires two high-grade, capable representatives for Middle West and South; only those with extensive following and satisfactory record will be considered; state full particulars; all communications will be treated in strictest confidence; commission. L 102 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have a very attractive side-line proposition for you; large commission, easy seller; you can make a sale in every place your regular line takes you. Rock Manufacturing Co., 18 Salem Av., Carbondale, Penn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man of good address, desirous of connecting permanently with well-established house handling line with big demand; commission basis. M. L. Co., first floor, 110 Madison Av., near 29th St.

SALESMAN to sell paints and glass for an old-established house; must have knowledge of the paint business; state experience and terms; salary and commission. L 105 Times.

SALESMEN, high-class, wanted on commission basis only, for cigarette proposition; individual monogram and trademark; give full experience and credentials. L 117 Times.

SALESMAN capable of calling on large business houses in city, to introduce our electric saving proposition; commission basis; state age. L 115 Times.

SALESMAN, experience high-grade shoes; salary. Box 60, 352 6th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, strong, with some experience; salary, $10 to start; advancement to right applicant. L 103 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced; one having been in leather goods business preferred. I. Warschauer Co., 17 East 22d.

SIX BOILERMAKERS, AT ONCE,
experienced on repair work.
Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation,
Quincy, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; young man with real estate experience; apply by letter. Silverman, 1,429 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; male; under 25; touch typist preferred; best references required. C 348 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS.

This Company can employ a number of additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live. In applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TEACHERS.—Wanted, teacher modern languages, $1,600; biology, physics, and geology, $1,200; French and Spanish, $1,000; mathematics, $1,000; physics and astronomy, $1,600; domestic science and expression, $700. A. C. Whitehead, 1,233 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, office assistants; experience only; interview 9-2. Efficiency Bureau, Inc., Agency, 30 East 42d St.

Willis Hawley Exc., 50 Court St., Brooklyn. Spanish, English stenographer, $20; two stenographers, $15; bookkeeper, reads Spanish, American, $15.

BOYS, Stenographers with bookkeeping; see Credential Agency at once, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS, competent, accountancy training, for Public Service Commission accountants; $1,800 to $2,400; income tax report inspectors, $1,500 to $2,100; examinations in April; personal instruction by Hermann E. Goldschmidt, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Phone 9233 Madison.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

PHOTOPLAY writing taught evenings, under direction of Henry Albert Phillips. Send for free visitors' pass and booklet, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

SEVENTY-THREE MEN needed at once for a new profession, tree surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted accustomed to selling financial securities; salary or commission. Apply Box X 205 Times Annex.

ROOSEVELT'S HAT AGAIN IN THE RING

He Issues a Statement Which Political Leaders Agree Is a Bid for Presidency.

FIRST AIM TO BEAT WILSON

Wants Nomination Only if Nation Is 'In Mood for Heroic Action' at Home and Abroad.

A RARE TIME IN HISTORY

Whether We Meet It, He Says, Depends Upon Republican and Progressive Conventions.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out a signed statement in Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, yesterday, which political interpreters in New York read as an announcement that he would be a candidate for President when the Republican and Progressive conventions met in Chicago on June 7. This is the full text of Colonel Roosevelt's statement:

Mr. Roosevelt's Statement.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me and of the good will shown me by the gentlemen who have announced themselves as delegates to be elected in my interest in the Massachusetts Presidential primary. Nevertheless, I must request and I now do request and insist that my name be not brought into the Massachusetts primaries and I emphatically decline to be a candidate in the primaries of that or of any other State.

Months ago I formally notified the authorities of Nebraska, Minnesota, and Michigan to this effect. I do not wish the nomination. I am not the least interested in the political fortunes either of myself or any other man. I am interested in awakening my fellow-countrymen to the need of facing unpleasant facts. I am interested in the triumph of the great principles for which, with all my heart and soul, I have striven and shall continue to strive.

I will not enter into any fight for the nomination and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf. In deed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic; unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action.

Rare Time in History.

This is one of those rare times which come only at long intervals in a nation's history, when the action taken determines the life of the generations that follow. Such times were those from 1776 to 1789, in the days of Washington, and from 1858 to 1865, in the days of Lincoln.

It is for us of today to grapple with the tremendous national and international problems of our own hour in the spirit and with the ability shown by those who upheld the hands of Washington and Lincoln.

Whether we do or do not accomplish this feat will largely depend on the action taken at the Republican and Progresive National Conventions next June. Nothing is to be hoped from the present Administration, and the struggles between the President and his party leaders in Congress are today merely struggles as to whether the nation shall see its Governmental representatives adopt an attitude of a little more or a little less hypocrisy, and follow a policy of slightly greater or slightly lesser baseness.

All that they offer us is a choice between degrees of hypocrisy and degrees of infamy. But disgust with the unmanly failure of the present Administration I believe does not, and I know ought not to mean that the American people will vote in a spirit of mere protest They ought not to and I believe they will not be content merely to change the present Administration for one equally timid, equally vacillating, equally lacking in vision, in moral integrity, and in high resolve.

Demand Steadfast Policy.

They should desire, I believe they do desire, public servants and public policies signifying more than adroit cleverness in escaping action behind clouds of fine words, in refusal to face real internal needs, and in complete absorption of every faculty, in devising constantly shifting hand to mouth and day to day measures for escape from international duty, by the abandonment of national honor, measures due to sheer dread of various foreign powers tempered by a sometimes harmonizing and sometimes conflicting dread of various classes of voters, especially hyphenated voters at home.

We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideas is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely. We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity, and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

I believe that in a crisis so grave it is impossible too greatly to magnify the needs of the country, or too strongly to dwell on the necessity of minimizing and subordinating the desires of individuals. The delegates who go to Chicago will have it in their power to determine the character of the administration which is to do or leave undone the mighty tasks of the next four years. That administration can do an incalculable amount to make or mar our country's future.

Puts Ban on Politicians.

The men chosen to decide such a question ought not to be politicians of average type and parochial outlook. Still less should they be politicians controlled by sinister influence from within or without. They should be the very best men that can be found in our country, whose one great mission should be to declare in unequivocal terms for a program of clean-cut, straightout, national Americanism, in deeds not less than in words, and in internal and international matters alike, and to choose as a candidate a man who will not merely stand for such a program before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected.

These men should be men of rugged independence who possess the broadest sympathy with and understanding of the needs and desires of their fellows. Their loyalty should be neither to class, nor to sections, but to the whole of the United States and the people that dwell therein. They should be controlled by no man and no interest, and their own minds should be open.

June is a long way off. Many things may occur between now and then. It is utterly impossible to say now with any degree of certainty who should be nominated at Chicago. The crying, the vital need now is that the men who next June assemble at Chicago from the forty-eight States and mingle the views of the entire country, shall act with the sane and lofty devotion to the interest of our nation as a whole which was shown by the original Continental Congress. They should approach their task unhampered by any pledge, except to bring to its accomplishment every ounce of courage, intelligence, and integrity they possess.

THEODORE ROSEVELT.

Foretold in The Times.

Among men professing ability to interpret political broadsides no opinion was expressed except that Mr. Roosevelt's words were a definite avowal that his hat was again in the ring, and his assertions caused a profound sensation in political circles.

That such a statement, clarifying the situation so far as Colonel Roosevelt was concerned, would be made this week, was stated exclusively in THE TIMES on Sunday last and it has been awaited with great interest by political leaders. In the statement, as predicted in THE TIMES on March 2 and again on March 5, Colonel Roosevelt directed that there should be no factional fight in the Republican primaries over the election of delegates pledged to him and that the issue be decided when the parties met in convention in Chicago.

THE TIMES said also that it was generally conceded that Roosevelt had his eye on the nomination and would accept if asked to take the lead in a fight for straight-out Americanism in an effort to defeat President Wilson.

Stripped of superfluous words Colonel Roosevelt's statement is taken as an announcement—the first that he has made personally—that he will, if called upon, lead just such a fight. He makes that assertion in these words, which might be taken as a summary of all that he has to say:

"I will not enter into any fight for the nomination and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf.

"Indeed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic, unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action.

"This is one of those rare times which come only at long intervals in a nation's history—when the action taken determines the life of the generations that follow. Such times were those from 1176 to 1789 in the days of Washington, and from 1858 to 1865 in the days of Lincoln."

Made on Advice of Friends.

Colonel Roosevelt made the statement on the advice of his close friends in the Republican and Progressive parties because of the growing agitation for his nomination by the Republican and Progressive conventions which had reached the point where open and, perhaps, bitter factional fights were promised in the primary elections. The announcement by Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts that he and three other prominent political leaders of that State would enter the primaries as delegates at large to the Republican Convention pledged to Roosevelt was the step which finally caused the Colonel to break silence.

At National Progressive headquarters yesterday the Roosevelt statement was received with enthusiasm and there could be no doubt that it was looked upon as a formal announcement by the Colonel that, under certain circumstances, he would stand ready to make the fight against Mr. Wilson.

The statement startled the old guard Republican leaders. They accepted it as an announcement of the Roosevelt candidacy and a number of private conferences were held. The Republican leaders here, although they will not admit it publicly, have been receiving word of a growing sentiment for Roosevelt which has given them much food for thought and the Roosevelt announcement came as the climax to such a situation. One prominent Republican leader had this to say:

"I did not doubt that Colonel Roosevelt was out after the nomination. None of the leaders in the Republican or Progressive Parties doubted it. Now we know it beyond any shadow of a doubt. Well, we shall see what happens."

Leaders Keep Silent.

A TIMES reporter talked with Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and William Barnes soon after the Roosevelt statement had been made public. After a careful consideration of what Mr. Roosevelt said they refused to comment on the situation which had been created, but there could be not the slightest doubt that the statement had "set them thinking."

Politicians were agreed yesterday that the statement would serve as a notice to the Old Guard that they must prepare for an organized Roosevelt boom at convention time if they hope to prevent the Colonel from obtaining control of the party again. Colonel Roosevelt will keep out of any open fight, but it is predicted that upon his return to this country about March 20 the pilgrimage of politicians up Sagamore Hill will begin. Developments up to that time will in a great measure determine what attitude the Colonel may be expected to assume.

May Force Hughes's Nomination.

It was predicted also yesterday that the Roosevelt statement would cause a more active campaign for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, as about the only man who can hope to obtain the indorsement of the Colonel and the Progressive Party if Roosevelt is beaten at the conventions.

The adherents of Colonel Roosevelt in the Republican Party, it was generally conceded, would accept the statement that there must be no factional fights over delegates. The movement from now on, it was stated, would be to get delegates to the Republican Convention who would be ready to support Roosevelt if the opportunity arose.

The growth of the Roosevelt movement has been the most interesting feature of the Presidential campaign. Ten months ago it was at ebb tide. Even the Roosevelt leaders would have termed it 1,000 to 1 against the Colonel. Today they are placing the odds at anywhere from 5 to 1 to 10 to 1. There is every reason to believe that the Colonel, in view of what he considers the mismanagement of international problems, feels that these leaders have about sized up the situation.

A number of Progressives, who are classed as of the more radical kind, have convinced themselves that Colonel Roosevelt, if proper warning of another split is given the Republicans, will be nominated beyond doubt. It is these men who have put forward the program of naming Colonel Roosevelt as the nominee of the Progressive Party for President as soon as the Progressives assemble in convention and then saying to the Republican delegates: "Take our ticket or face a three-cornered race, as in 1912.

Wants No Split.

THE TIMES is able to say authoritatively that no such step will be taken with the consent of Colonel Roosevelt unless his views of the situation undergo a radical change before the conventions meet in Chicago. He will do everything in his power to check such a movement, which he and his close followers believe would accomplish no other end than a definite break and the re-election of Mr. Wilson. And the Progressive leaders feel now that the Progressive Convention will not take such action without the Colonel's sanction.

There is every indication that the situation has narrowed down to the point where either Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes must be nominated in order to bring about a sincere reunion of Republican and Progressive parties. Colonel Roosevelt has not taken and THE TIMES is able to say will not, unless conditions are greatly changed by June 7, take the stand that he must be nominated to bring about reunion. If Justice Hughes is nominated on a strong preparedness program and makes known his intention of upholding the doctrine of Americanism, Colonel Roosevelt will do everything in his power to hold the Progressives in line for Mr. Hughes.

It can even be said that Colonel Roosevelt was ready to go further in his effort to beat the Wilson Administration and join with the Republicans on a reunion candidate, than were many of his Progressive followers. But the talk of Elihu Root or some other Republican aside from Hughes as the reunion candidate served to raise a storm of protest among Progressives which promised serious trouble.

Roosevelt or Hughes.

The Colonel, despite his desire to get Mr. Wilson out of the White House and put there a Republican who would carry out his views of Americanism, is not ready to go counter to the beliefs of others who followed him in 1912. This has been one factor in bringing about the situation of Roosevelt or Hughes. There are a number of Progressives who will even balk at Mr. Hughes, but there is every reason to believe that, with Colonel Roosevelt's indorsement, Hughes would in the end get their support.

Progressives and the Roosevelt Republicans said yesterday that favorable reports were being received from almost every State, and that they were convinced Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated. The Roosevelt statement will be sent broadcast and the effort, within the Republican Party, to get men on the delegations who will support him will be redoubled as a result of the Colonel's adroit words that he will run if he gets the nomination of the two parties.

The decision to urge Colonel Roosevelt to make such a statement was reached after conferences between Progressive leaders and the Republican adherents of Roosevelt. They decided that a situation had developed where some word of instruction from the Colonel was necessary to keep the movement on a basis where an open split might be avoided and the hope still remain of obtaining the Colonel's nomination. Henry L. Stoddard of The Evening Mail, who was one of Colonel Roosevelt's advisers in the 1912 fight, offered to carry dispatches to the Colonel and talk matters over with him as a newspaper man and political adviser. He left the city quietly with the sanction of the Roosevelt leaders, and cabled the statement to his paper yesterday.

STILL STAND BY ROOSEVELT.

Massachusetts Partisans to Continue Primary Fight.

BOSTON, March 9.—The statement of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will not affect his supporters who desire to have Roosevelt delegates chosen in this State for the Republican convention, according to Grafton D. Cushing, formerly Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Cushing, who is one of the candidates on the so-called Roosevelt slate for delegates at large, said:

"I quite agree with Mr. Roosevelt that he ought not to be nominated unless the country intends to realize its ideals in action. He ought not to be nominated unless he is going to be the choice of the majority of Republicans. But I claim the right to go out and say I think he ought to be nominated and why, and if the majority of my fellow-citizens do not agree with me I shall accept their decision.

"According to Massachusetts law no delegate can be pledged, but we claim the right to let the people of Massachusetts know whom we favor. My first choice is Roosevelt, my second is Root, my third is Hughes, and if none of these can be nominated I shall, of course, stand by any other action that may seem wise to the convention. I believe my associates will also abide by the decision of the convention."

PERKINS ARRAIGNS WILSON.

Says Roosevelt Sees Perilous Situation President Has Created.

Special to The New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

STUART, Fla., March 9.—Replying to your telegram asking for my opinion as to the significance of Mr. Roosevelt's statement, it clearly shows that he is keenly alive to the precarious position in which the Wilson Administration has placed our country. Recently Mr. Wilson took to the stump to arouse the country to the imperative need of preparedness so as to force Congress to act. Immediately on his return to Washington his Secretary of War resigned.

For more than three weeks Mr. Wilson has told us to believe that he was diligently hunting for the most competent man obtainable for Secretary of War. At last he appoints an ardent pacifist, a man who promptly states that he knows nothing whatever about the duties he is to perform.

Mr. Wilson urges Congress to act immediately on preparedness, and yet he himself, when given a great opportunity to act by appointing as Secretary of War a well-equipped, experienced man, not only fails to do it, but appoints an avowed pacifist. Thus once again Mr. Wilson's words fail utterly to square themselves with his deeds.

No wonder Villa celebrates the occasion by invading the United States and killing our soldiers and citizens every few days with unfailing regularity Mr. Wilson adds a fresh page to the chapter of shame and humiliation which he is writing into the history of the United States. GEORGE W. PERKINS.

MAJOR J. E. DUFFY RESIGNS.

Promotions and Changes Among National Guard Officers.

Major John E. Duffy, second senior Major of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard, and among the best-known officers in the State, has resigned after nearly twenty-one years of continuous service. He was in the war with Spain as Captain.

The following have just been appointed Second Lieutenants: William H. Warren and Joseph H. Nichols, Ninth Coast Artillery; Henry W. J. Cox, Second Field Artillery, Troop D; Robert W. Bowman, Company C, First Infantry; Augustus H. Harvey, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry. Second Lieutenant James P. Cooke has been promoted First Lieutenant, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry.

Captain Benjamin Van Raden, Battery D, First Field Artillery, and First Lieutenant Joseph Koen, Company I, Twelfth Infantry, have been appointed Battalion Adjutants.

GAVE A PRINCIPALITY GAYNOR TOLD TOWNS

Continued from Page 1.

Shonts said he had a very hazy and indefinite recollection as to his meeting with Mirabeau L. Towns. Mr. Shonts then said his memory had been refreshed by things that had been called to his attention since, and he was asked what he now recollected as to his dealings with the lawyer.

"I remember," said Mr. Shonts, "that since then I have received a communication which reminded me that the time I met him was following the election of Mayor Gaynor, and that I had retained Mr. Towns to come to my office and study our views of the situation. He was to undertake to convince Mayor Gaynor that the interests of the city would not be furthered by the construction of the so-called triborough route. It was following this that he took me to St. James."

Mr. Shonts was then asked about his trip to St. James. He said it was made in an automobile, not a buggy, and that he knew he was going to see the Mayor a day or two before he went down. Mr. Shonts could not remember where Mr. Towns had joined the party, whether it was at his Brooklyn home or in Manhattan.

Q.—Where did you go before you went to St. James? A.—The only stop I remember making was at Mr. Hawley's house at Babylon.

Q.—Who is Mr. Hawley? A.—He was a partner of Hawley & Davis, and I think at the time he was one of our Directors.

Q.—What did you talk with Mr. Hawley about? A.—I think I told him I was on my way to St. James to see Mayor Gaynor, and that I hoped to convince him that if the platform upon which he was elected was carried out it would be an expensive one to the taxpayers. I probably did consult him as to the wisdom of laying all our cards on the table.

The witness said he didn't remember discussing financial matters with Mr. Hawley on other occasions, and that Mr. Hawley was not a large stockholder in the Interborough.

Freedman in Conference.

"Did you confer with Mr. Freedman on the same subject?"

"I don't remember, but I presume I did."

Mr. Shonts was again asked about the accuracy of his memory, and said he could not be expected to remember everything covering a period of forty years.

"No, I am not asking you about forty years," said Moss. "I am asking you about events of the last few years."

"Mr. Witness," interrupted Senator Thompson, "I told you once before how this committee feels about your memory. You appear not to remember much about this trip, yet you say it was one of the most important things you did in connection with this extraordinary service you rendered. The committee feels that your memory ought to have more details about the transaction."

"How is it," Mr. Moss wanted to know, "that you slipped Mr. Hawley when Mr. Colby was examining you?"

"It would have slipped my memory again," replied Mr. Shonts, "if I had not consulted my memorandum after I testified here the last time."

Q.—Did the conversation you had with Mr. Hawley in any way touch on the subject of money? A.—It did not.

Q.—Is Mr. Hawley dead or alive? A.—Dead.

Q.—What did you and Mr. Freedman talk about before you started on your journey to Mr. Gaynor's house? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Is Mr. Freedman dead or living? A.—Dead.

Q.—Did Mr. Freedman see Mayor Gaynor afterward? A.—I don't think so. My recollection is that Mr. Freedman and Mayor Gaynor were not on good terms.

Mr. Moss wanted to know if Mayor Gaynor had announced his change of heart regarding the subway matters during their conversation. The witness replied in the negative.

"How soon after did you learn of his change of heart?"

"Some months later. The important thing at that interview was my desire to state our position to the Mayor and say to him there ought to be some person in this city he had confidence enough in, who would examine our books and files and see what our property was worth, what our expenditure and profits were and see if he could not agree with us as to the wisdom of abandoning the triborough route."

Prendergast, Too, "Came Over."

Mr. Shonts was asked if the Mayor named any persons he had in mind and he replied:

"Afterward he sent two gentlemen to my office, a man named Ingersoll, who had been chief engineer for the New Haven, and Kingsley Martin. They came to my office and I told our chief engineer to show everything we had to them. They spent nine months going over the situation. I judge from what I heard of their report that they were working on fair lines and I inferred that it was favorable to our contention.'

"Was any one else in the city Government converted from a position of antagonism?"

Mr. Shonts thought a few seconds and said he could not think of any one else.

"Well, was there any one else antagonistic to your position?"

"Mayor Mitchel was never favorable."

"Did he come over?"

"Not that I know of."

"Name some one else who was opposed and who did come over."

Mr. Shonts hesitated again and appeared to think deeply. Finally he said:

"One man did agree with us that he was in favor of the proposition of July 19, 1911, and either that day or shortly after voted against it."

"Was that Controller Prendergast?"

"Yes."

"What did he do finally?"

"He voted for it, as I recollect."

Mr. Moss asked the witness if he could now remember any conversation he had with Mr. Freedman regarding his call upon the Mayor. The witness said he probably told Mr. Freedman what he told the whole board.

Q.—Do you remember when Mr. Freedman was in Europe? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember that he went to Europe? A.—I remember he had been in Europe, but I don't remember when it was.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Freedman had any bank account in London? A.—I do not. I never heard of it.

Towns Tells of St. James Trip.

Mr. Towns then took the stand. He said he was aware that Mayor Gaynor, before election, had expressed opposition to the whole scheme of the city going into partnership regarding subway construction. He expressed his views in an article about private capital exploiting public franchises and wrote many letters.

Mr. Towns said he did not remember the letter the Mayor wrote on July 20, 1911, in which he referred to "damnable rascalities," and Mr. Moss read it to the witness.

"That was after I had anything to do with it," he said. "My activities terminated in May, 1910. After that I neither gave advice nor was I consulted. In January, 1911, I felt aggrieved about some appointments the Mayor made, and I never spoke to him after that. I didn't know his state of mind, but I knew he liked to write letters."

Mr. Towns fixed the date of his visit to the Mayor at St. James as April 24, 1910, on a Sunday.

"I wish you would tell us how that meeting was arranged," said Mr. Moss.

"My recollection," said Mr. Towns, "is that there was a previous attempt on the part of Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Shonts to discuss the matter directly. They didn't want second hand information. Mr. Shonts knew all about the matter, and it was thought that some of the original force of the arguments might be lost in transmission. The matter had reached the point where there was a difference of opinion regarding 1 per cent. of certain money to be invested. Mayor Gaynor was haggling about it. He said if he could secure it he thought it would be the best thing for the city. At one time his attitude was so inimical that he threatened to issue $5 bonds, to be sold all over the city. He was told if he did this the financial interests might obstruct the next loan of the city. After looking the field over I think he became convinced that it would not be wise to do this, and I heard no more about selling bonds over the counter."

"And you spoke to both parties?"

"It is better to say that they spoke to me," said Mr. Towns. "It was first arranged that Mr. Shonts should visit the Mayor at his house in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, and go over the documents. That proved to be impracticable, or not desirable, and it was decided to have Mr. Shonts go to St. James. The Mayor was living there without any ménage; living al fresco, as it were. I mean he did not have his family or servants with him. He said he would see Mr. Shonts there. I went down to Pontin's to get some of his favorite brand of champagne, which he said soothed him immensely. He made its acquaintance at a function on Fifth Avenue. It was Paul Roget, '90. That was the Friday before we went down there. We wondered when the old fellow was going to send some of it out to us. He didn't, and that's the way I can fix the date."

Q.—Was any one else with you? A.—Yes, Mr. Campbell.

Q.—Who is he? A.—Oh, an old friend.

Q.—Does he belong to any railway? A.—I wouldn't say that. Maybe the railway belonged to him. But I think he was Treasurer of the Interborough. Anyway, he went with us.

Campbell Was His Friend.

Mr. Towns was asked to describe the stop over at Mr. Hawley's place at Babylon.

"I recall we stopped there," said Mr. Towns. "Mr. Shonts and I alighted and I walked around and watched the beautiful swans. The time flitted so fast I don't know how long we stopped."

"Did you confer with Mr. Campbell about the services you were going to perform?"

"You see," said Mr. Towns, running his fingers through his shock of white hair, "he was a friend of mine. He was in my office long before Gaynor was elected. He said I was a pretty good press agent and advertiser, that they were up against it and that they would like to start a propaganda, something by which public opinion could be treated to their views. I had a friend who was about to lose his position as an editorial writer and I told Mr. Campbell that it might be necessary to spend about $25,000 or $50,000. But that thing was abandoned. No arrangements were made as to money and I didn't ask for a retainer."

"Was this Mr. Campbell in the Controller's office about twenty years?"

"I don't know. I only knew him as a Deputy Chamberlain."

Mr. Towns said in his dealings with the Interborough he communicated mostly through Mr. Campbell, not having met Mr. Shonts more than three times. Mr. Moss wanted to know if, after Mr. Towns's visit to the Mayor, the terms the Interborough offered were not less favorable to the city than the terms of 1910.

"I think the present plan," he replied, "is much less favorable to the city than the plan Mr. Shonts and Mr. Gaynor discussed."

"The suggestion has been made," said Mr. Moss, "that your services were not real services and that there was something peculiar about them."

"I never knew the railway to dispute the value of my services except to divide the amount in two," said the witness. "I am telling you that the railway put their value on my services. I think, in view of what has been brought out, and in the language of Lord Hastings, I am astonished at my moderation."

The crowd laughed and Mr. Moss wanted to know if some one else did not express an opinion as to the value of the witness's services.

"Yes," said Mr. Towns, "but I didn't take it seriously. It was so preposterous that I hate even to state it. It was on the morning after the minds of the Mayor and the railway men had met. I walked over the bridge with the Mayor and we talked about it. The Mayor wanted to know what I had been paid for my services, and I told him that I had figured it at $10,000 or about $2,000 a day.

Gift of a Principality.

"He stopped and smiled and said I ought to get $750,000 and he had given them a principality. It impressed itself on my mind because it seemed so ridiculous."

Mr. Towns said he didn't discuss the meaning of the Mayor's words, as he considered they might have been "a message or a trap," and that he didn't care to fool with it. Mr. Towns said he went to his office one day shortly after, and Mr. Campbell told him that he had been superseded by a man named Kingsley Martin.

Senator Thompson wanted to know what Mr. Towns meant by telling the Mayor that if he offered bonds at $5 he would have difficulty in selling the next issue of city bonds.

"I said," answered the witness, "that opposition might be encountered from those who have money and sinews and things that go. I haven't the pleasure of their acquaintance. I referred to the community whose habitue is Wall Street and its immediate neighborhood, which is lined by one virtue and a thousand vices."

"Did the Mayor understand who you meant?"

"To the pure all things are pure," said Mr. Towns. "It was not concrete, but simply an argument. A financier lives by his interest in his money. He is supposed to get his increment out of the use of his money. I don't know if Mr. Morgan goes to bed in his own jeans personally to use these bonds."

"Was Mr. Morgan one of these financiers?"

"Mr. Morgan," said the witness impressively, "dominated everything as a mountain dominates a landscape. He was the only man who could stand in Wall Street and say 'Money—Come out.' He had just saved us from a national panic and catastrophe. Those were the halcyon days of private power, of the Morgans, Bakers, and Rockefellers, before the Federal Reserve Bank. They are not so prominent now, but they are just potential."

"Do you think your bill was cut in two because it was so modest?" said Mr. Moss, leading the witness away from Wall Street.

"A few days before I went to see my esteemed friend Mr. Nicoll," the witness said, "and he cut it in two. I might have got the most unkindest cut of all."

Mr. Moss asked Mr. Towns if he wasn't [illegible] Mayor Gaynor's advice and put in a bill for $750,000. He said he did not take that suggestion seriously. Mr. Moss then referred again to the "rascality" letter, and Mr. Towns said:

"The Mayor was sometimes serious and sometimes not. He was an admirer of Mr. Pickwick. I don't like to say it, but I was the Ganymede and Mercury."

Mr. Moss tried to find out what Mr. Shonts had talked about on the trip back from St. James.

"He didn't say anything," smiled Mr. Towns, "except that the Mayor was a good walker. They were like two chemicals. They coalesced very readily and embraced as soon as they came within each others aura. The most agreeable thing he said was that we would have dinner at a friend's house. We had lost our way and were late in arriving at St. James. I was hungry, and, I might add, thirsty, and I saw no food in sight until we got back to the city, where Mr. Shonts had a good Samaritan who would refresh us."

"You thought their minds had met?"

"I thought that some progress had been made and with a few delicate touches here and there it might be consummated. The Mayor had not set the dogs on us. We departed in peace and while no garlands were waved, we left wishing godspeed. Mr. Shonts was doing his best for the people who employed him, which is the noblest thing a man can do so long as he doesn't cross the line of morality. I was merely behind Mr. Shonts."

Gaynor's Secretary Lunatico.

The question of Mr. Gaynor's letters came up when Mr. Towns was describing what services he had performed for Mr. Shonts. He said:

"The Mayor was in a better-position to know the value of my services than any one else. I became a sort of Secretary Lunatico to him. People in asylums all over the country were writing to him. The Mayor asked me to answer some of the letters, and I did it for Mr. Shonts. I burned the midnight oil and spent many hours writing letters to a ratcatcher, a crazy baker in Flatbush and an Italian barber. I did it all to keep au fait with the Mayor. Any port, as they say, is good in a storm."

Here Mr. Towns looked across the room at a painting of Mayor Gaynor and laughed softly to himself.

"Did you delay in sending in your bill to the Interborough because you thought they might put you on their regular staff of lawyers?" asked Mr. Moss.

"That was merely a midsummer-night's dream," said Mr. Towns, and he left the stand.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Archibald Watson was the last witness. He said he had passed upon the dual contracts only as to form and never considered their legality. He said he did not know the Interborough was interested in the suit brought by the Admiral Realty Company to test the legality of the contracts. The hearing will be continued today.

NOMINEES MAY BE CONFIRMED.

Senators Lack Evidence Against Whitney and Hervey.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Senate Finance Committee will report to the Senate next Wednesday the nominations of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey to be members of the Public Service Commission for the First District. Whether the report will be with or without a recommendation for their confirmation is not as yet certain.

After a conference between Senate Leader Elon R. Brown and Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee, today it was reported that the committee would recommend confirmation. Leading Republicans in the Senate who have been thinking over the attack on Whitney and Hervey made by Senators Thompson and Lawson have reached the conclusion that in the absence of any tangible evidence in support of their charges the Finance Committee should not assume the responsibility of unfavorable action.

Should the report be unaccompanied by a recommendation for confirmation, a lively time is expected at the Senate session on Wednesday. Senator Thompson is expected to make good his threat of continuing his fight against the two nominees in open session of the Senate, and in this course will have the active support of Senator Lawson. Some other influential members of the Senate are not at all satisfied that the two nominees are the best possible men the Governor could find for the vacant $15,000 jobs.

It is the general opinion at the Capitol that the decision to report the Governor's nominations is due to a desire on the part of the Republican Senate leaders to avoid any open conflict with Governor Whitman. The Governor in the last two days has summoned several friendly Senators to the Executive Chamber for conference, and Republican leaders allied with him have brought pressure to bear on Senators to the end that the Governor might be spared the humiliation of defeat in the matter of his nominations.

In every way, including his open declaration that he would not withdraw the nominations, Governor Whitman has shown that he was ready to fight it out with the Senate on this issue if occasion should arise.

It is expected also that the Governor's nominations for the Industrial Board will be reported by the Senate Finance Committee Wednesday. A good many Senators will vote to confirm, solely on the ground that Governor Whitman himself in the last analysis must shoulder the responsibility for his appointments. Doubt is expressed regarding the action of ex-Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch, who is one of the five nominees for the Industrial Board. Some Republican Senators say the admissions he made on the stand at the Coroner's inquest following the Diamond factory fire in Williamsburg have made it impossible for them conscientiously to vote for his confirmation.

The Senate today confirmed the nominations of George W. Perkins for a new term as one of the Palisades Interstate Park Commissioners, and of William W. Webb of Rochester as Presiding Judge of the Court of Claims.

DEATH UNDER ETHER BEFORE GRAND JURY

Inquiry Begun Into Operation Upon Montclair Dentist's Wife That Ended Fatally.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN ACTS

Husband and Prominent Doctor, Involved, Refuse to Tell Reason for Surgical Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 9.—The death of Emma Wolf Truesdell, wife of Dr. Paul E. Truesdell, a dentist, of 71 Valley Road, is being investigated by the Essex County Grand Jury in Newark. Mrs. Truesdell, who was 21 years old, died under ether given for an operation in her home on Feb. 18, performed by Dr. John H. Young of 37 North Fullerton Avenue. Dr. William H. McKenzie, county physician, brought the case to the attention of Judge William P. Martin, who directed that it should be put before the Grand Jury.

Dr. Truesdell denied this afternoon that he had administered the ether under which his wife expired, also that there had been any impropriety in the operation. He said he had acted in good faith for all concerned. Dr. Truesdell is a member of the Montclair Board of Health for years. Neither Dr. Truesdell nor Dr. Young would disclose the reason for the operation, saying they preferred to await developments before speaking on that subject. Mrs. Truesdell died on the table after the first stage of the operation, according to Dr. Young. Speaking of the autopsy, Dr. Young said that when Dr. Simmons arrived he was still in his office, and he had asked the deputy county physician if he would open the body, and Dr. Simmons said, "Yes, go ahead."

Dr. Young said the deputy county physician apparently was satisfied with what he saw at that time, for he signed the certificate which gave the cause of death as "Hypodermic of H. M. C. four ounces of ether, and shock." It also mentions "contributory rupture," as well as minor injuries.

Mrs. Truesdell was the daughter of Mrs. Henry Wolf of 318 Elm Street, Newark. She and Dr. Truesdell were married on June 16, 1915, after a courtship of several years. Mrs. Truesdell was an accomplished musician.

Mrs. Wolf denied today that Dr. Truesdell had notified her that the operation was to be performed on Feb. 15, though he had been to see her on three occasions [illegible]. Mrs. Wolf said she had come to Montclair on her daughter's request [illegible] until shortly before the operation.

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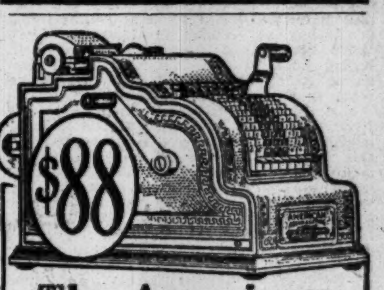

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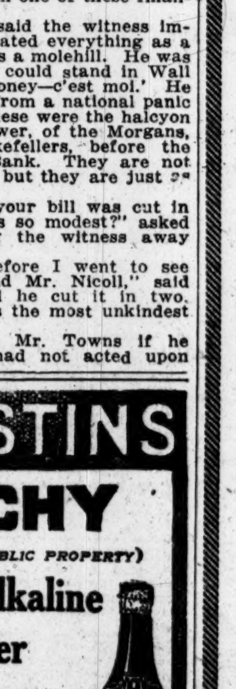

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